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APPENDIX

THE 10 VOLUME
LIBRARY OF THE
17-21-33

JOURNALS OF ASSEMBLY,

OF THE

ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

SACRAMENTO:
PRINTED BY C. T. BOTTS, STATE PRINTER.

1860.

LIBRARY OF THE
LELAND STANFORD JR. UNIVERSITY.

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96

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- 2.—Annual Report of the Treasurer of State for the year 1859.
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- 5.—Annual Report of the Attorney-General for the year 1859.
- 6.—Annual Report of the Secretary of State for the year 1859.
- 7.—Annual Report of the State Registrar for the year 1859.
- 8.—Annual Report of the Trustees of the Insane Asylum for the year 1859.
- 9.—Annual Report of State Prison Directors for the year 1859.
- 10.—Report of Joint Standing Committee of State Prison.
- 11.—Majority and Minority Report of Special Joint Committee on Mendocino War.
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- 14.—Transactions of the Agricultural Society of the State of California for the year 1859.

BOUND BY F. FOSTER, SACRAMENTO.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE CONTROLLER OF STATE,

FOR

THE YEAR 1860.

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ANNUAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF STATE, }
Sacramento, Dec. 15th, 1859. }

To His Excellency,

JOHN B. WELLER,

Governor of the State of California :

SIR :—In accordance with "An Act Concerning the Office of Controller," passed January 19, 1850, I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the financial condition of the State for the 10th fiscal year, ending June 30, 1859.

The various items will be found under the following heads :

A.

Receipts into the State Treasury for the 10th fiscal year.

B.

Expenditures for the 10th fiscal year.

C.

Tabular statement of the amount of each appropriation made by law, the amount paid under the same, and the balance remaining unexpended June 30, 1859.

D.

Abstract statement of the assessment of property of all kinds for the year 1859, and the amount of State taxes due thereon.

E.

Statement of the condition of the several funds, June 30, 1859.

F.

Estimate of the probable receipts for the 11th fiscal year, ending June 30, 1860.

CHARLES T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

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G.

Estimate of the probable expenditures for the 11th fiscal year, ending June 30, 1860.

H.

Statement of warrants issued from July 1st to December 15, 1859, inclusive.

I.

Receipts into the Treasury from July 1st to December 15th, 1859, inclusive.

K.

Statement of the amount of stamped paper sold, and the amount of revenue derived therefrom, for the year ending December 15, 1859.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. MELONY,

State Controller.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TENTH FISCAL YEAR, ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1859.

COUNTIES.		TOTALS.	
Alameda	22,717 99	Alameda	22,717 99
Amador	27,388 88	Amador	27,388 88
Butte	39,429 68	Butte	39,429 68
Calaveras	20,901 42	Calaveras	20,901 42
Colusa	12,688 86	Colusa	12,688 86
Contra Costa	14,501 14	Contra Costa	14,501 14
Del Norte	4,835 23	Del Norte	4,835 23
El Dorado	45,855 24	El Dorado	45,855 24
Fresno	9,113 99	Fresno	9,113 99
Humboldt	7,685 50	Humboldt	7,685 50
Klamath	5,568 58	Klamath	5,568 58
Los Angeles	13,519 46	Los Angeles	13,519 46
Marin	9,556 88	Marin	9,556 88
Mariposa	10,182 95	Mariposa	10,182 95
Merced	6,904 48	Merced	6,904 48
Monterey	4,417 70	Monterey	4,417 70
Napa	16,004 29	Napa	16,004 29
Nevada	26,124 41	Nevada	26,124 41
Placer	43,533 63	Placer	43,533 63
Plumas	13,341 53	Plumas	13,341 53
Sacramento	106,789 40	Sacramento	106,789 40
San Bernardino	1,475 10	San Bernardino	1,475 10
San Diego	9,026 49	San Diego	9,026 49
San Francisco	283,967 22	San Francisco	283,967 22
San Joaquin	68,294 15	San Joaquin	68,294 15
San Luis Obispo	2,708 92	San Luis Obispo	2,708 92
San Mateo	6,005 75	San Mateo	6,005 75
Santa Barbara	4,900 19	Santa Barbara	4,900 19
Santa Clara	28,839 11	Santa Clara	28,839 11
Santa Cruz	5,635 10	Santa Cruz	5,635 10
Shasta	17,406 52	Shasta	17,406 52
Sierra	17,242 35	Sierra	17,242 35
Siskiyou	18,063 25	Siskiyou	18,063 25
Solano	26,139 63	Solano	26,139 63
Sonoma	34,262 71	Sonoma	34,262 71
Stanislaus	7,394 14	Stanislaus	7,394 14
Sutter	12,399 14	Sutter	12,399 14
Tehama	9,309 50	Tehama	9,309 50
Trinity	30,778 67	Trinity	30,778 67
Tulare	4,340 53	Tulare	4,340 53
Tuolumne	28,067 54	Tuolumne	28,067 54
Yolo	18,711 36	Yolo	18,711 36
Yuba	36,537 75	Yuba	36,537 75
F. Forman, Secretary of State.	2,929 50	F. Forman, Secretary of State.	2,929 50
Commissioner of Immigrants.	3,768 00	Commissioner of Immigrants.	3,768 00
Sundry Persons.	46,313 30	Sundry Persons.	46,313 30
Wells, Fargo & Co.	10,025 64	Wells, Fargo & Co.	10,025 64
Thomas Gardner	6 00	Thomas Gardner	6 00
John B. Weller, Governor.	675 00	John B. Weller, Governor.	675 00
Totals	1,184,221 79	Total	1,184,221 79

[B]

EXPENDITURES

During the 10th Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1859.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

State Officers.

Salary of Governor.....	\$6,000 00
Salary of Secretary of State.....	3,500 00
Salary of Controller of State.....	3,777 78
Salary of Treasurer of State.....	3,500 00
Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	3,500 00
Salary of Attorney-General.....	2,000 00
Salary of Surveyor-General.....	2,000 00
Salary of Quartermaster-General.....	2,000 00
Salary of Register State Land Office.....	500 00
Salary of Members of Board Examiners.....	3,499 98

Total.....

Secretaries and Clerks.

Salary of Governor's Private Secretary.....	\$2,000 00
Salaries of Clerks in Secretary of State's Office..	7,200 00
Salaries of Clerks in Controller's Office.....	9,833 33
Salaries of Clerks in Treasurer's Office.....	7,200 00
Salaries of Clerks in Land Office.....	2,598 00
Salary of Clerk to Attorney-General.....	1,500 00
Salary of Clerk to Board Examiners.....	1,200 00
Salary of Clerk to State Treasurer (extra).....	666 67
Salary of the Deputy Controller.....	500 00
Salary of the Draughtsman to Surveyor-General	2,400 00

Total.....

Contingent Expenses.

Contingent expenses of Governor.....	\$1,223 50
Contingent expenses of Governor, Special 9th Fiscal Year.....	3 00
Contingent expenses of Governor, Special 10th Fiscal Year.....	5,000 00
Contingent expenses of Secretary of State.....	1,200 00
Contingent expenses of Controller of State.....	2,500 00
Contingent expenses of Treasurer of State.....	3,297 65

Carried forward.....

\$30,277 7

35,098 0

65,375 7

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward.....	\$65,375 76
Contingent expenses of Superintendent Public Instruction.....	\$1,523 82
Contingent expenses of Attorney-General.....	835 00
Contingent expenses of Surveyor-General.....	975 25
Contingent expenses of Quartermaster-General..	408 50
Contingent expenses of State Land Office.....	699 97
Contingent expenses of State Library.....	600 00
Contingent expenses of Board Examiners.....	342 50
Postage and Expressing for Secretary of State...	1,200 00
Postage and Expressing for Controller of State...	1,500 00

Total.....

Rents of Offices.

Rent of State House.....	\$12,000 00
Rent of State Library Rooms.....	1,100 00
Rent of Governor's Office.....	600 00
Rent of Attorney-General's Office.....	540 00
Rent of Surveyor-General's Office.....	840 00
Rent of Superintendent of Public Instruction's Office.....	500 00
Rent of Armory and Quartermaster-General's Office.....	1,300 00

Total.....

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Salaries.

Salaries of Justices of Supreme Court.....	\$22,000 00
Salaries of District Judges.....	65,331 06
Salary of Supreme Court Reporter.....	4,000 00
Salary of Secretary of Supreme Court.....	1,650 00

Total.....

Contingent Expenses.

Contingent expenses of Supreme Court.....	\$2,765 45
Rent of Supreme Court Rooms.....	2,566 63
Payment for Volume 8 Supreme Court Reports..	2,000 00
Payment for Volumes 9 and 10 Supreme Court Reports.....	4,000 00

Total.....

Carried forward.....

\$207,788 09

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward.....	\$207,788
 LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.	
Per Diem and Mileage of Lieutenant-Governor and Senators.....	\$37,609 00
Per Diem and Mileage of Assemblymen.....	83,339 20
Total.....	120,948
 <i>Officers and Attachés.</i>	
Pay of Officers and Attachés of Senate.....	\$10,270 00
Pay of Officers and Attachés of Assembly.....	12,060 00
Total.....	22,330
 <i>Contingent Expenses.</i>	
Contingent expenses of Senate.....	\$8,907 22
Contingent expenses of Assembly	16,041 95
Copying for Senate.....	3,832 50
Copying for Assembly.....	4,431 80
Postages and expressing for Legislature.....	3,000 00
Stationery, Fuel, and Lights, for Legislature	6,887 56
Total	43,101
 EXPENDED FOR STATE PRISON PURPOSES.	
Support of State Prison.....	\$49,700 00
Salaries of Directors.....	2,700 00
Fees paid Counsel (R. Aug. Thomson).....	700 00
Transportation of Prisoners, 9th Fiscal Year.....	654 75
Transportation of Prisoners, 10th Fiscal Year...	13,176 75
Arrest of Escaped Convicts.....	1,101 00
Judgment v. John B. Weller in favor of J. F. McCauley	17,654 20
Total.....	85,686
Carried forward.....	\$479,854

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward.....	\$479,854 02
 EXPENDED FOR STATE PRINTING.	
Printing, Paper, and Official Advertisements, 9th Fiscal Year.....	\$261 00
Printing, Paper, and Official Advertisements, 10th Fiscal Year.....	43,783 70
Pay of Expert to examine accounts.....	600 00
Copying Laws for State Printer.....	500 00
Total.....	45,144 70
 EXPENDED FOR SUPPORT OF THE INSANE.	
Support and Maintenance of Insane Asylum.....	\$57,400 00
Salaries of Physicians at Insane Asylum.....	8,000 00
Erection of Additional Buildings.....	38,193 33
Improvement of Mad-House.....	5,000 00
Payment of certain claims for services rendered	19,465 81
Total.....	128,059 14
 EXPENDED FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.	
Support of Schools, Alameda County.....	\$1,674 81
Support of Schools, Amador County.....	1,602 06
Support of Schools, Butte County.....	987 11
Support of Schools, Calaveras County.....	1,333 08
Support of Schools, Colusa County.....	611 35
Support of Schools, Contra Costa County.....	1,306 05
Support of Schools, Del Norte County.....	182 24
Support of Schools, El Dorado County.....	2,710 04
Support of Schools, Fresno County.....	.....
Support of Schools, Humboldt County.....	146 26
Support of Schools, Klamath County.....	.....
Support of Schools, Los Angeles County.....	2,482 37
Support of Schools, Marin County.....	40 18
Support of Schools, Mariposa County.....	500 00
Support of Schools, Mendocino County.....	.....
Support of Schools, Merced County.....	175 95
Support of Schools, Monterey County.....	1,527 49
Support of Schools, Napa County.....	1,375 79
Carried forward.....	\$653,057 86

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward.....	\$653,057
Support of Schools, Nevada County.....	2,118 71
Support of Schools, Placer County.....	807 70
Support of Schools, Plumas County.....	236 97
Support of Schools, Sacramento County.....	2,313 22
Support of Schools, San Bernardino County.....	1,266 13
Support of Schools, San Diego County.....	203 76
Support of Schools, San Francisco County.....	5,227 50
Support of Schools, San Joaquin County.....	1,319 38
Support of Schools, San Luis Obispo County.....	.....
Support of Schools, San Mateo County.....	618 96
Support of Schools, Santa Barbara County.....	1,260 67
Support of Schools, Santa Clara County.....	3,494 13
Support of Schools, Santa Cruz County.....	1,014 60
Support of Schools, Shasta County.....	200 22
Support of Schools, Sierra County.....	453 19
Support of Schools, Siskiyou County.....	551 06
Support of Schools, Solano County.....	1,813 85
Support of Schools, Sonoma County.....	4,006 67
Support of Schools, Stanislaus County.....	179 30
Support of Schools, Sutter County.....	502 64
Support of Schools, Tehama County.....	259 47
Support of Schools, Trinity County.....	214 98
Support of Schools, Tulare County.....	376 53
Support of Schools, Tuolumne County.....	994 66
Support of Schools, Yolo County.....	1,053 21
Support of Schools, Yuba County.....	1,590 16

Total..... 48,732

EXPENDED FOR HOSPITAL PURPOSES.

Indigent Sick, Alameda County.....	\$87 47
Indigent Sick, Amador County.....	155 68
Indigent Sick, Butte County.....	212 48
Indigent Sick, Calaveras County.....	190 14
Indigent Sick, Colusa County.....	114 95
Indigent Sick, Contra Costa County.....	43 83
Indigent Sick, Del Norte County.....	.....
Indigent Sick, El Dorado County.....	308 55
Indigent Sick, Fresno County.....	34 94
Indigent Sick, Humboldt County.....	27 25
Indigent Sick, Klamath County.....	.....
Indigent Sick, Los Angeles County.....	.....
Indigent Sick, Marin County.....	31 76
Indigent Sick, Mariposa County.....	90 67
Indigent Sick, Mendocino County.....	.....

Carried forward..... \$701,790

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward.....	\$701,790 31
Indigent Sick, Merced County.....	\$14 29
Indigent Sick, Monterey County.....	.....
Indigent Sick, Napa County.....	76 38
Indigent Sick, Nevada County.....	277 65
Indigent Sick, Placer County.....	206 22
Indigent Sick, Plumas County.....	.....
Indigent Sick, Sacramento County.....	323 39
Indigent Sick, San Bernardino County.....	21 10
Indigent Sick, San Diego County.....	10 43
Indigent Sick, San Francisco County.....	517 28
Indigent Sick, San Joaquin County.....	127 49
Indigent Sick, San Luis Obispo County.....	.....
Indigent Sick, San Mateo County.....	21 00
Indigent Sick, Santa Barbara County.....	23 79
Indigent Sick, Santa Clara County.....	111 60
Indigent Sick, Santa Cruz County.....	99 22
Indigent Sick, Shasta County.....	283 69
Indigent Sick, Sierra County.....	242 34
Indigent Sick, Siskiyou County.....	198 76
Indigent Sick, Solano County.....	75 59
Indigent Sick, Sonoma County.....	126 48
Indigent Sick, Stanislaus County.....	27 91
Indigent Sick, Sutter County.....	41 48
Indigent Sick, Tehama County.....	.....
Indigent Sick, Trinity County.....	86 57
Indigent Sick, Tulare County.....	.....
Indigent Sick, Tuolumne County.....	275 70
Indigent Sick, Yolo County.....	55 76
Indigent Sick, Yuba County.....	193 55

Total..... 4,735 39

EXPENDED FOR INTEREST ON STATE DEBT.

Payment of Interest on Civil Bonds, Coupon No.	
1, due January 1st, 1858.....	147,138 15
Payment of Interest on Civil Bonds, Coupon No.	
2, due July 1st, 1858.....	136,500 00

Total..... 283,638 15

Carried forward..... \$990,163 85

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward.....	\$990,168
EXPENDED FOR SUPPRESSION INDIAN HOSTILITIES.	
Suppression of Indian Wars in Humboldt and Klamath Counties.....	\$50,960 82
Total.....	50,960 82
EXPENDED FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.	
Paid State Agricultural Society.....	\$5,000 00
Total.....	5,000 00
EXPENDED FOR MISCELLANEOUS PURPOSES.	
Rewards for Apprehension of Criminals.....	\$2,250 00
Expenses of Stamp Act.....	5,810 77
Marginal Notes and Indices to Laws.....	300 00
Indexing Journals for the Legislature.....	800 00
Translating Laws into Spanish, 9th Fiscal Year.....	652 40
Translating Laws into Spanish, 10th Fiscal Year.....	832 50
Cost of Suits to which the State is party.....	4,000 00
Prosecution of Delinquents, 9th Fiscal Year.....	660 00
Prosecution of Delinquents, 10th Fiscal Year.....	1,006 00
Examinations of the Accounts of S. A. McMeans, Ex-Treasurer.....	284 00
Military Expenses.....	1,015 00
Payment of Surveyors' and Recorders' Fees.....	100 00
Payment of Registrar-General's Fees.....	196 60
Purchase Books for State Library.....	2,549 00
Total.....	20,450 27
EXPENDED FOR RELIEF PURPOSES.	
Paid Trustees of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of San Francisco.....	\$6,000 00
Paid Trustees of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of Los Angeles.....	1,000 00
Carried forward.....	\$1,066,580 94

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward.....	\$1,066,580 94
Aid Trustees of the Orphan Asylum of San Francisco.....	\$6,000 00
Aid Paul Shirley.....	5,179 91
Aid A. W. Peterson.....	35 50
Aid S. B. Jaques.....	35 50
Aid Michael Fennel.....	6,000 00
Aid J. S. Gillan.....	400 00
Aid H. H. Whitman.....	280 00
Aid Forman & Estell.....	270 00
Aid F. Crussell.....	2,500 00
Aid E. Potter.....	1,000 00
Aid F. Castro.....	500 00
Aid W. Halsey.....	400 00
Aid C. D. Cushing.....	45 51
Aid I. N. Bingay.....	126 60
Aid C. T. Meade & Co.....	508 09
Aid Cyril Hawkins.....	103 58
Aid Richard Savage.....	103 58
Aid J. T. Ewing.....	330 00
Aid John S. Lee.....	270 00
Aid M. G. King.....	400 00
Aid W. A. H. Ball.....	500 00
Aid J. Noregues.....	5,388 42
Aid James Gallagher.....	425 75
Aid T. N. Cazneau.....	360 00
Aid R. P. Lee, Jr.....	896 00
Aid E. J. Moreto.....	8 50
Aid J. W. Scoby.....	138 11
Aid Austin E. Smith.....	198 30
Aid A. A. Taliaferro.....	65 00
Aid Gray & Hickman.....	136 25
Aid T. S. McKenzie.....	673 52
Aid Alexander Bell.....	673 52
Aid C. C. Breyfogle.....	68 85
Aid M. Healy.....	125 00
Aid Martin Clarke.....	17 50
Aid W. H. Crowell.....	27 00
Aid Daily Bee (newspaper).....	17 50
Aid C. W. Robinson.....	50 00
Aid David Weaver.....	159 12
Aid F. W. Blake, et. al.....	989 65
Aid Augustus Miller.....	29 00
Aid Henry Lewis.....	30 00
Aid H. Lewis.....	22 00
Aid Charles Smith.....	75 00
Total.....	42,562 26
Grand Total.....	\$1,109,143 20

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.	
Executive Department.....	\$103,474 95
Judicial Department.....	104,313 14
Legislative Department.....	186,379 23
Expended for State Prison Purposes.....	85,686 70
Expended for State Printing.....	45,144 70
Expended for Support of the Insane.....	128,059 14
Expended for School Purposes.....	48,732 45
Expended for Hospital Purposes.....	4,735 39
Expended for Interest on State Debt.....	283,638 15
Expended for Suppression Indian Hostilities...	50,960 82
Expended for Agricultural Purposes.....	5,000 00
Expended for Relief Purposes.....	42,562 26
Expended for Miscellaneous Purposes.....	20,456 27
Grand Total.....	\$1,109,14

[C]
TABULAR STATEMENT

Of the Amount of each Appropriation made by Law, the Amount Audited under each, and the Balance unexpended at the close of the Tenth Fiscal Year, Ending June 30, 1859.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Amount.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Overdrawn.
April 26, 1858	For				
...	General Appropriation for the 10th Fiscal Year.				
...	Salary of Governor.....	\$6,000 00	\$6,000 00		
...	Salary of Secretary of State.....	3,500 00	3,500 00		
...	Salary of Controller of State.....	4,500 00	3,777 78	\$722 22	
...	Salary of Treasurer of State.....	3,500 00	3,500 00		
...	Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction...	3,500 00	3,500 00		
...	Salary of Attorney-General.....	2,000 00	2,000 00		
...	Salary of Surveyor-General.....	2,000 00	2,000 00		
...	Salary of Quartermaster-General	2,000 00	2,000 00		
...	Salary of Register of State Land Office.....	500 00	500 00		
...	Salary of Justices of Supreme Court.....	22,000 00	22,000 00		
...	Salary of Reporter of Supreme Court.....	4,000 00	4,000 00		
...	Salary of District Judges.....	70,000 00	65,331 06	4,668 94	
...	Salary of Resident Physician at Insane Asylum...	5,000 00	5,000 00		
	Amounts carried forward.....	\$128,500 00	\$123,108 84	\$5,391 16	

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Amount of each Appropriation made by Law, the Amount Audited under each, and the Balance unexpended at the close of the Tenth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1859.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Amount.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Overdrawn.
Apr. 26, 1858	Amounts brought forward.....	\$128,500 00	\$123,108 84	\$5,391 16	
...	For Salary of Visiting Physician at Insane Asylum.....	8,000 00	3,000 00		
...	Salary of Private Secretary to Governor.....	2,000 00	2,000 00		
...	Salary of Draughtsman for Surveyor-General.....	2,400 00	2,400 00		
...	Salary of Expert to Examine Printing Accounts.....	600 00	600 00		
...	Salary of Clerk for Attorney-General.....	1,000 00	1,000 00		
...	Salaries of Clerks in Secretary of State's Office.....	1,200 00	1,198 00	2 00	
...	Salaries of Clerks in Controller's Office.....	9,600 00	7,200 00		
...	Salaries of Clerks in Treasurer's Office.....	9,600 00	9,600 00		
...	Contingent Fund of the Governor—"Special".....	7,200 00	7,200 00		
...	Contingent Expenses in the Governor's Office.....	5,000 00	5,000 00		
...	Contingent Expenses in the Secretary of State's Office.....	900 00	1,200 00		\$300 00
...	Contingent Expenses in the Controller's Office.....	1,200 00	1,200 00		
...	Contingent Expenses in the Treasurer's Office.....	2,500 00	2,500 00		
...	Contingent Expenses in the Superintendent of Public Instruction's Office.....	3,000 00	3,000 00		
...	Contingent Expenses of Attorney-General's Office.....	1,500 00	1,498 82	1 18	
...	Contingent Expenses of Surveyor-General's Office.....	600 00	600 00		
...	Contingent Expenses of Quartermaster-General's Office.....	900 00	906 00		6 00
...	Contingent Expenses of the Senate.....	850 00	857 14	2 86	
...	Contingent Expenses of the Assembly.....	5,000 00	5,000 00		
...	Rent of the Governor's Office.....	9,000 00	9,000 00		
...	Rent of the Superintendent Public Instruction's Office.....	600 00	600 00		
...	Rent of the Attorney-General's Office.....	500 00	500 00		
...	Rent of the Surveyor-General's Office.....	600 00	540 00	60 00	
...	Rent of the Quartermaster-General's Office and Armory.....	840 00	840 00		
...	Rent of the State House.....	1,200 00	1,200 00		
...	Rent of the Supreme Court Rooms.....	12,000 00	12,000 00		
...	Rent of the State Library Rooms.....	2,800 00	2,566 63	233 37	
...	Per Diem and Mileage for Lieutenant-Governor and Senators.....	1,200 00	1,100 00	100 00	
...	Per Diem and Mileage for Assemblymen.....	40,000 00	37,609 00	2,391 00	
...	Pay of Officers and Attachés of the Senate.....	100,000 00	83,339 20	16,660 80	
...	Pay of Officers and Attachés of the Assembly.....	15,000 00	10,270 00	4,730 00	
...	Stationery, Fuel, and Lights, for the Legislature.....	24,000 00	12,060 00	11,940 00	
...	Printing, Paper, and Official Advertisements.....	10,000 00	6,796 06	3,203 94	
...	Copying Laws for State Printer.....	50,000 00	43,783 70	6,216 30	
...	Marginal Notes and Indices to Laws.....	500 00	500 00		
...	Translating Laws into Spanish.....	300 00	300 00		
...	Indexing Journals of the Legislature.....	1,500 00	332 50	1,167 50	
...	Support of Common Schools.....	800 00	800 00		
...	Support of Insane Asylum.....	32,950 40	32,950 40		
...	Expenses Incurred by Counties in Trying Escaped Convicts.....	55,000 00	55,000 00		
...	Carrying out Provisions of the Stamp Act.....	2,000 00		2,000 00	
...	Costs of Suits to which the State is Party.....	3,000 00	3,000 00		
...	Prosecution of Delinquents.....	1,500 00	1,500 00		
...		3,000 00	1,006 00	1,994 00	
...	Amounts carried forward.....	\$556,250 40	\$500,115 25	\$56,441 15	\$306 00

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Amount of each Appropriation made by Law, the Amount Audited under each, and the Balance unexpended at the close of the Tenth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1859.

Amount.	APPROPRIATION.	Amount.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Overdrawn.
Apr. 26, 1858	Amounts brought forward.....	\$556,250 40	\$500,115 25	\$56,441 15	\$306 00
...	For Postage for Secretary of State's Office.....	1,200 00	1,200 00		
...	Expressing for Controller's Office.....	1,500 00	1,500 00		
Jan. 17, 1859	<i>Deficiency Appropriations for 10th Fiscal Year.</i>				
Jan. 29, 1859	Postage and Expressing for the Legislature.....	3,000 00	3,000 00		
Feb. 11, 1859	Transportation of Prisoners.....	25,000 00	13,176 75	11,823 25	
Feb. 14, 1859	Payment for Volumes 9 and 10, Supreme Court Reports.....	4,000 00	4,000 00		
...	Copying for the Senate.....	5,000 00	3,832 50	1,167 50	
...	Copying for the Assembly.....	5,000 00	4,431 80	568 20	
Mar. 7, 1859	Salaries for Clerks in Land Office.....	1,400 00	1,400 00		
Mar. 18, 1859	Payment of Surveyor's and Recorder's Fees.....	500 00	100 00	400 00	
Mar. 28, 1859	Payment of Volume 8, Supreme Court Reports.....	2,000 00	2,000 00		
Apr. 2, 1859	Translating Laws into Spanish.....	1,000 00	500 00	500 00	
Apr. 6, 1859	Payment of Certain Claims—"Insane Asylum".....	19,516 67	19,465 81	50 86	
Apr. 9, 1859	Salaries of Members of Board of Examiners.....	680 50	680 50		
...	Salaries of Clerks in the Controller's Office.....	233 33	233 33		
...	Salary of Clerk to Board of Examiners.....	233 33	233 33		
...	Salary of Secretary of Supreme Court.....	50 00	50 00		
...	Expenses of Stamp Act.....	500 00	377 85	122 15	
...	<i>Contingent Expenses of the Attorney-General's Office</i>	235 00	235 00		
...	Contingent Expenses of the Treasurer's Office.....	600 00	173 80	426 20	
...	Contingent Expenses of the Senate.....	3,000 00	3,000 00		
...	Contingent Expenses of the Assembly.....	4,000 00	4,000 00		
...	Rewards for Arrest of Escaped Convicts.....	3,000 00	1,101 00	1,899 00	
...	Expenses of State Prison.....	7,500 00	7,402 50	97 50	
Apr. 15, 1859	Improvement of Madhouse—"Insane Asylum".....	5,000 00	5,000 00		
Apr. 16, 1859	Payment of Expenses of Indian Hostilities.....	52,527 86	50,960 82	1,567 04	
...	Salary of Deputy Controller.....	2,400 00	500 00	1,900 00	
Apr. 19, 1859	Rewards for Apprehension of Criminals.....	3,000 00	2,250 00	750 00	
...	Contingent Expenses of the Senate.....	3,000 00	665 00	2,335 00	
...	Contingent Expenses of the Assembly.....	3,000 00	2,996 45	3 55	
Mar. 17, 1858	<i>Appropriations for 9th Fiscal Year—"Balances."</i>				
Mar. 29, 1858	For Examination of the Accounts of S. A. McMeans.....	284 00	284 00		
...	Stationery, Fuel, and Lights, for the Legislature.....	424 26	91 50	332 76	
...	Official Advertisements.....	552 50	246 00	306 50	
...	Contingent Expenses of Governor's Office.....	139 43	23 50	115 93	
...	Contingent Expenses of Treasurer's Office.....	325 81	33 85	291 96	
...	Contingent Expenses of Quartermaster-General's Office.....	51 36	51 36		
Apr. 21, 1858	Contingent Expenses of Supreme Court.....	912 17	112 46	799 71	
...	Salaries of Members of Board of Examiners.....	2,819 48	2,819 48		
...	Salary of Clerk to Board of Examiners.....	966 67	966 67		
...	Contingent Expenses of Board of Examiners.....	342 50	342 50		
Apr. 28, 1858	Salary of Secretary of Supreme Court.....	1,750 00	1,650 00	100 00	
...	Expenses of State Prison.....	45,697 50	45,697 50		
...	Amounts carried forward.....	\$773,992 77	\$692,250 51	\$82,048 26	\$306 00

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Amount of each Appropriation made by Law, the Amount Audited under each, and the Balance unexpended at the close of the Tenth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1859.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Amount.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Overdrawn.
Apr. 26, 1858	Amounts brought forward.....	\$773,992 77	\$692,250 51	\$82,048 26	\$306 00
Apr. 29, 1857	For Erection of Additional Buildings—"Insane Asylum".....	38,193 33	38,193 33		
Apr. 30, 1857	Expenses of the Stamp Act.....	2,432 92	2,432 92		
.....	Printing, Paper, and Official Advertisements.....	121 57	15 00	106 57	
.....	Translating Laws into Spanish.....	652 40	652 40		
.....	Transportation of Prisoners.....	8,346 25	634 75	7,691 50	
.....	Prosecution of Delinquents.....	945 55	660 00	285 55	
.....	Rent of Quartermaster-General's Office and Armory.....		100 00		
.....	Extra Clerk Hire in State Treasurer's Office.....	666 67	666 67		
.....	Contingent Expenses of the Senate.....	992 94	242 22	750 72	
.....	Contingent Expenses of the Assembly.....	30 25	26 50	3 75	
.....	Contingent Expenses of the Governor's Office—"Special".....	3 95	3 00	95	
.....	Contingent Expenses of the Surveyor-General's Office.....	110 01	69 25	40 76	
.....	Contingent Expenses of the Superintendent of Public Instruction's Office.....	34 41	25 00	9 41	

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Appropriations for 8th Fiscal Year—"Balances," Continuous Appropriations.

May 1, 1852	Expenses of State Library—(Purchase of Books)	2,549 00	2,549 00		
May 19, 1853	Support of Indigent Sick.....	4,735 39	4,735 39		
Apr. 25, 1855	Expenses of State Militia.....	1,015 00	1,015 00		
May 3, 1855	Support of Common Schools.....	15,782 05	15,782 05		
Apr. 28, 1857	Interest on Civil Bonds, Coupon No. 1, due January 1, 1859.....	147,138 15	147,138 15		
.....	Interest on Civil Bonds, Coupon No. 2, due July 1, 1859.....	136,500 00	136,500 00		
Mo. 20, 1858	Support of State Agricultural Society.....	5,000 00	5,000 00		
Apr. 26, 1858	Fees of Registrar-General.....	196 60	196 60		
<i>Miscellaneous Appropriations.</i>					
Apr. 14, 1858	Relief of Paul Sherley.....	5,179 91	5,179 91		
Apr. 26, 1858	Relief of A. M. Peterson.....	35 50	35 50		
Apr. 24, 1858	Relief of S. B. Jacques.....	35 50	35 50		
Apr. 6, 1859	Relief of Michael Fennel.....	6,000 00	6,000 00		
.....	Relief of Forman & Estell.....	270 00	270 00		
.....	Relief of James Gallagher.....	425 75	425 75		
Apr. 8, 1859	Relief of J. S. Gillan.....	400 00	400 00		
Apr. 12, 1859	Relief of H. H. Whitman.....	280 00	280 00		
.....	Relief of C. D. Cushing.....	45 51	45 51		
.....	Relief of J. N. Bingay.....	126 60	126 60		
.....	Relief of Cyril Hawkins.....	103 58	103 58		
.....	Relief of Richard Savage.....	103 58	103 58		
.....	Relief of James T. Ewing.....	330 00	330 00		
.....	Relief of John S. Lee.....	270 00	270 00		
.....	Relief of T. N. Cazneau.....	360 00	360 00		
Amounts carried forward.....		\$1,160,524 25	\$1,062,892 67	\$97,987 58	\$306 00

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TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Amount of each Appropriation made by Law, the Amount Audited under each, and the Balance unexpended at the close of the Tenth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1859.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Amount.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Overdrawn.
Apr. 12, 1859	Amounts brought forward.....	\$1,160,524 25	\$1,062,892 67	\$97,937 58	\$306 00
...	Relief of R. P. Lee, Jr.....	896 00	896 00		
...	Relief of E. G. Moreto.....	8 50	8 50		
...	Relief of J. W. Soboy.....	138 11	138 11		
...	Relief of Austin E. Smith.....	198 30	198 30		
...	Relief of F. S. McKenzie.....	673 52	673 52		
...	Relief of Alex. Bell.....	673 52	673 52		
...	Relief of Martin Clark.....	17 50	17 50		
...	Relief of W. H. Crowell.....	27 00	27 00		
...	Relief of Daily Bee—(Newspaper).....	17 50	17 50		
...	Relief of Augustus Miller.....	29 00	29 00		
...	Relief of Henry Lewis.....	30 00	30 00		
Apr. 14, 1859	Relief of F. Crussell.....	2,500 00	2,500 00		
...	Relief of E. Potter.....	1,000 00	1,000 00		
...	Relief of W. Halsey.....	400 00	400 00		
...	Relief of C. T. Meade & Co.....	508 09	508 09		
...	Relief of M. G. King.....	400 00	400 00		
...	Relief of N. A. H. Ball.....	500 00	500 00		
...	Relief of A. N. Talaferro.....	65 00	65 00		
...	Relief of Gray & Hickman.....	136 25	136 25		
...	Relief of C. W. Robinson.....	50 00	50 00		
Apr. 16, 1859	Relief of John B. Weller, Governor—Judgment.....				
Apr. 18, 1859	Relief of Trustees Orphan Asylum, San Francisco— co—(Roman Catholic).....	6,000 00	6,000 00		
...	Relief of Trustees Orphan Asylum, Los Angeles— (Roman Catholic).....	1,000 00	1,000 00		
...	Relief of Trustees Orphan Asylum, San Francisco	6,000 00	6,000 00		
Apr. 19, 1859	Relief of Joseph Nougues.....	5,388 42	5,388 42		
...	Relief of C. C. Breyfogle.....	68 85	68 85		
...	Relief of M. Henly.....	125 00	125 00		
...	Relief of David Weaver.....	159 12	159 12		
...	Relief of H. Lewis.....	22 00	22 00		
...	Relief of Charles Smith.....	75 00	75 00		
Grand Totals.....		\$1,214,120 58	\$1,109,143 20	\$105,288 38	\$306 00

[D]
A B S T R A C T

Of Property of all kinds assessed for the Year 1859, and the amount of State Tax due thereon.

COUNTIES.	Number of Acres of Land.....	Value of same.....	Value of Improve-ments thereon...	Value of City and Town Lots.....	Value of Improve-ments thereon....	Value of Personal Property	Total Value of Prop-erty.....	State Tax thereon at 60 cts on the \$100
Alameda a.....	166,988	1,358,468 00	381,500 00	175,513 00	161,090 00	994,297 00	3,020,898 00	18,125 01
Amador.....	27,040	278,829 00	450,001 00	.....	.....	1,175,465 00	2,308,240 00	13,819 44
Butte.....	275,943	749,824 00	886,280 00	.....	.....	2,447,218 50	4,047,383 50	24,284 17
Calaveras.....	42,680	1,212,813 00	.....	.....	.....	972,284 00	2,185,097 00	13,110 58
Colusa b.....	210,131	614,192 00	325,756 00	.....	.....	1,458,677 00	2,425,625 00	14,553 75
Contra Costa.....	18,436	104,148 00	165,780 00	.....	.....	377,129 00	647,093 00	3,862 55
Del Norte.....	18,436	104,148 00	847,415 00	.....	.....	1,773,394 00	2,817,699 00	16,906 19
El Dorado a.....	184,718	185,860 00	68,880 00	.....	.....	399,055 00	653,845 00	3,923 07
Fresno.....	12,069	87,009 00	93,775 00	50,239 00	102,430 00	725,435 00	1,068,908 00	6,413 44
Humboldt a.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klamath b.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles a.....	332,012	494,872 00	685,519 00	.....	.....	1,208,655 00	2,370,522 00	14,223 16
Marin a.....	44,271	540,576 00	40,050 00	.....	.....	774,988 00	1,478,187 00	8,989 13
Mariposa.....	933,873	200,300 00	827,655 00	10,250 00	4,810 00	652,305 00	1,546,510 00	9,277 28
Mendocino.....	238,972	422,781 25	219,065 00	.....	55,500 00	994,945 50	1,641,711 75	9,850 08
Merced a.....	735,631	32,199 00	109,132 00	.....	.....	621,100 00	833,331 00	4,994 68
Monterey a.....	260,751	1,200,340 00	51,905 00	16,691 00	52,875 00	647,922 00	1,026,382 00	6,157 52
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Bernardino b.....	586,014	88,247 64	28,705 00	53,582 62	66,195 00	309,176 00	528,130 87	3,168 78
San Diego a.....	27,040	17,920,028 00	6,534,045 00	.....	.....	9,377,075 00	33,777,075 00	202,662 45
San Francisco.....	885,111	966,073 00	519,650 00	566,300 00	568,175 00	2,599,100 00	5,251,248 00	31,507 49
San Joaquin.....	885,873	364,150 25	50,425 00	.....	.....	615,777 50	1,030,352 75	6,153 11
San Luis Obispo.....	133,408	613,666 00	240,845 00	.....	.....	680,896 00	1,490,407 00	8,942 44
San Mateo.....	905,697	227,016 00	23,203 00	17,506 00	116,600 00	689,817 00	1,090,442 00	6,542 64
Santa Barbara.....	.....	1,631,791 00	688,133 00	290,941 00	489,890 00	2,013,817 00	5,131,582 00	30,789 49
Santa Clara a.....	62,945	290,400 87	270,349 00	.....	.....	572,900 50	1,139,649 87	6,837 89
Santa Cruz a.....	.....	41,654 00	158,856 00	1,170 00	406,644 00	1,354,065 00	1,986,864 00	11,921 18
Shasta.....	.....	996,235 00	.....	.....	.....	1,188,941 00	2,184,576 00	13,107 45
Siskiyou.....	147,652	475,366 00	874,388 00	.....	.....	1,612,450 00	2,486,838 00	14,921 03
Sonoma.....	573,177	1,460,410 75	169,538 00	190,925 00	242,190 00	1,425,393 00	2,502,432 00	15,014 59
Sonoma.....	105,195	93,224 00	58,246 00	202,951 00	297,391 00	2,460,271 00	5,048,269 75	30,289 79
Sutter.....	117,479	446,235 00	279,715 00	5,460 00	.....	552,498 00	786,662 00	4,419 97
Tehama.....	127,072	272,423 00	156,375 00	51,382 00	94,525 00	1,577,478 00	2,308,908 00	13,853 44
Trinity.....	28,698	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,045,438 00	1,620,343 00	9,722 05
Tulare a.....	2,361	5,203 00	44,740 00	.....	28,815 00	718,920 00	1,134,905 00	6,809 43
Tulare.....	46,040	206,075 00	.....	.....	1,450,280 00	1,055,925 00	2,273,388 00	13,640 32
Yolo a.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yuba a.....	.....	1,505,353 00	1,096,290 00	.....	.....	2,679,882 00	5,881,725 00	35,290 35
Totals.....	7,053,399	\$30,758,193 26	\$18,565,014 00	\$4,957,946 62	\$6,416,545 00	\$54,530,344 00	\$131,060,279 49	\$786,361 67

^a No report for the year 1859.

^b No report since the organization of the State Government.

[E]
STATEMENT

Of Balances in the different Funds, June 30, 1859.

General Fund.....	\$182,958
School Fund.....	38,911
Hospital Fund.....	1,830
Military Fund.....	2,000
Library Fund.....	2,100
Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857.....	12,723
Swamp Land Fund.....	53,400
State School Land Fund.....	11,460
Registration Fund.....	210
Estates of Deceased Persons.....	3,200
Total.....	\$308,820

[F]
ESTIMATE

Of Receipts for the Eleventh Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1860.

from Property Tax.....	\$600,000 00
Poll Tax.....	75,000 00
Foreign Miners' Licenses.....	120,000 00
Passenger Broker's Licenses.....	20,000 00
State Licenses.....	50,000 00
Stamp Tax.....	150,000 00
Military Tax.....	2,000 00
Commutation Tax.....	3,000 00
Swamp and Overflowed Lands.....	50,000 00
School Lands.....	50,000 00
Fees and Commissions from Secretary of State.....	3,000 00
District Court Fees.....	7,000 00
Total.....	\$1,130,000 00

[G]

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES.

For the Eleventh Fiscal Year, ending June 30th, 1860.

SALARIES.

For Salary of Governor of State.....	\$6,000
For Salary of Secretary	3,500
For Salary of Controller	3,500
For Salary of Treasurer	3,500
For Salary of Superintendent Public Instruction.....	3,500
For Salary of Attorney-General.....	2,000
For Salary of Surveyor-General.....	2,000
For Salary of Quartermaster-General.....	2,000
For Salary of Register of Land Office.....	500
For Salary of Resident Physician Insane Asylum.....	5,000
For Salary of Visiting Physician Insane Asylum.....	3,000
For Salary of Members Board Examiners.....	3,500
For Salary of Board State Prison Directors.....	2,700
For Salary of Justices Supreme Court.....	21,000
For Salary of Reporter Supreme Court.....	4,000
For Salary of Secretary Supreme Court.....	1,800
For Salary of District Judges.....	86,000
For Salary of Deputy Controller.....	2,400
For Salary of Governor's Private Secretary.....	2,000
For Salary of Draughtsman to Surveyor-General.....	2,400
For Salary of Clerks in Controller's Office.....	9,600
For Salary of Clerks in Treasurer's Office.....	7,200
For Salary of Clerks in Secretary of State's Office.....	7,200
For Salary of Clerks in State Land Office.....	2,400
For Salary of Clerk to Attorney-General.....	1,000
For Salary of Clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction.....	500
For Salary of Clerk to Board War Commissioners.....	900
For Salary of Clerk to Board Examiners.....	1,200
For Salary of Expert to Board Examiners.....	600
For Pay of Porter for Governor.....	300
For Pay of Porter for Secretary of State.....	300
For Pay of Porter for Controller.....	300
For Pay of Porter for Surveyor-General	300
For Pay of Porter for Attorney-General	300
For Pay of Porter for State Library.....	300
For Pay of Porter for Supreme Court.....	300
For Pay of Bailiff for Supreme Court.....	900
For Pay of Watchman in State Treasury.....	2,400
Carried forward.....	\$196,300

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward.....\$196,300 00

RENTS.

For Rent of State House.....	7,200 00
For Rent of Supreme Court Rooms.....	2,800 00
For Rent of State Library Rooms.....	1,200 00
For Rent of Governor's Office.....	300 00
For Rent of Superintendent Public Instruction's Office.....	300 00
For Rent of Surveyor-General's Office.....	900 00
For Rent of Attorney-General's Office.....	480 00
For Rent of Quartermaster-General's Office and Armory...	500 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

For Contingents of Governor.....	300 00
For Contingents of Governor, (special).....	5,000 00
For Contingents of Secretary of State.....	300 00
For Contingents of Controller	300 00
For Contingents of Treasurer	300 00
For Contingents of Surveyor-General.....	300 00
For Contingents of Attorney-General.....	200 00
For Contingents of Quartermaster-General.....	200 00
For Contingents of Board Examiners.....	200 00
For Contingents of State Land Office.....	700 00
For Contingents of Supreme Court.....	600 00
For Contingents of State Library.....	300 00
For Contingents of State Registrar.....	300 00
For Contingents of the Senate.....	5,000 00
For Contingents of the Assembly.....	9,000 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

For Interest on State Debt.....	271,950 00
For Per Diem and Mileage of Lieutenant-Governor and Senators.....	40,000 00
For Per Diem and Mileage of Assemblymen.....	90,000 00
For Pay of Officers and Clerks of the Senate.....	15,000 00
For Pay of Officers and Clerks of the Assembly.....	20,000 00
For Stationery, Fuel, and Lights, for the Legislature, etc...	15,000 00
For Printing, Paper, and Official Advertisements.....	35,000 00
For Copying Laws for State Printer.....	500 00
For Marginal Notes and Indices to Laws.....	300 00

Carried forward.....\$524,430 00

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward.....	\$524,430
For Indexing Journals of Legislature.....	500
For Translation of Laws into Spanish.....	2,300
For Support of Common Schools.....	32,950
For Support of Insane Asylum.....	75,000
For Support of State Prison.....	75,000
For Transportation of Prisoners.....	25,000
For Rewards for Apprehension of Criminals.....	5,000
For Costs of Suits to which the State is party.....	5,000
For Prosecution of Delinquents.....	3,000
For Expenses of the Stamp Act.....	3,000
For Supreme Court Reports.....	2,000
For Expressing for Controller's Office.....	1,500
For Postage for Secretary State's Office.....	1,200
For Shelving, etc., for State Library Rooms.....	1,000
For Copying Maps for Surveyor-General.....	250
For Purchase Maps for Surveyor-General.....	500
For Purchase Instruments for Surveyor-General.....	100
For Repairs in Treasurer's Office.....	200
For Postage for Superintendent Public Instruction.....	150
For Stationery, etc., for Superintendent Public Instruction..	200
For Establishment of State Reform School.....	2,000
For State Prison Library.....	500
For Washington Monument.....	1,000
Total.....	\$958,080

[H]

WARRANTS.

Amount of Warrants issued from July 1st, to December 15th, 1859.

On General Fund.....	\$165,554 37
Miscellaneous Funds.....	202,648 72
Total.....	\$368,203 09

[K]

TRANSACTIONS

Of the Stamp Office from December 16, 1858, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, showing the Amount of Receipts, Expenditures, and net Revenue.

WHERE SOLD.	Bills of Lading..	Policies of Insurance	Attorneys'	PASSENGERS.			TOTALS.
				First Class.	Second Class.	Steerage.	
Controller's Office.....	\$39,451 78	\$8,508 85	\$440 00			\$368 00	\$48,768 63
San Francisco County.....	41,780 87	7,357 94	9 70	\$12,116 75	\$12,976 14	21,253 25	95,494 65
Totals.....	\$81,232 65	\$15,866 79	\$449 70	\$12,116 75	\$12,976 14	\$21,621 25	\$144,263 28

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EXPENDITURES.

RECAPITULATION.	
Paid Salaries of Clerks.....	\$4,800 00
Paid for Paper and printing Stamps.....	237 00
Paid Expenses in San Francisco.....	766 52
Total Receipts.....	\$144,263 28
Total Expenditures.....	5,803 52

RECEIPTS FROM JULY 1ST TO DECEMBER 15TH, 1859, INCLUSIVE.

COUNTIES.	TOTALS.	Alameda	Amador	Butte	Calaveras	Colusa	Contra Costa	Del Norte	El Dorado	Fresno	Humboldt	Klamath	Los Angeles	Marin	Mariposa	Mendocino	Merced	Monterey	Napa	Nevada	Placer	Plumas	Sacramento	San Bernardino	San Diego	San Francisco	San Joaquin	San Luis Obispo	San Mateo	Santa Barbara	Santa Clara	Santa Cruz	Shasta	Sierra	Siskiyou	Solano	Sonoma	Stanislaus	Sutter	Tehama	Trinity	Tulare	Tuolumne	Yolo	Yuba	Sundry Persons	F. Forman, Sec'y of State.	Com'r of Immigrants	State Treasurer	Grand Total
Alameda	3,517 26	3,517 26	10,171 34	9,504 44	10,947 28	1,526 02	8,090 53	5,705 84	16,524 03	2,907 84	3,414 56	1,180 71	3,426 53	6,448 46	1,167 54	914 56	6,429 99	10,254 02	15,299 03	2,944 56	49,010 05	40 70	191,152 20	15,854 87	872 38	4,182 85	738 29	10,838 24	999 68	6,570 55	14,818 13	14,868 47	6,532 82	3,860 52	2,969 09	2,801 14	2,509 78	2,826 79	3,419 02	15,337 67	9,257 46	5,747 15	22,896 17	1,191 25	1,274 00	1,260 00	511,680 81			
Amador	10,171 34	10,171 34	9,504 44	10,947 28	1,526 02	8,090 53	5,705 84	16,524 03	2,907 84	3,414 56	1,180 71	3,426 53	6,448 46	1,167 54	914 56	6,429 99	10,254 02	15,299 03	2,944 56	49,010 05	40 70	191,152 20	15,854 87	872 38	4,182 85	738 29	10,838 24	999 68	6,570 55	14,818 13	14,868 47	6,532 82	3,860 52	2,969 09	2,801 14	2,509 78	2,826 79	3,419 02	15,337 67	9,257 46	5,747 15	22,896 17	1,191 25	1,274 00	1,260 00	511,680 81				
Butte	9,504 44	9,504 44	10,947 28	1,526 02	8,090 53	5,705 84	16,524 03	2,907 84	3,414 56	1,180 71	3,426 53	6,448 46	1,167 54	914 56	6,429 99	10,254 02	15,299 03	2,944 56	49,010 05	40 70	191,152 20	15,854 87	872 38	4,182 85	738 29	10,838 24	999 68	6,570 55	14,818 13	14,868 47	6,532 82	3,860 52	2,969 09	2,801 14	2,509 78	2,826 79	3,419 02	15,337 67	9,257 46	5,747 15	22,896 17	1,191 25	1,274 00	1,260 00	511,680 81					
Calaveras	10,947 28	10,947 28	1,526 02	8,090 53	5,705 84	16,524 03	2,907 84	3,414 56	1,180 71	3,426 53	6,448 46	1,167 54	914 56	6,429 99	10,254 02	15,299 03	2,944 56	49,010 05	40 70	191,152 20	15,854 87	872 38	4,182 85	738 29	10,838 24	999 68	6,570 55	14,818 13	14,868 47	6,532 82	3,860 52	2,969 09	2,801 14	2,509 78	2,826 79	3,419 02	15,337 67	9,257 46	5,747 15	22,896 17	1,191 25	1,274 00	1,260 00	511,680 81						
Colusa	1,526 02	1,526 02	8,090 53	5,705 84	16,524 03	2,907 84	3,414 56	1,180 71	3,426 53	6,448 46	1,167 54	914 56	6,429 99	10,254 02	15,299 03	2,944 56	49,010 05	40 70	191,152 20	15,854 87	872 38	4,182 85	738 29	10,838 24	999 68	6,570 55	14,818 13	14,868 47	6,532 82	3,860 52	2,969 09	2,801 14	2,509 78	2,826 79	3,419 02	15,337 67	9,257 46	5,747 15	22,896 17	1,191 25	1,274 00	1,260 00	511,680 81							
Contra Costa	8,090 53	8,090 53	5,705 84	16,524 03	2,907 84	3,414 56	1,180 71	3,426 53	6,448 46	1,167 54	914 56	6,429 99	10,254 02	15,299 03	2,944 56	49,010 05	40 70	191,152 20	15,854 87	872 38	4,182 85	738 29	10,838 24	999 68	6,570 55	14,818 13	14,868 47	6,532 82	3,860 52	2,969 09	2,801 14	2,509 78	2,826 79	3,419 02	15,337 67	9,257 46	5,747 15	22,896 17	1,191 25	1,274 00	1,260 00	511,680 81								
Del Norte	5,705 84	5,705 84	16,524 03	2,907 84	3,414 56	1,180 71	3,426 53	6,448 46	1,167 54	914 56	6,429 99	10,254 02	15,299 03	2,944 56	49,010 05	40 70	191,152 20	15,854 87	872 38	4,182 85	738 29	10,838 24	999 68	6,570 55	14,818 13	14,868 47	6,532 82	3,860 52	2,969 09	2,801 14	2,509 78	2,826 79	3,419 02	15,337 67	9,257 46	5,747 15	22,896 17	1,191 25	1,274 00	1,260 00	511,680 81									
El Dorado	16,524 03	16,524 03	2,907 84	3,414 56	1,180 71	3,426 53	6,448 46	1,167 54	914 56	6,429 99	10,254 02	15,299 03	2,944 56	49,010 05	40 70	191,152 20	15,854 87	872 38	4,182 85	738 29	10,838 24	999 68	6,570 55	14,818 13	14,868 47	6,532 82	3,860 52	2,969 09	2,801 14	2,509 78	2,826 79	3,419 02	15,337 67	9,257 46	5,747 15	22,896 17	1,191 25	1,274 00	1,260 00	511,680 81										
Fresno	2,907 84	2,907 84	3,414 56	1,180 71	3,426 53	6,448 46	1,167 54	914 56	6,429 99	10,254 02	15,299 03	2,944 56	49,010 05	40 70	191,152 20	15,854 87	872 38	4,182 85	738 29	10,838 24	999 68	6,570 55	14,818 13	14,868 47	6,532 82	3,860 52	2,969 09	2,801 14	2,509 78	2,826 79	3,419 02	15,337 67	9,257 46	5,747 15	22,896 17	1,191 25	1,274 00	1,260 00	511,680 81											
Humboldt	3,414 56	3,414 56	1,180 71	3,426 53	6,448 46	1,167 54	914 56	6,429 99	10,254 02	15,299 03	2,944 56	49,010 05	40 70	191,152 20	15,854 87	872 38	4,182 85	738 29	10,838 24	999 68	6,570 55	14,818 13	14,868 47	6,532 82	3,860 52	2,969 09	2,801 14	2,509 78	2,826 79	3,419 02	15,337 67	9,257 46	5,747 15	22,896 17	1,191 25	1,274 00	1,260 00	511,680 81												
Klamath	1,180 71	1,180 71	3,426 53	6,448 46	1,167 54	914 56	6,429 99	10,254 02	15,299 03	2,944 56	49,010 05	40 70	191,152 20	15,854 87	872 38	4,182 85	738 29	10,838 24	999 68	6,570 55	14,818 13	14,868 47	6,532 82	3,860 52	2,969 09	2,801 14	2,509 78	2,826 79	3,419 02	15,337 67	9,257 46	5,747 15	22,896 17	1,191 25	1,274 00	1,260 00	511,680 81													
Los Angeles	3,426 53	3,426 53	6,448 46	1,167 54	914 56	6,429 99	10,254 02	15,299 03	2,944 56	49,010 05	40 70	191,152 20	15,854 87	872 38	4,182 85	738 29	10,838 24	999 68	6,570 55	14,818 13	14,868 47	6,532 82	3,860 52	2,969 09	2,801 14	2,509 78	2,826 79	3,419 02	15,337 67	9,257 46	5,747 15	22,896 17	1,191 25	1,274 00	1,260 00	511,680 81														
Marin	6,448 46	6,448 46	1,167 54	914 56	6,429 99	10,254 02	15,299 03	2,944 56	49,010 05	40 70	191,152 20	15,854 87	872 38	4,182 85	738 29	10,838 24	999 68	6,570 55	14,818 13	14,868 47	6,532 82	3,860 52	2,969 09	2,801 14	2,509 78	2,826 79	3,419 02	15,337 67	9,257 46	5,747 15	22,896 17	1,191 25	1,274 00	1,260 00	511,680 81															
Mariposa	1,167 54	1,167 54	914 56	6,429 99	10,254 02	15,299 03	2,944 56	49,010 05	40 70	191,152 20	15,854 87	872 38	4,182 85	738 29	10,838 24	999 68	6,570 55	14,818 13	14,868 47	6,532 82	3,860 52	2,969 09	2,801 14	2,509 78	2,826 79	3,419 02	15,337 67	9,257 46	5,747 15	22,896 17	1,191 25	1,274 00	1,260 00	511,680 81																
Mendocino	914 56	914 56	6,429 99	10,254 02	15,299 03	2,944 56	49,010 05	40 70	191,152 20	15,854 87	872 38	4,182 85	738 29	10,838 24	999 68	6,570 55	14,818 13	14,868 47	6,532 82	3,860 52	2,969 09	2,801 14	2,509 78	2,826 79	3,419 02	15,337 67	9,257 46	5,747 15	22,896 17	1,191 25	1,274 00	1,260 00	511,680 81																	
Merced	6,429 99	6,429 99	10,254 02	15,299 03	2,944 56	49,010 05	40 70	191,152 20	15,854 87	872 38	4,182 85	738 29	10,838 24	999 68	6,570 55	14,818 13	14,868 47	6,532 82	3,860 52	2,969 09	2,801 14	2,509 78	2,826 79	3,419 02	15,337 67	9,257 46	5,747 15	22,896 17	1,191 25	1,274 00	1,260 00	511,680 81																		
Monterey	10,254 02	10,254 02	2,944 56	49,010 05	40 70	191,152 20	15,854 87	872 38	4,182 85	738 29	10,838 24	999 68	6,570 55	14,818 13	14,868 47	6,532 82	3,860 52	2,969 09	2,801 14	2,509 78	2,826 79	3,419 02	15,337 67	9,257 46	5,747 15	22,896 17	1,191 25	1,274 00	1,260 00	511,680 81																				
Napa	6,429 99	6,429 99	10,254 02	15,299 03	2,944 56	49,010 05	40 70	191,152 20	15,854 87	872 38	4,182 85	738 29	10,838 24	999 68	6,570 55	14,818 13	14,868 47	6,532 82	3,860 52	2,969 09	2,801 14	2,509 78	2,826 79	3,419 02	15,337 67	9,257 46	5,747 15	22,896 17	1,191 25	1,274 00	1,260 00	511,680 81																		
Nevada	10,254 02	10,254 02	2,944 56	49,010 05	40 70	191,152 20	15,854 87	872 38	4,182 85	738 29	10,838 24	999 68	6,570 55	14,818 13	14,868 47	6,532 82	3,860 52	2,969 09	2,801 14	2,509 78	2,826 79	3,419 02	15,337 67	9,257 46	5,747 15	22,896 17	1,191 25	1,274 00	1,260 00	511,680 81																				
Placer	15,299 03	15,299 03	2,944 56	49,010 05	40 70	191,152 20	15,854 87	872 38	4,182 85	738 29	10,838 24	999 68	6,570 55	14,818 13	14,868 47	6,532 82	3,860 52	2,969 09	2,801 14	2,509 78	2,826 79	3,419 02	15,337 67	9,257 46	5,747 15	22,896 17	1,191 25	1,274 00	1,260 00	511,680 81																				
Plumas	2,944 56	2,944 56	49,010 05	40 70	191,152 20	15,854 87	872 38	4,182 85	738 29	10,838 24	999 68	6,570 55	14,818 13	14,868 47	6,532 82	3,860 52	2,969 09	2,801 14	2,509 78	2,826 79	3,419 02	15,337 67	9,257 46	5,747 15	22,896 17	1,191 25	1,274 00	1,260 00	511,680 81																					
Sacramento	49,010 05	49,010 05	40 70	191,152 20	15,854 87	872 38	4,182 85	738 29	10,838 24	999 68	6,570 55	14,818 13	14,868 47	6,532 82	3,860 52	2,969 09	2,801 14	2,509 78	2,826 79	3,419 02	15,337 67	9,257 46	5,747 15	22,896 17	1,191 25	1,274 00	1,260 00	511,680 81																						
San Bernardino	40 70	40 70	191,152 20	15,854 87	872 38	4,182 85	738 29	10,838 24	999 68	6,570 55	14,818 13	14,868 47	6,532 82	3,860 52	2,969 09	2,801 14	2,509 78	2,826 79	3,419 02	15,337 67	9,257 46	5,747 15	22,896 17	1,191 25	1,274 00	1,260 00	511,680 81																							
San Diego	191,152 20	191,152 20	15,854 87	872 38	4,182 85	738 29	10,838 24	999 68	6,570 55	14,818 13	14,868 47	6,532 82	3,860 52	2,969 09	2,801 14	2,509 78	2,826 79	3,419 02	15,337 67	9,257 46	5,747 15	22,896 17	1,191 25	1,274 00	1,260 00	511,680 81																								
San Francisco	15,854 87	15,854 87	872 38	4,182 85	738 29	10,838 24	999 68	6,570 55	14,818 13	14,868 47	6,532 82	3,860 52	2,969 09	2,801 14	2,509 78	2,826 79	3,419 02	15,337 67	9,257																															

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TREASURER OF STATE,
FOR
THE YEAR 1859.

ANNUAL REPORT.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
Sacramento, December 15th, 1859. }

To His Excellency,

JOHN B. WELLER,

Governor of the State of California :

Annexed will be found the complete operations of this department from the sixteenth of December, 1858, to the fifteenth of December, 1859, inclusive, showing a balance in the Treasury, at date, of five hundred and fifty-six thousand six hundred and eighty-one dollars and eighty-five cents. The tables and statements exhibit, in detail, the receipts and expenditures during said time. The semi-annual interest on the civil bonded debt of the State, issued in 1858, has been paid regularly as presented. Coupons due last January and July, not presented, amount to twelve hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-one cents.

A surplus having remained in the interest and sinking fund of 1857 on the first day of July last (after paying the interest), advertisement was made, agreeable to law, and fifteen thousand dollars bonds purchased; nine thousand dollars at eighty-two dollars and ninety cents, and six thousand dollars at eighty-three dollars and forty cents. These bonds have been canceled, and reduce the semi-annual interest to one hundred and thirty-five thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars.

It may be proper here to remark, that there exists certain equitable claims against the State for which no provision has been made, and yet, the payment of which is equally as binding as upon that which was assumed by the people. It exists in the following form of indebtedness :

Civil Bonds of the State.....	\$97,500 00
Interest on Bonds to date.....	20,190 30
Controller's Warrants.....	5,102 79
Claims Audited by Legislature of 1857.....	120 00
Claims Audited by Legislature of 1858.....	2,256 81
Claims Audited by Legislature of 1859.....	13,473 78
Certificates of Balance (old).....	408 00
Certificates of Balance, issued 1858.....	24,732 58

Total\$163,784 26

CHARLES T. BOTTIS.....STATE PRINTER.

To protect the credit of the State some disposition should be made of these claims without delay.

The suit against Wells, Fargo & Co. for the bonds obtained from the State (see my last report) is still pending in the courts. The interest on these bonds has not been paid. Under the provisions of the law authorizing the State Treasurer to issue bonds for the payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in this State, ninety thousand and sixty dollars and sixty-five cents, in bonds, have been issued since my last Annual Report, making the total amount issued to date, two hundred and sixty-four thousand four hundred and thirty dollars and twenty-eight cents.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

THOMAS FINDLEY,

State Treasurer

OPERATIONS OF THE STATE TREASURY

FROM

DEC. 16, 1858, TO DEC. 15, 1859.

MONTHLY RECEIPTS

From December 16th, 1858, to June 30th, 1859.

December 16, 1858, balance on hand.....	\$522,1
From December 16, to December 31, 1858, received	
January 1, to January 31, 1859, received	\$24,605 70
February 1, to February 28, 1859, received.....	506,938 00
March 1, to March 31, 1859, received.....	3,816 21
April 1, to April 30, 1859, received.....	2,450 08
May 1, to May 31, 1859, received.....	133,225 35
June 1, to June 30, 1859, received.....	6,943 85
	8,183 23
	\$686,1
	\$1,208,3

From July 1, 1859, to December 15, 1859.

June 30, 1859, balance on hand.....	\$308,8
From July 1, to July 31, 1859, received.....	\$196,716 62
August 1, to August 31, 1859, received..	10,455 27
September 1, to September 30, 1859, received.....	3,296 70
October 1, to October 31, 1859, received	215,257 34
November 1, to November 30, 1859, received.....	82,284 88
December 1, to December 15, 1859, received.....	1,267 50
	\$509,8
	\$818,6

Received from Dec. 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859	\$686,162 42
Received from July 1, to Dec. 15, 1859.....	509,278 31
Total.....	\$1,195,440 73
Total Receipts.....	\$1,195,440 73
Total Expenditures.....	1,160,929 14
Total Receipts over Expenditures, from December 16, 1858 to December 15, 1859, inclusive.....	\$34,511 59

AND EXPENDITURES,

From December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859.

From December 16, to December 31, 1858, expended.....	\$175,007 14
January 1, to January 31, 1859, expended	101,840 87
February 1, to February 28, 1859, expended.....	86,104 85
March 1, to March 31, 1859, expended...	108,906 85
April 1, to April 30, 1859, expended	156,881 19
May 1, to May 31, 1859, expended.....	71,951 06
June 1, to June 30, 1859, expended.....	198,814 34
Balance on June 30, 1859.....	\$899,506 30
	308,826 38
	\$1,208,332 68

From July 1, to December 15, 1859.

From July 1, to July 31, 1859, expended.....	\$69,739 78
August 1, to August 31, 1859, expended	62,816 30
September 1, to September 30, 1859, expended.....	36,401 12
October 1, to October 31, 1859, expended	37,384 40
November 1, to November 30, 1859, expended.....	42,911 52
December 1, to December 15, 1859, expended.....	12,169 72
Balance on hand, December 15, 1859.....	\$261,422 84
	556,681 85
	\$818,104 69

Expended from Dec. 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859.	\$899,506 30
Expended from July 1, to December 15, 1859..	261,422 84
Total.....	\$1,160,929 14
Excess of Receipts over Expenditures.....	\$34,511 59
Old Balance on hand, December 15, 1858.....	522,170 26
Cash on hand, December 15, 1859.....	\$556,681 85

do	8	do	City and county of San Francisco	34,100 34	155 49	25,406 31	11 32	59,662 14
do	8	do	Tuolumne county	9,562 04	342 23	7,031 79	11 32	16,947 38
do	10	do	Fresno county	3,867 14	61 14	902 18	5 82	5,702 59
do	10	do	Solano county	8,109 89	866 53	7,518 85	1,174 32	17,675 41
do	10	do	Monterey county	2,019 52	97 47	1,639 07	1 21	3,757 27
do	10	do	Tulare county	722 62	1,119 38	552 86	749 42	3,144 28
do	11	do	Humboldt county	3,282 09	1,117 39	2,633 82	456 25	7,491 80
do	11	do	San Mateo county	3,174 43	112 13	2,650 56	2 25	5,949 04
do	11	do	Santa Barbara county	2,344 91	3 28	2,241 42	10 45	4,639 61
do	11	do	Napa county	6,679 97	245 29	5,092 52	1 62	12,028 23
do	12	do	Stanislaus county	2,538 20	425 11	1,829 02	368 98	4,974 74
do	12	do	Merced county	2,019 75	2,687 56	1,721 89	...	6,438 91
do	12	do	San Joaquin county	10,898 40	15,986 89	9,692 70	1,034 00	37,780 53
do	12	do	Plumas county	1,983 69	44 38	1,642 37	...	3,732 84
do	12	do	Siskiyou county	6,278 18	503 76	3,890 68	155 20	10,827 82
do	12	do	Butte county	17,658 24	1,163 60	6,799 89	...	25,756 40
do	14	Commissioner of Immigrants	...	10 00	128 00	...	...	128 00
do	14	C. D. Street, for stamps	...	10 00	...	...	...	10 00
do	14	G. W. Whitman, for stamps	...	552 00	...	...	...	552 00
do	19	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	...	92 00	...	...	...	92 00
do	19	B. Davidson, for stamps	...	70 38	...	...	...	70 38
do	19	B. F. Hastings & Co.	...	140 76	...	...	...	140 76
do	20	Treasurer of San Bernardino county	...	239 81	26 03	137 47	...	403 31
do	20	Governor John B. Weller	...	675 00	...	...	...	675 00
do	27	B. Davidson, for stamps	...	305 44	...	...	...	305 44
do	27	McLean & Fowler, for stamps	...	181 24	...	...	...	181 24
do	27	L. R. Lull, for stamps	...	10 00	...	...	...	10 00
do	27	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	...	10 00	...	...	...	10 00
do	27	Treasurer of San Diego county	...	782 94	26 87	7 86	666 28	1,485 55
do	27	Forbes & Babcock, for stamps	...	959 10	...	...	...	959 10
do	29	Treasurer of Klamath county	...	2,463 08	127 66	...	...	2,590 74
Feb	3	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	...	552 00	...	...	...	552 00
do	4	Commissioner of Immigrants	...	...	159 50	...	...	159 50
do	11	McLean & Fowler, for stamps	...	220 80	...	...	...	220 80
do	11	B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps	...	49 68	...	...	...	49 68
do	11	J. Berry, for stamps	...	10 00	...	...	...	10 00
do	11	D. Stephenson, for stamps	...	10 00	...	...	...	10 00
do	11	Wm. Campbell, for stamps	...	10 00	...	...	...	10 00
do	14	Treasurer of Tulare county	...	...	...	10 00	...	10 00
do	14	B. Davidson, for stamps	...	358 80	...	...	...	358 80
do	14	A. P. Flint, for stamps	...	92 00	...	...	...	92 00
do	14	Alsop & Co. for stamps	...	315 10	...	...	...	315 10
do	14	P. H. Sibley, for stamps	...	10 00	...	...	...	10 00
do	14	P. H. Thomas, for stamps	...	10 00	...	...	...	10 00
do	17	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	...	460 00	...	...	...	460 00
do	19	Samuel Hart, for stamps	...	184 00	...	...	...	184 00
do	19	A. C. Niles, for stamps	...	10 00	...	...	...	10 00
do	19	B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps	...	82 80	...	...	...	82 80
do	19	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	...	10 00	...	...	...	10 00
do	23	Treasurer of the city and county of Sacramento	...	28 19	...	...	70 46	98 65
do	26	D. O. Mills & Co. for stamps	...	596 16	...	...	...	596 16
do	26	Morris Speyer, for stamps	...	198 72	...	...	...	198 72
do	26	C. K. Garrison, for stamps	...	368 00	...	...	...	368 00
March	1	B. Davidson, for stamps	...	220 80	...	...	...	220 80
do	4	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	...	184 00	...	...	...	184 00
do	5	Commissioner of Immigrants	...	...	200 00	...	...	200 00
do	5	B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps	...	66 24	...	...	...	66 24
do	5	C. E. DeLong, for stamps	...	10 00	...	...	...	10 00
do	17	B. Davidson, for stamps	...	176 64	...	...	...	176 64
do	19	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	...	460 00	...	...	...	460 00
do	19	J. M. Brent, for stamps	...	10 00	...	...	...	10 00
do	19	Frank Hereford, for stamps	...	10 00	...	...	...	10 00
do	19	J. Hart, for stamps	...	92 00	...	...	...	92 00
do	19	McLean & Fowler, for stamps	...	105 80	...	...	...	105 80
do	19	R. Oppenheim, for stamps	...	70	...	...	...	70
do	19	B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps	...	55 20	...	...	...	55 20
do	19	D. O. Mills & Co. for stamps	...	320 16	...	...	...	320 16
do	30	Eugene Lies, for stamps	...	10 00	...	...	...	10 00
do	30	Morris Speyer, for stamps	...	50 14	...	...	...	50 14
do	30	D. O. Mills & Co. for stamps	...	478 40	...	...	...	478 40
April	1	Alsop & Co. for stamps	...	318 32	...	...	...	318 32
do	1	B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps	...	395 60	...	...	...	395 60
do	2	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	...	552 00	...	...	...	552 00
do	5	L. Magruder, for stamps	...	10 00	...	...	...	10 00
do	5	Secretary of State, Ferris Forman	...	...	600 00	...	...	600 00
do	5	B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps	...	73 60	...	...	...	73 60
do	5	Commissioner of Immigrants	...	...	335 00	...	...	335 00
do	8	Treasurer of San Luis Obispo county	...	1,075 18	26 56	1,008 63	...	2,110 37
do	14	Treasurer of Del Norte county	...	1,731 31	151 66	1,039 64	120 28	3,158 89
do	14	E. H. Parker, for stamps	...	92 00	...	...	77 60	92 00
do	14	J. P. Robinson, for stamps	...	115 00	...	...	...	115 00
do	14	Morris Speyer, for stamps	...	73 60	...	...	...	73 60
do	14	A. K. Grim, for stamps	...	184 00	...	...	...	184 00
do	14	A. P. Flint, for stamps	...	92 00	...	...	...	92 00
do	18	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	...	736 00	...	...	...	736 00
do	18	R. Davidson, for stamps	...	596 16	...	...	...	596 16

Dr. GENERAL FUND.

1858 and 1859	To Cash paid for the redemption of Warrants drawn on this Fund from December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$545,843
Dec. 17, 1858	Transferred to School Fund, as follows:	
	Semi-annual interest due School Fund on account sales School Lands, Act of April 26, 1858....	\$16,475 20
...	Interest of State School Lands, sold under Act of April 23, 1858	3,590 56
...	Principal of State School Lands, sold under Act of April 23, 1858.	8,976 41
Mar. 12, 1859	Transferred to Library Fund, for 114 Members of the Legislature, at \$5.....	570
June 9, 1859	Transferred to School Fund, being the Semi-Annual Interest due School Fund.....	16,475 20
	Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859.....	182,958 34
		\$774,889 44
1859.....	To Cash paid for the redemption of Warrants drawn on this Fund from July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$182,958 34
July 23, 1859	Transferred to Swamp-Land Fund, (see Controller's Order to transfer).....	2,734 12
Nov. 30, 1859	Transferred to Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857, the same being required to meet the Interest due on the Civil Bonds, January 1, 1860.....	27,764 41
Dec. 12, 1859	Transferred to School Fund, being the Semi-Annual Interest due School Fund, (see Act Approved April 26, 1859).....	16,475 20
	Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1859.....	278,650 12
		\$508,579 06

GENERAL FUND. Cr.

1858.....	By Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1858, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$334,845 04
1858 and 1859	By Cash received into this Fund, from December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	378,456 47
		\$713,301 51
Jan. 14, 1859	Transferred from Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857, the same having been taken from this Fund, to meet the Interest due on the Civil Bonds of January 1, 1859.....	61,587 93
		\$774,889 44
1859.....	By Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859, (see Tabular Statement)....	\$182,958 34
1859.....	By Cash received into this Fund from July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	325,620 72
		\$508,579 06
		508,579 06
	Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1859.....	\$278,650 12

Dr. SCHOOL FUND.

1858 and 1859	To Cash paid for the redemption of Warrants drawn on this Fund, from December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$31,892
Feb. 7, 1859..	Transferred to State School Land Fund, being the principal (i. e. purchase money) for School Lands sold under Act of April 23, 1858, and to be applied to the purchase of State Bonds—new issue.....	33,323
	Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859.....	38,911
		\$104,127
1859.....	To Cash paid for the redemption of Warrants drawn on this Fund, from July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$39,442
	Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1859..	43,736
		\$83,179

SCHOOL FUND. Cr.

58.....	By Balance in this Fund Dec. 15, 1858, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$12,592 59
58 and 1859	By cash received into this Fund, from December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	46,017 40
		\$58,609 99
Dec. 17, 1858	Transferred from General Fund, as follows :	
...	Semi-Annual Interest due School Fund, on account sales School Lands, Act April 26, 1858.....	\$16,475 20
...	Interest of State School Lands, sold under Act of April 23, 1858	3,590 56
...	Principal of State School Lands, sold under Act of April 23, 1858	8,976 41
		29,042 17
June 9, 1859..	Transferred from General Fund for Semi-Annual Interest due School Fund.....	16,475 20
		\$104,127 36
59.....	By Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$38,911 56
...	By Cash received into this Fund, from July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	27,792 88
		\$66,704 44
Dec. 12, 1859	Transferred from General Fund, being the Semi-Annual Interest due School Fund.....	16,475 20
		\$83,179 64
	Balance, December 15, 1859.....	\$43,736 72

Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	3,500 00
Contingent expenses of the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	677 46
Rent of office for Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	525 00
Salary of Surveyor-General.....	2,000 00
Contingent expenses of Surveyor-General's office.....	559 59
Salary of Draughtsman to Surveyor-General's office.....	2,600 00
Rent of Surveyor-General's office.....	840 00
Salary of Quartermaster-General.....	1,666 68
Contingent expenses of Quartermaster-General's office.....	271 25
Rent of Quartermaster-General's office and State Armory.....	960 00
Salary of Attorney-General.....	2,000 00
Contingent expenses of Attorney-General's office.....	644 70
Salary of Clerk in the office of Attorney-General.....	1,499 99
Rent of Attorney-General's office.....	490 00
Compensation of Experts to Board of Examiners.....	600 00
Salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court.....	21,999 98
Contingent expenses of the Supreme Court.....	2,342 78
Salary of Reporter to the Supreme Court.....	4,000 00
Rent of rooms for Supreme Court.....	2,800 00
Salaries of District Judges.....	74,607 39
Per diem and mileage of Lieutenant-Governor and Senators.....	37,609 00
Pay of officers and Clerks of Senate.....	10,270 00
Contingent expenses of Senate.....	11,119 72
Copying for Senate.....	3,932 50
Per diem and mileage of Members of Assembly.....	83,323 40
Pay of officers and Clerks of Assembly.....	12,060 00
Contingent expenses of Assembly.....	15,984 85
Copying for Assembly.....	4,635 30
Postage and Expressage for Legislature.....	3,000 00
Stationery, fuel, and lights, for the Legislature.....	5,694 31
Printing paper and official advertisements.....	49,105 38
Support of State Insane Asylum.....	65,566 34
Salary of Resident Physician of Insane Asylum.....	5,000 00
Salary of Visiting Physician of Insane Asylum.....	3,000 00
Rent of State House.....	10,800 00
Rent of State Library rooms.....	1,200 00
Contingent expenses of State Library.....	489 85
Carrying out provisions of Stamp Act.....	5,544 52
Costs of suits where the State is a party.....	3,297 75
Salary of the Register of the Land Office.....	500 00
Salary of Clerk in the Land Office.....	2,400 00
Contingent expenses of Land Office.....	651 20
Prosecution of Delinquents.....	692 00
Additional Buildings for Insane Asylum.....	4,873 57
Improvements to Mad-house.....	5,000 00
Government of the State Prison.....	17,125 00
Pay of Governor as member of Board of Examiners.....	999 99
Pay of Secretary of State as member of Board of Examiners.....	999 99
Pay of Attorney-General as member of Board of Examiners.....	1,500 00
Pay of Secretary to Board of Examiners.....	1,300 00
Contingent expenses of Board of Examiners.....	78 50
Transportation of Prisoners to State Prison.....	18,820 25
Indian hostilities—counties of Humboldt and Klamath.....	51,054 82
Authentication of certain evidence relative to swamp and overflowed land.....	100 00
Indexing Journals of Legislature.....	800 00
Marginal Notes and Index to Laws.....	300 00
Relief of C. C. Breyfogle for poll-tax receipts mislaid.....	68 85
Judgment against Governor John B. Weller.....	17,654 20
Pay of Chs. Forman and A. H. Estell—writing up Senate Journals, 9th Session.....	270 00
W. Healy for Matron Insane Asylum.....	125 00
David Weaver for lost poll-tax receipts.....	159 12
Agricultural Society.....	5,000 00
Relief of Blake et al. Judgment paid as securities, etc.....	989 65
Copying Laws for State Printer.....	500 00
Supreme Court Reports—Volumes nine and ten.....	4,000 00
Supreme Court Reports—Volume eight.....	2,000 00
Relief of M. Fennel—loss sustained on contract.....	6,000 00
Relief of Francis Crussell.....	2,500 00
Relief of F. Castro for arrest of murderers.....	500 00
Relief of Joseph Nougues.....	5,388 42
Translating and Indexing Laws into Spanish.....	1,000 00
Relief of James Gallagher, per centage as District Attorney.....	425 75
Trustees of Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of San Francisco.....	6,000 00
Trustees of San Francisco Orphan Asylum.....	6,000 00
Trustees of Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of Los Angeles.....	1,000 00
Appropriation to pay certain claims, approved April 6, 1859.....	19,419 11
Arresting State convicts.....	1,151 00
Payment of rewards by Governor.....	2,250 00
Appropriation for relief of certain persons, approved April 12, 1859.....	4,410 71
Appropriation to pay certain claims, approved April 14, 1859.....	3,059 34
Appropriation to pay certain claims, approved April 12, 1859.....	287 50
Salary of Secretary to Supreme Court.....	1,800 00
Old Warrants redeemed. (See act approved March 7th, 1859—San Joaquin Co.).....	304 00
Pay of Porter in the office of Governor.....	125 00
Payment of rewards "which may be offered" under act of 1851.....	800 00
Pay of Porter in the office of Secretary of State.....	100 00
Pay of Porter in the office of Controller of State.....	125 00
Pay of Watchmen in State Treasurer's office.....	1,000 00
Repairs of State Treasurer's office.....	159 50
Postage for office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	113 75
Salary of Clerk in the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	350 00
Stationery, lights, and fuel for office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	70 88

3,500 00
677 46
525 00
2,000 00
559 59
2,600 00
840 00
1,666 68
271 25
960 00
2,000 00
644 70
1,499 99
490 00
600 00
21,999 98
2,342 78
4,000 00
2,800 00
74,607 39
37,609 00
10,270 00
11,119 72
3,932 50
83,323 40
12,060 00
15,984 85
4,635 30
3,000 00
5,694 31
49,105 38
65,566 34
5,000 00
3,000 00
10,800 00
1,200 00
489 85
5,544 52
3,297 75
500 00
2,400 00
651 20
692 00
4,873 57
5,000 00
17,125 00
999 99
999 99
1,500 00
1,300 00
78 50
18,820 25
51,054 82
100 00
800 00
300 00
68 85
17,654 20
270 00
125 00
159 12
5,000 00
989 65
500 00
4,000 00
2,000 00
6,000 00
2,500 00
500 00
5,388 42
1,000 00
425 75
6,000 00
6,000 00
1,000 00
19,419 11
1,151 00
2,250 00
4,410 71
3,059 34
287 50
1,800 00
304 00
125 00
800 00
100 00
125 00
1,000 00
159 50
113 75
350 00
70 88

Dr.

HOSPITAL FUND.

1858 and 1859	To Cash paid for the redemption of Warrants drawn on this Fund from December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$4,000
	Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859.....	1,880
		<u>\$5,880</u>
1859.....	To Cash paid for the redemption of Warrants drawn on this Fund from July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$14
	Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1859.	2,956
		<u>\$3,100</u>

HOSPITAL FUND

Cr.

1858.....	By Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1858, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$4,561 83
1858 and 1859	By Cash received into this Fund, from December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	1,332 50
		<u>\$5,893 83</u>
		<u>\$5,893 83</u>
1859.....	By Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$1,880 41
...	By Cash received into this Fund, from July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	1,274 00
		<u>\$3,104 41</u>
		<u>\$3,104 41</u>
	Balance, December 15, 1859.....	<u>\$2,956 81</u>

Dr.

MILITARY FUND.

1858.....	To Cash paid for the redemption of Warrants drawn on this Fund, From December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$715 4
	Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859.....	2,003 4
		<u>\$2,718 8</u>
1859.....	To Cash paid for the redemption of Warrants drawn on this Fund, from July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$2,576 4
	Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1859.	122 2
		<u>\$2,698 6</u>

MILITARY FUND.

Cr.

1858.....	By Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1858, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$1,409 61
1858 and 1859	By Cash received into this Fund, from December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	1,309 27
		<u>\$2,718 88</u>
		<u>\$2,718 88</u>
1859.....	By Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$2,003 88
...	By Cash received into this Fund, from July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$694 96
		<u>\$2,698 84</u>
		<u>\$2,698 84</u>
	Balance, December 15, 1859	<u>\$122 24</u>

Dr. LIBRARY FUND.

1859.....	By Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859.....	\$2,108
		\$2,108
1859.....	To Cash paid for the redemption of Warrants drawn on this Fund, from July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$2,860
	Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1859.	439
		\$3,299

LIBRARY FUND. Cr.

1858.....	By Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1858, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$423 52
1858 and 1859	By Cash received into this Fund, from December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	1,115 00
		\$1,538 52
Mar. 12, 1859	Transferred from the General Fund, for one hundred and fourteen Members of the Legislature, at \$5.....	570 00
		\$2,108 52
1859.....	By Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$2,108 52
... ..	By Cash received into this Fund, From July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)	1,191 25
		\$3,299 77
		\$3,299 77
	Balance, December 15, 1859.....	\$439 54

Dr. INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1857.

1858 and 1859	To Cash paid for the redemption of Warrants drawn on this Fund, from December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, as follows:	
Dec. 30, 1858	Controller's Warrants drawn on this Fund, to pay coupons for interest on State Civil Bonds, due January 1, 1859.....	\$147,138 15
June 30, 1859	Controller's Warrants drawn on this Fund, to pay coupons for interest on State Civil Bonds, due July 1, 1849, (see Tabular Statement).....	136,500 00
		\$283,638 15
Jan. 14, 1859	Transferred to General Fund, the same having been taken from said Fund to meet the interest on State Civil Bonds, due January 1, 1859.....	61,587 00
	Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859.....	12,723 26
		\$357,949 34
Sept. 6, 1859	To Cash paid for the redemption of State Civil Bonds, new issue, as follows:	
...	Six Bonds, amounting to \$6,000, to H. C. Wheeler, at 82 90-100	\$4,974 00
...	Eight Bonds, amounting to \$9,000, to J. Perry, Jr., at 83 40-100.....	7,506 00
		\$12,480 00
	Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1859.	135,975 00
		\$148,455 00

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1857.

Cr.

1858.....	By Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1858, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$147,138 15	
1858 and 1859	By Cash received into this Fund, from December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	210,811 19	\$357,949 34
			\$357,949 34
1859.....	By Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$12,723 26	
...	By Cash received into this Fund, from July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	107,967 30	\$120,690 56
Nov. 30, 1859	Transferred from General Fund, to meet the interest on Civil Bonds, due January 1, 1860	27,764 44	\$148,455 00
	Balance in this Fund to meet interest due January 1, 1860.....		\$135,975 00

Dr. INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1857.

1858 and 1859	To Cash paid for the redemption of Warrants drawn on this Fund, from December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, as follows:	
Dec. 30, 1858	Controller's Warrants drawn on this Fund, to pay coupons for interest on State Civil Bonds, due January 1, 1859.....	\$147,138 15
June 30, 1859	Controller's Warrants drawn on this Fund, to pay coupons for interest on State Civil Bonds, due July 1, 1849, (see Tabular Statement).....	136,500 00
		\$283,638 15
Jan. 14, 1859	Transferred to General Fund, the same having been taken from said Fund to meet the interest on State Civil Bonds, due January 1, 1859.....	61,587 00
	Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859.....	12,723 26
		\$357,949 41
Sept. 6, 1859..	To Cash paid for the redemption of State Civil Bonds, new issue, as follows:	
..	Six Bonds, amounting to \$6,000, to H. C. Wheeler, at 82 90-100	\$4,974 00
..	Eight Bonds, amounting to \$9,000, to J. Perry, Jr., at 83 40-100.....	7,506 00
		\$12,480 00
	Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1859.	135,975 00
		\$148,455 00

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1857. Cr.

1858.....	By Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1858, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$147,138 15	
1858 and 1859	By Cash received into this Fund, from December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	210,811 19	\$357,949 34
			\$357,949 34
1859.....	By Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$12,723 26	
..	By Cash received into this Fund, from July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	107,967 30	\$120,690 56
Nov. 30, 1859	Transferred from General Fund, to meet the interest on Civil Bonds, due January 1, 1860	27,764 44	\$148,455 00
	Balance in this Fund to meet interest due January 1, 1860.....	\$135,975 00	

Dr. SWAMP LAND FUND.

1859.....	To Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859.....	\$53,406
		\$53,406
Nov. 30, 1859	Transferred to State School Land Fund, (see Controller's order to transfer).....	\$196
	Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1859.	\$87,095
		\$87,292

SWAMP LAND FUND. Cr.

1858.....	By Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1858, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$17,865 22	
1858 and 1859	By Cash received into this Fund, from December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	35,541 24	\$53,406 46
1859.....	By Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859, (See Tabular Statement).....	\$53,406 46	
...	By Cash received into this Fund, from July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	31,151 57	\$84,558 03
July 23, 1859	Transferred from General Fund, (see Controller's order to transfer).....		2,734 18
			\$87,292 21
	Balance, December 15, 1859.....		\$87,095 66

Dr. STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND.

March 8, 1859	To Cash paid for the redemption of State Civil Bonds, new issue, as follows:	
...	Six Bonds, amounting to \$5,500, to F. H. Wood, at 91 7-8.....	\$5,053 12
...	Fifteen Bonds, amounting to \$14,000, to W. B. Rochester, at 93 1-4.....	13,055 00
...	Five Bonds, amounting to \$5,000, to D. O. Mills & Co., at 93.....	4,650 00
...	One Bond, amounting to \$1,000, to D. O. Mills & Co., at 94.....	940 00
...	Five Bonds amounting to \$5,000, to H. C. Wheeler, at 89 3-4.....	4,487 50
...	One Bond, amounting to \$500, to Howard Havens, at 92.....	460 00
...	Eight Bonds, amounting to \$5,000, to H. L. Dauteman, at 92 3-4..	4,637 50
	Forty-one Bonds, amounting to \$36,000, redeemed for, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$33,283 12
	Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859.....	11,465 06
		\$44,748 18
Aug. 22, 1859	To Cash paid for Warrants drawn on this Fund, for the redemption of State Civil Bonds, new issue, as follows:	
	Twenty-Five Bonds, amounting to \$25,000, to H. C. Wheeler, at 83 3-4.....	\$20,937 34
	Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1859.	4,277 89
		\$25,215 39

STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND. Cr.

1859.....	By Cash received into this Fund, from February 7, to June 30 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$11,425 08	\$11,425 08
Feb. 7, 1859..	Transferred to State School Fund, the same being the principal (i.e. purchase money) for School Lands sold under Act of April 23, 1858, and to be applied to the purchase of State Civil Bonds—new issue.....		33,323 10
	(This Fund was opened February 7th, 1859.)		
			\$44,748 18
1859.....	By Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$11,465 06	
...	By Cash received into this Fund, from July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	13,553 78	\$25,018 84
Nov. 30, 1859	Transferred from Swamp Land Fund, (see Controller's order to transfer).....		196 55
			\$25,215 39
	Balance, December 15, 1859.....		\$4,277 89

Dr. REGISTRATION FUND.

1858 and 1859	To Cash paid for the redemption of Warrants drawn on this Fund, from December 16, 1859, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$70
	Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859.....	210
		<u>\$280</u>
1859.....	To Cash paid for the redemption of Warrants drawn on this Fund, from July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$22
	Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1859..	219
		<u>\$242</u>

Dr. ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

1859.....	To Balance, June 30, 1859.....	\$89
		<u>\$89</u>
1859.....	To Balance, December 15, 1859.....	\$89
		<u>\$89</u>

REGISTRATION FUND. Cr.

1858.....	By Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1858, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$126 42
1858 and 1859	By Cash received into this Fund, from December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	154 27
		<u>\$280 69</u>
		<u>\$280 69</u>
1859.....	By Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$210 51
1859.....	By Cash received into this Fund from July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	31 85
		<u>\$242 36</u>
		<u>\$242 36</u>
	Balance, December 15, 1859	<u>\$219 49</u>

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS. Cr.

1858.....	By Balance, December 15, 1858, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$89 09
		<u>\$89 09</u>
1859.....	By Balance, June 30, 1859, (see Tabular Statement)	\$89 09
		<u>\$89 09</u>

Dr. HIRAM SMITH, JR., ABSENT HEIR OF

1859.....	To Balance, June 30, 1859.....	\$3,119
		\$3,119
1859.....	To Balance, December 15, 1859.....	\$3,119
		\$3,119

HIRAM SMITH, DECEASED.

Cr.

1858.....	By Balance December 15, 1858, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$3,119 29
		\$3,119 29
1859.....	By Balance, June 30, 1859 (see Tabular Statement)	\$3,119 29
		\$3,119 29

BALANCES

In the following Funds, June 30, 1859.

General Fund.....	\$182,958
School Fund.....	38,911
Hospital Fund.....	1,330
Military Fund.....	2,003
Library Fund.....	2,108
Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857.....	12,723
Swamp Land Fund.....	53,406
State School Land Fund.....	11,465
Registration Fund.....	210
Estates of Deceased Persons.....	89
Hiram Smith, Jr., absent heirs, etc.....	3,119
	<hr/> \$308,826

BALANCES

In the following Funds, December 15, 1859.

General Fund.....	\$278,650 12
School Fund.....	43,736 72
Hospital Fund.....	2,956 81
Military Fund.....	122 24
Library Fund.....	439 54
Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857.....	135,975 00
Swamp Land Fund.....	87,095 66
State School Land Fund.....	4,277 89
Registration Fund.....	219 49
Estates of Deceased Persons.....	89 09
Hiram Smith, Jr., absent heirs, etc.....	3,119 29
	<hr/> \$556,681 85

COPIES OF CONTROLLER'S ORDERS.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE,
Sacramento, December 17th, 1858. }
Hon. THOMAS FINDLEY,
State Treasurer, Sacramento, California:

SIR:—You will please transfer from the General Fund to the School Fund the following amounts:

Semi-annual Interest due the School Fund on account of sales of School Lands as per the Appropriation Act of April 26, 1858	\$16,475 10
Interest of State School Lands, sold under Act of April 23, 1858.....	3,500 00
Principal of State School Lands sold under Act of April 23, 1858.....	8,976 00
Total.....	\$29,042 10

[L. s.] Very respectfully, etc.,
A. R. MELONY,
State Controller.
By JAMES S. GILLAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE,
Sacramento, January 14th, 1859. }

Hon. THOMAS FINDLEY,
State Treasurer, Sacramento, California:

SIR:—You will please transfer from the Interest and Sinking Fund 1857, to the General Fund, the sum of sixty-one thousand five hundred and eighty-seven dollars and ninety-three cents, (\$61,587 93) being the amount borrowed of the General Fund to pay the interest on the State Bonds, which fell due on the first instant.

[L. s.] Very respectfully,
A. R. MELONY,
State Controller.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE,
Sacramento, February 7th, 1859. }

Hon. THOMAS FINDLEY,
State Treasurer, Sacramento, California:

SIR:—You will please transfer from the School Fund to the State School Land Fund the sum of thirty-three thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars and ten cents, (\$33,323 10,) which amount has been received as purchase money (i. e. principal for School Lands sold under Act of April twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and is to be appropriated to the purchase of California State Bonds of the new issue; the interest accruing semi-annually on said bonds to be paid into the School Fund for distribution among the different counties of the State.

[L. s.] Very respectfully, etc.,
A. R. MELONY,
State Controller.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE,
Sacramento, March 12th, 1859. }

Hon. THOMAS FINDLEY,
State Treasurer, Sacramento, California:

SIR:—You will please transfer from the General Fund to the Library Fund the sum of five hundred and seventy dollars, (\$570,) being the amount retained in accordance with law, from the per diem of seventy-nine Assemblymen and thirty-five Senators.

[L. s.] Very respectfully, etc.,
A. R. MELONY,
State Controller.

By JAMES S. GILLAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE,
Sacramento, June 9th, 1859. }

Hon. THOMAS FINDLEY,
State Treasurer, Sacramento, California:

SIR:—You will please transfer from the General Fund to the School Fund the sum of sixteen thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty cents, (\$16,475 20,) being the amount of semi-annual interest due from the State on receipts from the sales of school lands.

[L. s.] Very respectfully,
A. R. MELONY,
State Controller.

By JAMES S. GILLAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE,
Sacramento, July 23d, 1859.

HON. THOMAS FINDLEY,
State Treasurer, Sacramento, California:

SIR:—You will please transfer from the General Fund to the Swamp Land Fund the sum of two thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighteen cents (\$2,734 18,) in connection with a payment made account by San Mateo County, June twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, of three thousand dollars, (\$3,000,) which was charged to the General Fund.

[L. s.] Very respectfully,
A. R. MELONY,
State Controller.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE,
Sacramento, November 30th, 1859.

HON. THOMAS FINDLEY,
State Treasurer, Sacramento, California:

SIR:—You will please transfer from the General Fund to the Interest and Sinking Fund of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, sum of twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty-four cents, (\$27,764 44,) being the amount necessary to enable the Interest and Sinking Fund of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, to meet the semi-annual interest on the State debt, due and payable on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and official information received from your department under date of November fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

[L. s.] Very respectfully,
A. R. MELONY,
State Controller.
By JAMES S. GILLAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE,
Sacramento, November 30, 1859.

HON. THOMAS FINDLEY,
State Treasurer, Sacramento, California:

SIR:—You will please transfer from the Swamp Land Fund, to the State School Land Fund, the sum of one hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty-five cents, (\$196 55) which amount was incorrectly received by Treasurer of San Mateo County, at his settlement, July twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, having been received from the Seminary Land, Principal, but paid in as Swamp Land money. The original amount was two hundred and two dollars and sixty-three cents, but the Treasurer's commission of three per cent. being deducted,

leave the net amount to be transferred, one hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty-five cents, (\$196 55).

[L. s.] Very respectfully, etc.,
A. R. MELONY,
State Controller.

By JAMES S. GILLAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE,
Sacramento, December 10th, 1859. }

HON. THOMAS FINDLEY,
State Treasurer, Sacramento, California:

SIR:—You will please transfer from the General Fund to the School Fund the sum of sixteen thousand four hundred and seventy five dollars and twenty cents, (\$16,475 20,) as per general appropriation of April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

[L. s.] Very respectfully,
A. R. MELONY,
State Controller.

By JAMES S. GILLAN, Clerk.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL
FOR
THE YEAR 1859.

R E P O R T .

To His Excellency,

JOHN B. WELLER,

Governor of California:

SIR:—In accordance with the requirements of the Act, concerning the office of Surveyor-General, I have the honor to submit the following statement of the transactions of this office. It would be impossible for me, at this time, to submit to your Excellency a full and complete report, as a considerable portion of the Assessor's annual reports have not yet been received, and two, only, from County Surveyors.

General Higley left on September 20th, 1859, for Washington City, in order to effect some arrangement with the General Land Office, in regard to the swamp and overflowed lands, and also to settle, if possible, some difficulties that have arisen in the selection of the State Seminary Lands; a considerable portion of the applications for those lands having been rejected by the Register of the U. S. Land Office, for the Humboldt District, on the ground that they were not made in accordance with the provisions of the grant. General Higley informed me that he should return by the first of January next, and that he wished to state the result of his mission in his annual report. I shall therefore now only present a statement of the amount of swamp and overflowed lands that have been surveyed and approved, during the past year, and of the amount of school, seminary, and public building lands, that have been selected since the establishment of the State Land Office.

At the time of making out the last report from this office, application had been made for the whole of the school lands offered for sale, under the provisions of the act of April 23d, 1858, and for a considerable portion of the Seminary lands. Many conflicts have arisen in consequence of parties claiming under the pre-emption laws, which had been applied for by others, under the act of April 23d, 1858. Several of these cases, after much delay, have been appealed to the General Land Office, at Washington. When these contests are settled, payment will be made to the State for the amount of land in dispute, for, if it is confirmed to the pre-emptor, other lands will be selected in lieu of the same.

CHARLES T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

The swamp and overflowed land law, passed April 18th, 1859, authorizing the sale of six hundred and forty acres to one person, instead of three hundred and twenty, as formerly, and also allowing the purchaser to pay twenty per cent. of the purchase money, and interest on the balance, as with school lands, appears to work well, there having been sixty-four thousand and ninety-seven hundredths acres more surveyed and approved this year than last. There are some defects in this law, in my opinion, and suggestions for its amendment will be made in the report prepared in this office, at the end of the year.

Trusting, that under the circumstances, your Excellency will pardon my not having a full report prepared,

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully your ob't servant,

EDWARD TWITCHELL,

Deputy Sur.-Gen'l. and Register

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, Dec. 14th, 1859. }

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS

Returned to the Surveyor-General's Office, and approved during the year 1859.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres returned under the Act of 1855	Returned under Act of 1858	Returned under Act of 1859	Total for each County.
Alameda.....		1,030	3,337	4,367
Colusa.....			1,360	1,360
Contra Costa.....		1,974	29,350	31,324
Del Norte.....		160	280	449
Fresno.....			2,410	2,410
Humboldt.....		86	608	694
Marin.....		2,245	912	3,157
Merced.....		1,135	1,800	2,935
Napa.....				
Placer.....			720	720
Sacramento.....		11,374	15,126	26,500
San Mateo.....		3,304		3,304
San Joaquin.....		1,292	1,323	2,615
Siskiyou.....		120		120
Solano.....	1,177	4,916	2,473	8,566
Sutter.....		253	9,878	10,131
Stanislaus.....	403	946	812	2,161
Tulare.....		1,240	2,420	3,660
Yolo.....		5,504	36,500	42,004
Totals.....	1,580	35,579	109,309	146,468

The returns for the year, embrace eleven thousand six hundred and seventy-two acres of forfeited swamp land, which have been resurveyed.

TIDE LANDS

Returned to the Surveyor-General's Office, and approved during the year 1858.

COUNTIES.	Under the Act of 1858.....	Under the Act of 1856.....	Total Acres.....
Humboldt	549-43	407-47	956-90
Solano .....	.....	28-78	28-78
Totals.....	549-43	436-20	986-10

SCHOOL LANDS

Sold for Cash, under the Act of April 23d, 1858.

WHERE LOCATED.	Acres.	Total.
In the Marysville District.....	28,535-05	262,063-36
In the Visalia District.....	4,160-00	
In the Humboldt District.....	68,729-81	
In the Stockton District.....	160,640-50	
Total number of acres located.....	262,063-36
Paid for in full on.....	1,360-00	207,101-50
Paid 20 per cent. and first year's interest on..	205,741-50	
(Shown by the State Treasurer's Certificates.)	.....
Total.....	.....
Leaving unpaid for to the State 54,961-86 acres, to be accounted for as follows:		
Forfeited	15,272-72	54,961-86
Unpaid, (contested)	1,480-00	
Unpaid, not yet due	5,470-23	
Unpaid in Humboldt District	5,003-31	
Paid for to County Treasurer of Humboldt, (as shown by the Auditor's certified receipts.)	27,735-60	
Total acres unpaid.....	54,961-86

AMOUNT OF MONEY

Certified to by the State Treasurer as received on account of School Lands.

Payments in full	\$1,700 00
Twenty per cent. and one year's interest.....	72,009 61
Paid balance of purchase money on 929-48 acres.....	929 48
Total	\$74,639 09

SEMINARY LANDS.

Amount of the Grant of 72 Sections		46,080-00
Located in the Marysville District	26,239-80	
Located in the Visalia District	960-00	
Located in the San Francisco District.....	162-10	
Located in the Humboldt District	6,401-00	
Total Located		33,762-90
Balance unlocated		12,317-10

The books of this office show payments as follows:

District.	Manner of Payment.	Acres.	Amount Paid
San Francisco	Principal in full.....	162-10	\$202 03
Humboldt	Principal in full.....	160-00	200 00
Humboldt	Twenty per cent. of principal and first interest	5,441-00	1,904 35
Marysville.....	Twenty per cent. of principal and first interest	25,223-73	8,828 30
Total..		30,986-83	\$11,135 28

As evidence of the above payment, there are State Treasurers' certificates in this office for.....	\$9,424 93	
Auditor's certified copies of County Treasurers' receipts to the amount of	1,710 35	
Total.....		\$11,135 28

Of the 1,710-35, 928-35 will probably never be paid into the State Treasury, as it was received by the defaulting Treasurer of Humboldt County. There remains unpaid for 2,776-07 acres.

PUBLIC BUILDING LANDS.

Of the ten sections donated to the State, two were allotted to the Stockton, two to Visalia, two to Marysville, two to Humboldt, and two to the San Francisco Land Districts. Advices from the Locating Agents in the Stockton, Visalia, and Marysville Districts, state that the amount allotted to those Districts has been applied for, and the selection filed in the United States Land offices. Owing to delays there, a small number of acres only have been returned to this office.

	Acres.	Amount.
Public Building Lands returned to this office	800	
paid to the State, as certified by the State Treasurer, on the same, twenty per cent. and one year's interest on 640-87 acres.....		\$224 27
Totals.....	800	\$224 27

SCHOOL LAND WARRANTS

Located under the Act of April 23d, 1858.

Districts.	Acres.
Stockton District	20
Humboldt	4
Marysville.....	6
Total	11

SCHOOL LAND WARRANTS

Located upon Unsurveyed Lands under the Act of April 18th, 1859.

There have been returned to this office forty-six surveys, comprising
acres, as follows:

Counties.	Acres.
Alameda	20
Colusa	1
Santa Cruz	1
Merced.....	1
Napa	1
Santa Clara	1
San Luis Obispo.....	1
Sonoma	1
Monterey	1
Sutter.....	1
Total.....	17

ANNUAL REPORT.

STATE LAND OFFICE,
Sacramento, Jan. 24th, 1860. }

To His Excellency,
JOHN G. DOWNEY,
Governor of California:

Sir:—In December last, Mr. Twitchell, Deputy Register of the State Land Office, reported to Governor Weller, the operations of the office during the past year. I was then absent from the State on official business. In my report of last year, the attention of the Legislature was called to the many difficulties arising from the unsettled condition of the swamp land titles. The appointment of an agent of the State was recommended for the following reasons:

The impracticability of correct surveys being made during the winter season, has already been shown; and, to those at all familiar with the character of the lands and overflows of California, must furnish a convincing and conclusive argument. But the department at Washington seems not to have so clear a perception of the facts as those of us nearer home; and though addressed respectfully and fully on the subject, by Executive communication, could, undoubtedly, be brought to a more explicit and determinate understanding of the whole subject, if the evidence, accompanied by proper explanations, were presented in person by a regularly authorized agent of the State, qualified from practice and experience for the proper discharge of that responsible duty.

An office of this kind, would involve the necessity of explaining to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the peculiarity of the California seasons; the topography of the country; the extent, locality, kind, and quality, of the lands and overflows; the nature of the improvements made, and their effect and influence in turning aside the waters; the character and uses of the spontaneous vegetable growth of the Swamp and Overflowed Lands; the suggestion, and, if possible, the adoption, of an

average line of determination between the highest and lowest floods that have occurred since the grant was made; to agree upon the necessary forms to be required for the transmission of lists; and many other incidental questions, of great importance to the State, which could be more fully elaborated, and better explained, orally, than through the medium of correspondence, which would necessarily be voluminous, and always liable to a correct and perfect interpretation.

Every other State has been represented in this manner, and found highly advantageous to their interests—a success attending the personal efforts of these agents, which could not, perhaps, have been attained in any other manner. The appointment of this officer should be among the earliest acts of the Legislature, in order to enable him to proceed to Washington with the lists of swamp and school lands already selected with a view to their acceptance and confirmation by the department, and, after agreeing upon some general plan for the selections hereafter to be made, return in time for the Surveyors to be placed in the field, the performance of the summer labor.”

No appointment having been made, I considered it my duty to visit Washington in person. Leave of absence was sought and obtained. My mission was not as successful as could have been desired, still it has been productive of some good. I have the honor to submit the following letter, addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in relation to swamp lands, together with his reply, and the instructions transmitted to the U. S. Surveyor-General. It will be borne in mind, that previous to this time, the right of the agent of the State to accompany the U. S. Deputies in their surveys of lands bordering upon the swamp was not admitted; they were allowed to do so through courtesy. I have the authorities of the State been called upon to produce testimony to substantiate her claims. The action of the U. S. Deputy Surveyor, heretofore been final. It will be seen, from the following instructions, that hereafter the State may attack the surveys of the Deputies, and have them set aside, if proper evidence is produced before the Department. This much, at least, we have gained. It will also be seen, that the affidavit required by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, is not such as I submitted:

WASHINGTON CITY,
November 29, 1859.]

To the Hon. SAMUEL A. SMITH,
Commissioner General Land Office:

SIR:—By an act of the Legislature of California, it is made the duty of the Register of the State Land Office to ascertain the extent, location, and boundaries, of all lands to which the State is entitled, and to cause the title vested in the State, and, when necessary, to agree upon the same with the proper officers of the United States.

The United States Surveyors in California have already, in many localities, established what they deem the true line of segregation of the swamp lands. As the agent of the State, I am not willing to adopt their field-notes as the basis of any list of selections, for reasons set forth in my letter of twenty-fourth November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, to Governor Weller, a copy of which was sent to your office. The State has already sold many thousand acres of swamp lands, which are now held by the Federal authorities, under the returns of the U. S.

Surveyors, to be the property of the United States. Consequently, conflicts as to title have already arisen, which will lead to endless difficulty and litigation, unless the matter is speedily arranged between the Federal and State authorities. The whole trouble has grown out of a difference of opinion as to the true signification of the term “Swamp and Overflowed.” The State does not ask that the mere opinion of her agents as to the true character of the lands be conclusive in the matter, nor is she willing to attach more weight to that of the United States agents.

No one can, at this time, go upon the ground, unless familiar with its gradual changes, and say which portion, under the act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty, belongs to the State, and which to the United States.

In March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, the Legislature of California passed a Concurrent Resolution instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives, to urge upon Congress the passage of a law authorizing the State to segregate from the United States domain the Swamp and Overflowed Lands granted by act of Congress, at her own cost, the State taking reliable testimony, under oath, and furnishing maps of the same to the proper department at Washington.

During the next session of the Legislature, the State will make provision for sending out her agents to make these selections. As the agent of the State, I ask of you to furnish me with the exact nature of the evidence you will require to satisfy the department that the land in dispute is really of the character contemplated by the act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty. I ask that I be furnished forms required for our lists, and that when these lists are transmitted to your department, with the affidavits of the State Surveyor, his chainmen, and persons who have lived in the neighborhood for a length of time, as to the facts, and a statement of these facts prove to you that the land is the property of the State, that no further action be necessary, and that the land be immediately patented to the State. I ask that where parties mentioned above subscribe to the following facts the evidence be considered conclusive:

LIST OF STATE SELECTIONS OF SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

I, A. B., Surveyor, regularly appointed under act of the Legislature of California, to run out and mark the lines, separating the swamp and overflowed from the dry and arable lands, do depose and say, that I am well acquainted with the method of surveying and marking the public lands, and judging, from the indications of overflow, and the statement of persons who have long resided in the township, that every forty-acre lot, or its equivalent legal subdivision embraced within the above list, is, or has been, subject to overflow, so as to endanger, injure, or destroy, the crops, at the planting, growing, or harvesting season, taking the average season, for a reasonable number of years, as the rule of determination.

A. B.

We, _____, being duly sworn, do depose and say, that we are, by occupation, farmers, and have resided in township _____, meridian, since the year set opposite our names; that we are well acquainted with the method of surveying and marking the public lands. We have carefully examined the above list, reported by _____, State Surveyor, and believe that all the lands embraced therein are truly Swamp and Overflowed, and base our opinion upon the following facts:

All said lands were overflowed in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and covered with water, from a depth of _____ to _____

, and the water did not recede from them until _____, thereby rendering the above described lands unfit for regular cultivation, and that, without the erection of levees, cutting of ditches, stopping of slough-heads, and other means of reclamation, such lands would be subject to overflow, etc. (Also, an oath as subscribed by Surveyor.)

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General and Register

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
December 13, 1859.

H. A. HIGLEY, Esq.,
State Surveyor-General of California,
Washington City, D. C.

SIR:—Referring to the letter addressed to you on the tenth inst. enclosing a copy of the instructions to the United States Surveyor-General of California, respecting the Swamp and Overflowed Lands in that State, inuring to her under the grant of September 28th, 1850, I have now transmit, herewith, the forms of the affidavits to be observed by the authorities in selecting and reporting to the United States Surveyor-General the land claimed of this class, together with the letter of this date addressed to that officer, detailing the action to be taken by him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. SMITH,
Commissioner

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
December 13, 1859.

J. W. MANDEVILLE, Esq.,
Surveyor-General,
San Francisco, California:

SIR:—Referring to my communication to you of the tenth inst. respecting the selection of the Swamp and Overflowed Lands in California under the grant of September 28th, 1850, I have now to inclose, herewith, forms of affidavits to be required from the State authorities, in reporting to you the lands selected from examination in the field, the form of report of the selections made by you from the field-notes of the survey, and the form of reporting the selections made by the State. In order that you may fully understand the course to be observed, I have inclosed these forms as A, B, C, and D. A is the form of the affidavit made by the United States Deputy Surveyor who made the survey

lands in the particular township described therein, and must be presented unless it is impossible to obtain it; in this case, the affidavit of the Agent of the State, for the county in which the lands are situated, must be presented, setting forth the fact that the Deputy's affidavit could not be obtained, and the reasons therefor. The necessary alterations to be made in the form to cover this case, are apparent. B is the form of the affidavit to be made by the assistants of the Deputy, and in case these cannot be obtained, then the affidavits of two respectable residents in the vicinity of the land, may be presented, with the same requirements as to the security therefor. This form, in this event, may be used, the proper changes to be made being apparent. C is the form of the report to be made by you, in making up the list from the field notes; a copy of this report will be furnished by you to the local officers of the district in which the lands are situated, with instructions to them to withhold the lands from sale or other disposition, unless under express instructions from this office. You will also direct them to note the tracts on their plat-book, with some convenient mark, referring to the words "State Act, September 28th, 1850." D is the form of the report to be made by you of the lands selected by the State, with columns in which the number of the affidavits made by the Deputy, or the Agent, is to be entered; with another column, to write the number given to the corroborating testimony. A copy of the list alone, in this case, is to be furnished to the local officers, with instructions to them similar to those last above stated.

I will here remark that the department reserves to itself the right of determining upon the testimony presented, whether the lands are really truly such as are conveyed by the grant, or otherwise—the law making the grant expressly delegating to the Secretary of the Interior the proper adjustment thereof.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. SMITH,
Commissioner.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
December 10, 1859. }

JAMES W. MANDEVILLE, Esq.,
Surveyor-General,
San Francisco, California:

SIR:—H. A. Higley, Esq. State Surveyor-General, by letter of the 1st inst. and personally, has called up the subject of the adjustment of the Swamp and Overflowed Lands in California, by act of twenty-eighth September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty. An examination has therefore been made of the antecedents of this business, in order to determine the proper course of action to effect the desired adjustment. Soon after the United States surveying system had been extended, in pursuance of law, to that State, an indispensable prerequisite to selections, instructions bearing date fourteenth October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, were addressed to the United States Surveyor-General, accompanied by our printed circular of November one thousand eight hundred and fifty, authorizing two distinct modes of ascertaining swamp lands:
First—By the field notes of survey.

Second—By the affidavits of County Surveyors and other responsible persons, that they understood and have examined the lines, etc.

The authorities of the State, however, having in no way signified acceptance of either of these propositions, the matter here rested early in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, when information reached this office, from the Register at Marysville, that the Agents had been returning to the State authorities, lands as swamp shown to be such by the returns of the United States Deputy Surveyors. Thereupon the General Land Office addressed a communication, dated the ninth May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, directed to the Governor of California, stating that this was the first information had of any proceedings in the premises on the part of the State, and in concert of action, and that no entries or sales be made by the State until the department was advised of the selections, so as to avoid collisions of interests. Since then, and until the subject was called up by Higley, we have received no official advice whatever from the State authorities, excepting a letter in one thousand eight hundred and seven, accompanied by a list of certain lands sold as swamp, which was desired should be excluded from the proclamation for public sale.

The foregoing reference to past proceedings, shows that as soon as the condition of the United States surveying system in California allowed the department promptly took the initiative to effect the adjustment. As the duty of the proper execution of this grant is imposed directly on the Secretary of the Interior, who, by law, is the only authority exercising control in its adjustment, he could, if he chose, proceed to the business upon the evidences in the files of this office, viz—the returns of surveys, and especially so, as the State had failed to enter any arrangement, or indicate any policy or action after the notice of instructions of October, 1852.

Mr. Higley, State Surveyor-General, submits certain forms of affidavits which, when furnished with the lists of the land selected by the State, may be regarded as conclusive of the swampy character of the lands. Having considered the same, I have concluded that in their relation the interests of the General Government would not be properly served. We, however, are desirous of effecting the adjustment upon a liberal and just basis, and the object of this communication is to inform you—

First—To certify to this office, without delay, all lands shown by field-notes to be "Swamp and Overflowed," within the meaning of the grant, contemplating, undoubtedly, the inundation of extensive tracts of country, by such natural arteries as the Mississippi, by which "Swamp and Overflowed Lands" were rendered "unfit for cultivation;" the first act of 1849 was passed, restricted to Louisiana; then followed the general act of 28th September, 1850, to enable the States entitled to its benefits, to construct the necessary levees and drains, to reclaim the Swamp and Overflowed Lands therein," with an express stipulation, that the provisions should be exclusively applied to that end. It must therefore be borne in mind, that the lands evidently intended to be granted, are those, by reason of their swampy character, and their liability to overflow, worthless in their natural condition, and whereon crops cannot be raised without reclamation, by levees and drains. Of course, you will only report tracts within confirmed or alleged private claims, and in reporting tracts of this class, you will conform the description to the survey, in such manner, as will enable this office to act upon the lists with the view to their being patented.

Second—With reference to those lands not shown by the field-notes to be swamp, you will report them, upon presentation to you of lists thereof by the State authorities, accompanied with affidavit from the United States Deputy, who made the survey of the township, and his assistants, or, if that cannot be obtained, then from at least two respectable residents, who were contemporaneous with the survey, and who must, in either case, testify that they have no interest, direct or indirect, in the lands, and who will further testify, that they had a personal knowledge of each of the tracts selected at the date of the grants, and know the same to be "Swamp and Overflowed," and "unfit for cultivation." Parol testimony, now, after the lapse of nine years, to be available in contradic- tion of the field notes of survey, must be explicit, resting upon personal and exact knowledge of the locations claimed, and described by section and fractional designation, and from resident parties in no way interested, present or prospective, direct or indirect; and you will take care to have these requirements strictly complied with, in regard to all lands not shown by the field notes to be "Swamp and Overflowed," and "unfit for cultivation," which you may admit and report for approval, as land falling under the grant. You will, of course, send on with such testimony upon which your report may be based, in every case.

Very respectfully, Your ob't servant,

S. A. SMITH,
Commissioner.

[A]

I, _____, the United States Deputy Surveyor who made the survey of the lands in township _____, of range _____, of meridian, hereinafter particularly described, (or if the Deputy's affidavit cannot be obtained, in that case this affidavit must state the facts,) I, the agent for the State of California, duly appointed under an act of the Legislature thereof, to locate the "Swamp and Overflowed Lands" within the county of _____,

being duly sworn, depose and say, that I am well acquainted with the mode and manner of surveying and marking the said lands; that I have made a personal examination on the ground, of each of the several tracts described, to wit:

And from such personal examination on the ground, have ascertained and know, and hereby make oath that the greater part of each one of the quarter-quarter sections of the foregoing tracts, is "Swamp and Overflowed Land, made unfit thereby for cultivation," and is in fact unfit for cultivation without "necessary levees and drains to reclaim the same;" that they are made such by reason of the overflow of, (here give the name of the river, the cause of the overflow, etc.) in such a manner that no crop can be raised thereon, by reason of its overflowed and swampy condition; that they are not shallow lakes or ponds, which may, by natural causes, become dry; and that such was the character thereof at the twenty-eighth September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, the day of the passage of the grant. And, further, that I have no interest, direct or indirect, present or prospective, in the issue, or in any part of land herein described.

[Signature.]

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this
 , one thousand eight hundred and
 and I hereby certify that the deponents are persons of respectability
 and reside in the vicinity of the lands hereinbefore described.

[B]

We, and
 Assistants to the United States Deputy Surveyor who made the survey
 of the lands in township , of range
 of meridian, hereinafter particularly described, (the
 the affidavits of the assistants cannot be obtained, and in that case the
 affidavit must state the fact:—

We, and
 residents of , in the vicinity of the lands in
 county of , on the twenty-eighth September
 one thousand eight hundred and fifty), being duly sworn, depose and say
 that we are well acquainted with the mode and manner of surveying
 marking the public lands; that we have made a personal examination
 the ground of each of the several tracts herein described, to wit:
 And, from such personal examination on the ground, have ascertained
 and know, and hereby make oath, that the greater part of each one
 the quarter-quarter sections of the foregoing tracts is "Swamp and Overflowed
 Land, made unfit thereby for cultivation," and is in fact unfit for
 cultivation, without "necessary drains and levees to reclaim the same."
 that they are made such by reason of the overflow of (here give the name
 of the river, the cause of the overflow,) in such manner that no crop can
 be raised thereon by reason of its overflow and swampy condition; and
 they are not shallow lakes or ponds, which by natural causes may become
 dry; and that such was the character thereof on the twenty-eighth September,
 one thousand eight hundred and fifty, the day of the passage of the
 the grant; and, further, that we have no interest, direct or indirect,
 sent or prospective, in the issue, or in any parcel of land herein described.*

[Signature]
[Signature]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
 , one thousand eight hundred and
 and I hereby certify that the deponents are persons of respectability
 reside in the vicinity of the lands hereinbefore described.

It will be seen by the above instructions that the State can now
 forward testimony to prove the true character of the lands which she
 about to lose, from the hasty surveys of the United States Surveyors
 made in the midst of the dry season. Still, I think the General Land
 Office requires too much from us. Among other things to which I object
 in the instructions, was that portion of the affidavit which required

* If the deponent, from tender conscience, thinks that his interests in some way
 be involved in this matter, let him state distinctly what that interest, directly or indirectly,
 accompanied by his statement under oath whether such interest, so far as he can determine,
 affects or biases his judgment in the case, and then his testimony will go for what it is
 in the preliminary action of the Surveyor-General and final decision of the department.

the affiants should swear that they were not in any way interested in the
 issue.

Now, every citizen of the State is, directly or indirectly, interested in the
 matter. I represented to the department that the only persons really com-
 petent to become witnesses in the matter of swamp lands were those who
 had resided upon the lands in question since one thousand eight hundred
 and fifty; those who had witnessed the various floods, and who were con-
 versant with the many means of reclamation adopted from year to year,
 by which the morasses of one thousand eight hundred and fifty are now
 converted into blooming gardens and fields. Men, to be able to testify to
 these facts, must have been residents upon the lands in question, and the
 natural supposition is that no man would be an inhabitant of a tule swamp
 unless he was interested in it, and expected, by various improvements,
 to make it a fit place for the home of his family and himself. These
 inhabitants, the most competent to testify to the true character of the
 lands, have undoubtedly taken some means to secure title, either from
 the State or United States.

It was represented to the department that our State did not desire
 that the mere opinion of her agents should be received as testimony, nor
 was she willing that the dictum of the United States Surveyors should
 deprive her citizens of property made valuable by their labor and im-
 provements.

The Commissioner agreed to append to the affidavit a note, stating that
 if the witness could not conscientiously state he had no interest in the
 issue, then to state what that interest is, and they, at Washington, will
 decide upon the weight to be attached to the evidence.

At any rate, we have gained this much, that the federal authorities
 are now prepared and willing to receive evidence.

I advise now, what I had the honor to submit in my report of last year,
 which is as follows:

"If our next Legislature provides for the immediate selection of the
 swamp lands of the State, the acts of Congress, above referred to, will
 work but little injury to her, for she has disposed of only a small portion
 of the lands now offered for sale by the government; and in cases where
 sales have already been made, I think arrangements may be entered into
 by which those holding a title from the State will be entirely protected
 from loss. If the government should dispose of any other of our swamp
 lands, we can recover back the purchase money. The selections should
 have been made several years ago. Every hour's delay is a loss to the
 State. By the erection of levees, and other improvements, the waters of
 many streams have been confined within their banks; and by the shut-
 ting of water off from sloughs, and ditching, much of the land which, a
 few years ago, was submerged three-fourths of the time, has been re-
 claimed, and is now fit for cultivation. In the Tulare Valley, much of
 the land which was almost constantly overflowed, in years past, is now
 dry the greater portion of the year, from the fact that beaver-dams and
 other obstructions which prevented the flow of the water through its
 natural channels, have been removed.

Of course, the State will claim all lands which were swamp, or subject
 to overflow, at the time the grant was made. To enable her to do this
 successfully, it will be necessary to produce evidence as to the character
 of the lands at that time. The delay of each year renders this more diffi-
 cult. In Sacramento County, for instance, the flood of the present year
 could not be considered an indication of the extent of the natural over-
 flow; because the river is leveed for miles below Sacramento City; while

the embankments and causeways which have been thrown up from the river to the high land, back, protect that country from the floods which have heretofore entirely inundated it. The population of California being somewhat migratory in its habits, makes it important that the testimony of witnesses, as to the true character of these lands, should be procured before a change takes place in their residence which may possibly carry them beyond the limits of the State.

In this matter, we are far behind the other States. Had we sent our lists to Washington in time, they would have been confirmed, and patents issued to the State before this, under the general act of 1857, which granted to the States all the swamp lands selected by State authority, not otherwise previously disposed of by the General Government. The different States have adopted various methods of making these selections. In Florida, agents were appointed to examine the lands in the State, and mark upon the plats in the United States Land Offices all such as they believed to be swamp. They received one cent for each acre thus selected. In Illinois, the agents were directed to make the selections above, and, when necessary, to make surveys, and return the plats and notes to the State Land Office. Thirty thousand dollars were expended in doing this. In these, and the other States, surveys of all the lands had been made by the United States Surveyors previous to 1850, and selections could be made by sections. Here, however, the swamp lands have not been sectionized, and have been townshiped in but few localities; consequently, it will be necessary to run the line of segregation and continue the township lines through the tule as far as practicable. I do not think it would be advisable, at this time, to sectionize, as the cost would be too great. The township lines should be run, if possible. The County Surveyors must have these lines established to base their subdivisions upon; and, by carefully noting all sloughs, rivers, character of land, etc., on line, some idea might be formed of the best means to reclaim these immense bodies of tule lands, which, in the language of Mr. Beaumont, County Surveyor of San Joaquin County, "are as little known to the people of this State, as the territory of New Mexico."

It would be impossible for me to correctly estimate the cost of the survey. I think, however, it would hardly exceed one cent per acre. The act of 1850, provides that the proceeds of the sales of these lands shall be applied exclusively to the purpose of reclaiming them. The survey, therefore, would be the first step towards the reclamation; for without it, we could not ascertain how this could be best accomplished.

In March last, the Legislature passed a concurrent resolution, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to urge upon Congress the passage of a law authorizing the State of California to acquire from the United States domain the Swamp and Overflowed Lands granted her by the act of Congress, at her own cost—the State taking reliable testimony, under oath, and furnishing maps of the same to the proper department at Washington. There is a probability that such a law will be passed by Congress during its present session. The better enable the State to make the selections next summer, let the Legislature authorize the Surveyor-General, by deputy, to make the necessary surveys; fix the price to be paid per mile or acre; appropriate twenty thousand dollars from the Swamp Land Fund, and authorize the issuance of twenty thousand dollars of swamp land scrip; pay for the surveys partly in scrip, and partly in cash; and allow this scrip to be taken in payment for swamp lands. Parties holding it would, of course, soon purchase, and thus, in each scrip holder, the State would have an agent whose in-

terests would be promoted by bringing these lands early into the market. The accounts of the deputies, sworn to, and certified by the Surveyor-General, would necessarily go before the Board of Examiners for allowance. The field-notes could be accompanied by evidence as to the character of the lands required by the United States, and be made under the instructions of the Surveyor-General, subject to the approval of the Governor."

To show the injustice and wrong which has been done to the State by the officers in charge of the United States surveys, I will merely cite, as an illustration, that portion of the country bordering upon the Sacramento River, and the sloughs leading into it, below this city.

Knowing when the survey was to be made, I met the Surveyor here, and accompanied him down the river to his camp. The R Street Levee and the continuous embankments upon the river, were pointed out to him. He was informed by persons residing along the banks, that much money had been expended in making the lands fit for cultivation. I think the report of the Deputy was favorable to the State, but, when the line of segregation was determined in the office of the U. S. Surveyor-General, in San Francisco, the State was found to be entitled to not one foot of frontage on the river. And yet the oaths of as good and reliable men as can be found in California, are on file in this office, to the effect that all these lands are subject to overflow, and without levees, etc., could not be regularly cultivated, and that the average cost of reclamation is forty dollars an acre.

I feel confident, that if the present Legislature provides proper means for segregating the swamp lands, and obtaining the necessary evidence, thousands of acres of the best of these lands will be saved to the State.

SEMINARY LANDS.

During the latter part of 1858, many applications were made by the citizens of Siskiyou County, for the purchase of lands of this class. Much to the surprise of this office, and the consternation of the applicants, information was received here, on the day fixed for the public land sales in the Humboldt District, that applications for more than ten thousand acres had been rejected by the land office of that district, upon what I considered mere technical grounds. The act of Congress granting the seminary lands, required that the selections should be made by the agents of the State, in bodies of not less than a quarter section of any of the unceded lands, etc. It was held by this office, that by a quarter section was meant one hundred and sixty acres, taken according to legal subdivisions. The officers of the Humboldt Land District, maintained that the law meant an actual quarter of a section, and consequently offered and sold these lands at public sale.

It will be readily seen, in what an unfortunate position this decision placed the applicants in Siskiyou County. The first intimation they received that their applications had been rejected, was the intelligence that speculators had bought their farms and improvements. The matter was submitted to the Department, and I am glad to say, that the Commissioner agreed with me, that the position I had taken was correct, as will be seen by the following letter of instructions to the Register of the Humboldt District:

[Letter.]

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
December 5th, 1859.

SIR:—A letter dated first inst., has been received at this office, from A. Higley, State Surveyor-General of California, complaining of the rejection by you, of certain State selections, for seminary purposes, under third March, 1853, filed in your office, previous to the land sales in February last, on the ground that the selections were not made in technical quarter sections, though in contiguous quarter-quarters.

It is held by this office, that a selection is admissible of one hundred and sixty acres made up of quarter-quarters, even if situated in four different sections, provided they are laterally contiguous.

You will please make a report of the rejections complained of, for definite action of this office thereon.

Respectfully,
Your ob't servant,

S. A. SMITH,
Commissioner.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE,
Humboldt, California.

FRONTAGE OF SWAMP LANDS ON BAYS AND RIVERS.

The Swamp Land Act, passed April twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, authorized the purchase of three hundred and twenty acres of land by one person, but restricted the purchaser to a frontage of one-half mile, by legal subdivision, on any bay, lake, or navigable stream.

The act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine authorized the sale of six hundred and forty acres to one individual, but makes no provision for a greater frontage. The object of the restriction was to prevent the monopoly of the narrow strip of land along the margin of water courses, which is generally higher and more valuable than that back of it, and probably, also, to prevent the settler on the margin of the water courses from shutting out those purchasing in the rear, from communicating with the water. The law, so far as it applies to such cases, should, in my opinion, be changed. In many of the large tracts of swamp land, especially those near the junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, there are innumerable sloughs, many of which are navigable. In consequence of their sinuosity, it often occurs that when a person desires to purchase six hundred and forty acres, in the locality in which he wishes to select the same, it is impossible for him to get one hundred and sixty acres, even, without having a greater frontage than is allowed by law. There are often islands formed by navigable sloughs, containing perhaps, not more than three hundred and twenty acres, and yet having a frontage of two miles. The cost, per acre, of reclaiming swamp land by levees or ditches, depends upon the amount reclaimed. It is very evident that, the smaller the tract, the greater will be the cost of reclamation, per acre; consequently, the purchaser who is compelled to take up his three hundred and twenty, or six hundred and forty acres, in separate tracts, labors under a great disadvantage. To avoid this difficulty,

would suggest that the law be so amended as to allow the purchaser, in such cases, to take six hundred and forty acres, with the additional frontage requisite to secure that amount; *provided*, that the Surveyor-General is satisfied that the interests of the State do not suffer thereby, and that the rights of individuals are not interfered with.

SEGREGATION OF SWAMP LANDS.

The act of 1858, creating a State Land Office, makes it the duty of the Register "to correspond with the United States Surveyor-General, with a view of learning where said Deputies are making surveys adjoining to any of the swamp lands of this State, and on learning that said Deputies are making surveys adjoining Swamp and Overflowed Land, said Register shall authorize a competent Surveyor to go with said Deputies and agree with him or them upon said line of demarkation, between the State and United States lands, etc."

Four such appointments have been made, Mr. Murray of Humboldt, Mr. Neal of San Joaquin, Mr. Peabody of Solano, and Mr. Goddard of Sacramento. Returns have been received from all these gentlemen.

The report of Mr. Goddard will be found in the Appendix. The law fixed the compensation of the agents at ten dollars per day. But no appropriations having been made, the two last named gentlemen have as yet received no pay for their services. Some provision should be made for their payment.

CERTIFICATES OF PURCHASE.

There are many certificates of purchase of swamp and overflowed lands, that were issued from the Secretary of State's office, under the act of 1855, which have since become forfeited by the purchasers failing to pay interest as required by law.

The act for the relief of purchasers of lands from the State, passed April 8th, 1859, provides that when lands for which certificates of purchase have been already issued, shall have been or may become forfeited, the Register may issue new certificates *on the surrender of the old ones*.

Under that act the holders of forfeited certificates have it in their power to put parties who have since purchased the same land, to great inconvenience. The holder of the original certificate cannot be compelled to surrender it, and yet, until it has been surrendered, and filed in the State Land Office, a second certificate cannot issue. I would suggest that a law be passed authorizing the issuance of new certificates in such cases without the surrender of the original, and that it be made a felony for the holder of the original certificates to sell or assign the same.

SCHOOL LAND WARRANTS.

The act of 1859 requires that school land warrants shall be surrendered to the State Land Office before title can issue. The federal authorities, in whose possession many of the warrants are, refuse to yield them. The matter was represented to the Department at Washington, but no reply was received before I left, but have no doubt that the Register will be instructed to deliver these warrants to the State's agent, if a receipt is given.

COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

But two surveys of county boundaries have been returned to office during the year; one of the line dividing Placer from Sacramento and Sutter counties, and the other, of a portion of the line dividing Butte from Tehama County.

Mr. G. S. Elliott, Surveyor of Placer, having been recommended by the Board of Supervisors, as a suitable person, I appointed him to make the survey of the Placer County line. The Surveyor of Sacramento County was notified of the appointment of Mr. Elliott, and advised him to accompany him while surveying that portion of the line which borders upon Sutter County. The field notes and plat have been returned, as no protest was made by the authorities of Sutter County, the survey has been approved.

That portion of the line dividing Butte and Tehama counties, between Rock Creek and the Sacramento River, was established, at the request of the Board of Supervisors of Butte County. I appointed J. S. Henning to make the survey. The field notes and plat have been returned and the survey approved.

At the request of the Board of Supervisors of Humboldt, and with the consent of the Supervisors of Klamath County, J. S. Murray, Esq., was appointed to survey and establish the line between those counties. No return has yet been made of the survey.

Requisitions having been made by the Boards of Supervisors of Butte and Yuba counties, to have the division line between those counties surveyed, I appointed J. S. Henning on the part of Butte, and Nelson Wescoatt on the part of Yuba, to act as a joint commission in establishing the line. These gentlemen have made their report. They have been unable to agree upon that portion of the boundary line above the junction of the Natchez Fork and the Hansonville Fork of the Honeycut Creek. It will be necessary for the Surveyor-General to go in person, or to appoint some one to act as umpire, in order to settle the dispute.

REPORTS.

Reports have been received from County Surveyors as follows:

Albert Moore.....County Surveyor of Amador County.
M. B. Holt.....County Surveyor of Fresno County.
Alfred D. Easkoot.....County Surveyor of Marin County.
J. W. Tucker.....County Surveyor of Merced County.
Duncan Beaumont.....County Surveyor of San Joaquin County.
J. B. Wood.....County Surveyor of Sonoma County.
Silas Wilcox.....County Surveyor of Stanislaus County.
B. W. Groom.....County Surveyor of San Diego County.
Lucien B. Healy.....County Surveyor of Tehama County.

Among the valuable reports herewith transmitted, that of Mr. Wilcox, County Surveyor of Stanislaus, is worthy of perusal—containing, as it does, the well digested views of an experienced officer.

The County Surveyor of Sonoma County, Mr. Wood, complains that he thinks with reason, of the very low standard of fees allowed by law to County Surveyors in many counties. Some changes should be made in this respect to insure the services of competent men. The necessity of the men elected to fill the responsible office of Surveyor, should be well

qualified to perform their duties, though unseen at present, will be felt by the next generation.

The County Surveyor of Amador, Mr. Moore, calls attention to the fact that a portion of the northern boundary of that county, dividing it from El Dorado County, is not clearly defined. Not having received any official communication from the county authorities on the subject, I have taken no action in the matter.

Fresno.—The report of M. B. Holt, County Surveyor of this county, contains some suggestions for the improvement of navigation of the San Joaquin River. Also a plan for the reclamation of a large tract of State land, at present considered valueless, by the overflow of Tulare Lake and King's River.

In his report to this office, Mr. Easkoot, the Surveyor of Marin County, remarks that the present swamp land law is defective in its restrictions, requiring the purchaser to a frontage of one half mile on navigable waters. These lands in this county lie immediately on the bays of San Francisco and San Pablo, and from their narrow extent prevent parties obtaining the full quantity (six hundred and forty acres) allowed them by law.

I would respectfully call your attention to the report of J. W. Tucker, of Merced County, and to that of Lucien B. Healy, County Surveyor of Tehama. The valuable suggestions contained in them certainly entitle them to publication.

Mr. Beaumont, County Surveyor of San Joaquin, furnishes some data showing the practicability of reclaiming the Swamp Lands, and the comparative cost of doing so, from experiments made within his knowledge.

STATISTICS.

As required by law, I issued a circular to the County Surveyors and Assessors, calling upon them for the information required to be transmitted to this office.

Reports have been received from the Assessors in thirty-six counties, as follows:

Alameda County.
F. P. Smith.....County Assessor of Amador County.
David Weaver.....County Assessor of Butte County.
Frank Spaulding.....County Assessor of Colusa County.
John F. S. Smith.....County Assessor of Contra Costa County.
Solon Hall.....County Assessor of Del Norte County.
Lewis Foster.....County Assessor of El Dorado County.
F. G. Coffin.....County Assessor of Klamath County.
Wm. Vanderbilt.....County Assessor of Marin County.
John Burton.....County Assessor of Mariposa County.
George Hale.....County Assessor of Merced County.
A. S. Roney.....County Assessor of Monterey County.
Martin Brannan.....County Assessor of Napa County.
J. B. Harper.....County Assessor of Nevada County.
R. B. Ryan.....County Assessor of Placer County.
.....County Assessor of Sacramento County.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE OF STATISTICS—COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF COUNTY ASSESSORS, FOR THE YEAR 1859, RETURNED TO THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

COUNTIES.	Acres of Land Inclosed.	Acres of Land Cultivated.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.		RYE.		CORN.		BUCKW'AT		PEAS.		BEANS.		POTATOES.		SWEET POTATOES.		ONIONS.		HAY.		FLAX.	HEMP.	TOBACCO.	COTTON.		Acres Sugar Cane.....	Acres Broom Corn.....	Pounds of Butter	Pounds of Cheese.....	Dozen of Eggs.....	Pounds of Wool	Bee Hives.....		
			Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Tons	Acres	Pounds	Acres	Pounds	Acres								Pounds	
Alameda.....			21,683	443,660	17,404	522,120	5,086	203,440	60	1,800	476	19,040	37	740	52	1,300	683	20,490	1,438	86,280	14	140	22	3,300	3,890	3,890					6	37	84,850	102,000	475,000	46,410	24			
Amador.....		10,465	1,950	39,000	1,247	31,175	75	1,875			390	19,000			16		16		60		20				3,000	3,000														
Butte.....		14,988	5,268	109,726	5,364	138,886	414	15,153	66	1,466	248	6,918	3	150	16	400	4		86	13,130	5	600	3	500	2,583	4,178														
Calaveras.....																																								
Colusa.....		8,500	5,250	65,625	2,625	39,375	350				175	5,250														2,300														
Contra Costa.....	60,430	43,439	29,160	583,200	10,964	328,920	2,013	70,455			100						666		502						10,000	10,000						134	390,000	130,000	96,000	4,000				
Del Norte.....		2,740	896	29,568	35	2,100	1,475	103,250			20	900			145	10,875	3	135	190	57,000					115	288														
El Dorado.....		8,006	900	17,000	1,060	12,700	1,416	6,200			600	30,000							60	8,490			3	235	1,588	1,630														
Fresno.....		1,950	500	1,000	800	20,000													15	1,500	20	4,000		400	800															
Humboldt.....																																								
Klamath.....			1,100	24,200	300	7,500	500	15,000			50				7	175	15	300	175	17,500			12	4,800																
Los Angeles.....		11,040	2,500	4,000	2,400	7,000	50	1,000	10	250	1,500	60,000			20	500	150	4,500	70	7,000	6	600	5	100	250	400			3	3,000			30	7,100	1,100	10,000	41,000			
Marin.....		6,349	1,010		660		2,998												2,281																					
Mariposa.....		1,200	200	4,000	400	8,000	100	2,000			10	300							10						500															
Mendocino.....		13,020	4,020		5,000		2,500		75		300		400		100		150		500																					
Merced.....		15,000	4,000	75,000	7,000	140,000	500	10,000			2,000	60,000					50	3,000	50	15,000			10	25,000	1,350	1,600														
Monterey.....		10,900	1,819	72,760	1,687	49,510	147	8,820			190	1,900	40	410	285	2,350	309	9,270	426	85,200	14	1,050	50	5,000	2,849	2,849														
Napa.....		70,000	34,684	867,110	13,978	349,450	4,123	103,075	10		9,200	276,000	25		2,000		100		250			25			4,000							30	90,000	50,000						
Nevada.....		6,957	957	23,915	2,700	42,500	1,500	39,000											5,000	100,000					3,000	6,000														
Placer.....			4,930	160,360	3,686	110,560	700												6						1,100															
Plumas.....																																								
Sacramento.....		57,700	11,300	167,200	23,470	586,450	1,666	44,100	27	580	247	9,340	90	1,540		1,760		2,170	991	207,350	265	65,644		41,760	11,170	11,920							44	263,300	105,450	113,300	37,412			
San Bernardino.....		1,356	400	8,000	500	1,500	10	300	10	250	300	12,000	1	30			20	800	10	1,500			5	1,500	100															
San Diego.....																																								
San Francisco.....		1,000	25	700	250	7,500	450	9,000																																
San Joaquin.....	125,562	95,900	42,400	635,200	30,150	527,400	1,800	45,000	113	2,696	318	12,570	94	1,780	150	2,830	100	2,820	510	29,550	230	16,760	315	44,435	12,000	18,930	10	3	5											
San Luis Obispo.....	4,000	1,200	490	12,250	160	5,000					60	900					30	550	25	750					350															
San Mateo.....		20,000	3,200	96,000	1,300	80,000	2,100	73,500	320	9,600	230	3,450	100	2,000	400	1,200	600	1,800	1,500	120,000			40	2,800		5,200			3					4	35,000	11,000	35,000	8,000		
Santa Barbara.....																																								
Santa Clara.....		81,517	20,916	522,900	3,062	91,860	249	12,450			93	1,460	10	300			107	2,140					28	2,800	4,163	4,163								35						
Santa Cruz.....		33,710	14,000	420,000	5,200	156,000	5,000	150,000	100	2,000	600	18,000	250	5,000	40	800	500	15,000	1,000	15,000			30	2,000	900	1,250														
Shasta.....		4,920	1,460	36,500	1,980	33,660	675	3,500			470	9,440			50	670	40	800	200	9,000	2	100	25	800	2,400	1,200								4	27,860	1,220	7,000			
Sierra.....		554											1	54						19,529																				
Siskiyou.....		19,850	6,000	90,000	3,250	91,250	4,500	135,000	500	10,000	500	10,000	250	6,250																										
Solano.....			14,714	294,300	5,450	119,000	180	9,000	20	800	565	16,950	20	300	100		150	3,000	150	4,000	100	2,000	50	2,000	2,000	2,000														
Sonoma.....		124,175	10,141	328,525	6,396	255,840	5,780	287,000	6	120	3,671	146,840	259	12,950	388	23,280	27	880	4,412				5	3,000	15,298	23,947														
Stanislaus.....	8,970	6,720	1,878	20,000	3,500	70,000	500		400	8,000	400	16,000			15		10		12				5		1,000	600														
Sutter.....																																								
Tehama.....																																								
Trinity.....		2,857	769		269		203		1		40		7		4		15		115			13			668															
Tulare.....		4,085	2,369	47,380	1,059	26,475	69	2,070			432	10,620	3		6	120	10	200	21	4,200	24	4,800	5		1,200															
Tuolumne.....		5,069	858		1,091		488		25		21								194						693	810														
Yolo.....	70,000	43,573	15,164	121,312	24,526	245,260	160	4,000	30	900	216			26	780	16	480	495	123,750	92	20,700	20	1,600	2,500	5,000	2	2	1												
Yuba.....	45,000	30,000	3,000	90,000	5,900	177,000	350	10,500			500	30,000	15	400	20	600	50	1,500	30	2,500	10		20		1,850	2,500														

COUNTIES.	HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS—NUMBER OF TREES AND VINES.																											ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY.									
	Apple	Peach	Pear	Plum	Cherry	Nectarine	Quince	Apricot	Fig	Aloe	Citron	Lemon	Orange	Olive	Pomegranate	Pine Apple	Prune	Persimmon	Pecan	Cherimoya	Almond	Walnut	Elbert	Gooseberry	Raspberry	Strawberry	Grape	Tons of Grapes ..	Gallons of Wine.	Value of Fruit...	Real Estate	Personal Property	Total Valuation of Property				
Alameda	12,779	78,500	66,500	25,000	31,500	6,500	1,000	28,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	100	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	667	.....	.....	14,500	30,000	.....	420,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	\$1,225,615 00	\$1,190,194 75	\$2,415,809 75
Amador	15,541	34,363	2,322	2,191	9,121	1,269	559	1,644	266	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	18	.....	5,000	4,000	200,000	39,201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600,544 00	2,447,218 00	4,047,762 50
Butte	14,169	42,142	6,690	3,424	1,635	3,035	1,517	1,877	1,081	9	.....	.....	15	.....	24	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2,047	32	.....	667	542	1,261,955	60,221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calaveras .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colusa	7,204	12,400	74	172	112	.....	75	875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	514,047 00	1,978,612 00	2,492,659 00
Contra Costa	14,791	19,928	2,455	2,431	1,905	413	903	731	200	25	20	6	6	20	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	700	.....	2,246	2,227	27,857	25,428	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,425,626 00	
Del Norte	9,240	2,308	470	275	310	8	31	4	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	60	12,000	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	269,964 00	377,129 00	647,093 00
El Dorado	73,344	59,072	5,880	1,831	1,750	1,216	1,843	920	424	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,316	126,490	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,170,895 00	1,379,655 00	2,550,550 00
Fresno	300	1,500	75	100	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	150	1,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171,772 00	399,055 00	570,827 00
Humboldt .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klamath	none	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165,347 00	294,688 00	460,035 00
Los Angeles	2,500	14,000	715	400	370	281	708	1,500	1,200	109	500	4,000	1,100	870	40	420	1,000	50	400	200	4,000	2,570,000	3,100	280,000	150,000 00	16,585 00	1,146,413 00	2,062,998 00	
Marin	no fruit given	200,000 00	1,040,000 00	1,240,000 00	
Mariposa	3,000	4,000	150	200	50	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	30	220,000	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,626,399 00
Mendocino	3,000	4,300	100	752,000 00	150,399 00	902,399 00	
Merced	1,000	3,000	500	100	50	50	25	100	519,912 00	901,105 00	1,421,017 00
Monterey	1,340	1,075	1,340	231	191	10	25	50	35	40	20	60,000	500	1,813,873 00	1,467,616 00	3,281,489 00
Napa	56,689	48,547	3,970	1,967	2,408	2,715	749	2,332	225	57	43	75	43	5,000	15,000	125,000	206,002	2,000	3,628,445 00	1,014,500 00	4,642,945 00
Nevada	33,000	40,000	1,600	300	850	314	573	376	263	9	8	198	29	60,000	2,985,538 00	
Placer	14,566	31,666	2,621	2,229	923	1,290	758	1,089	340	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	489	64	.....	.....	6,536	195,668	90,426	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sacramento	159,482	226,795	46,140	29,320	23,112	17,015	25,760	16,760	5,776	.....	.....	230	275	3,760	.....	.....	4,850	.....	280	.....	2,850	5,220	.....	9,133	13,450	375,600	347,300	.....	1,150	137,500 00	7,193,280 00	4,714,968 00	11,908,248 00		
San Bernardino	300	1,000	50	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	250	2,000	5,000 00	201,837 00	264,896 50	466,733 50	.....	.....	
San Diego .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco	3,500	3,500	2,700	1,700	1,700	100	1,000	2,500	100	1,000	20	7,000	2,500	350,000	2,000	24,454,073 00	9,323,002 00	33,777,075 00
San Joaquin	19,220	30,470	4,810	850	780	490	2,130	1,050	970	10	3	6	20	35	1,890	.....	15	22	38	20	240	85	.....	4,120	780	6,370	5,910	47	520	95,100 00	2,652,198 00	2,599,100 00	5,251,298 00		
San Luis Obispo	300	1,000	300	150	100	30	200	20	70	1	2,500	864,150 25	615,777 50	979,927 75
San Mateo	7,300	18,000	650	430	1,750	100	100	675	125	35	20	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	600	1,640	18,000	7,550	4	.....	2,000 00	859,511 00	630,896 00	1,490,407 00	.....	.....
Santa Barbara .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Clara	81,571	38,389	20,494	4,595	4,360	2,491	1,241	3,766	175	429,209	215	15,000	3,495,753 00	2,192,073 00	5,687,826 00
Santa Cruz	10,855	2,800	1,200	1,500	300	100	50	150	50	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	14	.....	35	200	25,700	12,710	.....	.....	10,000 00	548,459 00	588,926 00	1,137,385 00	.....	.....
Shasta	6,400	9,420	1,200	2,000	1,800	600	560	1,400	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	50	.....	1,400	5,900	20,000	35,000	2	.....	10,400 00	43,500 00	1,729,707 00	1,773,207 00	.....	.....
Sierra	2,030	6,375	60	157	71	40	55	175	1,112,720 00	1,181,684 06	2,294,404 06
Siskiyou	4,000	1,500	2,000	400	100	50	500	500	8,000	300	877,738 00	1,632,800 00	2,510,538 00
Solano	14,450	218,291	1,326	1,430	280	964	75	1,856	556	5	10	10	25	15	5	422	168	100	10	2,000	115,257	50	100	none given	

TABLE OF STATISTICS—COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE COUNTY ASSESSORS, FOR THE YEAR 1859, RETURNED TO THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

[illegible]

COMPARATIVE TABLE,
Showing the Yield of Wheat and Barley per Acre for the years 1858-9.

COUNTIES.	Acres of Land Cultivated.		Acres of Wheat.		Bushels of Wheat.		Acres of Barley.		Bushels of Barley.	
	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.
Alameda.....	56,000	.....	12,803	21,683	256,080	443,680	24,044	17,404	724,321	522,120
Amador.....	7,509	10,465	1,476	1,950	22,140	39,000	1,828	1,247	36,560	31,175
Butte.....	11,332	14,989	2,497	5,268	46,829	109,726	4,086	5,364	78,669	138,886
Calaveras.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colusa.....	9,405	8,500	3,560	5,250	52,900	65,625	4,845	2,625	96,906	39,375
Contra Costa.....	31,155	43,439	16,870	29,160	286,790	583,200	6,300	10,964	180,000	328,920
Del Norte.....	2,228	2,740	620	896	24,800	29,568	140	35	5,880	2,100
El Dorado.....	7,130	8,000	1,016	900	10,258	17,000	1,511	1,060	17,744	12,700
Fresno.....	1,500	1,950	250	500	5,000	1,000	1,000	800	20,000	20,000
Humboldt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klamath.....	2,975	.....	1,500	1,100	37,500	24,200	15	300	300	7,500
Los Angeles.....	6,750	11,040	510	2,500	.....	4,000	4,215	2,400	.....	7,000
Marin.....	6,516	6,349	546	1,010	21,840	.....	1,420	660	56,800	2,998
Mariposa.....	2,000	1,200	280	200	4,200	4,000	500	400	7,500	8,000
Mendocino.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merced.....	1,750	15,000	600	4,020	12,000	75,000	1,000	5,000	25,000	140,000
Modoc.....	33,084	10,000	8,831	1,813	55,810	72,750	2,544	7,000	70,428	49,510
Sacramento.....	54,128	57,700	9,628	11,300	171,840	137,200	21,430	23,470	516,732	586,450
San Bernardino.....	16,000	1,856	541	400	13,525	8,000	355	500	12,425	1,500
San Diego.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Joaquin.....	72,473	1,000	30	25	850	700	100	250	4,000	7,500
San Luis Obispo.....	900	95,900	20,000	42,400	300,000	635,200	37,000	30,150	600,000	527,400
San Mateo.....	11,129	1,200	500	490	3,000	12,250	350	160	2,500	5,000
Santa Barbara.....	.....	20,000	2,480	3,200	74,400	96,000	2,590	1,300	103,600	80,000
Santa Clara.....	30,000	81,517	14,500	20,916	145,000	522,900	8,000	3,062	160,000	.....
Santa Cruz.....	33,520	38,710	3,930	14,000	98,250	420,000	5,100	5,200	200,000	91,860
Shasta.....	4,440	4,920	1,200	1,460	24,060	36,500	1,872	1,980	26,592	33,660
Sierra.....	575	554	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siskiyou.....	100,000	19,850	4,000	6,000	140,000	90,000	4,000	3,250	145,000	91,250
Solano.....	37,255	.....	8,258	14,714	165,160	294,300	6,567	5,450	164,175	119,000
Sonoma.....	30,000	124,175	8,000	10,141	16,000	328,525	6,000	6,396	240,000	255,840
Stanislaus.....	8,550	6,720	1,850	1,878	18,500	20,000	4,000	3,500	48,000	70,000
Sutter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tehama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinity.....	3,210	2,857	953	769	.....	.....	838	269	.....	.....
Tulare.....	2,625	4,085	1,800	2,369	36,000	47,380	300	1,059	6,000	26,475
Tuolumne.....	4,563	5,069	537	858	.....	.....	2,356	1,091	.....	.....
Yolo.....	47,438	43,573	10,500	15,164	.....	121,312	30,675	24,536	.....	245,260
Yuba.....	23,000	30,000	3,363	3,000	85,975	90,000	5,756	5,900	153,765	177,000

APPENDIX.

REPORTS OF COUNTY SURVEYORS.

AMADOR COUNTY.

ALBERT MOORE.....County Surveyor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
Jackson, Amador County. }

Hon. HORACE A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General of the State of California :

DEAR SIR :—In accordance with the requirements of law, I send you the following report :

The quantity of land claimed in this county is sixty thousand acres.
The number of acres cultivated, ten thousand four hundred and sixty-five.

The number of surveys of land made by my predecessors, according to the records in my office, are twenty-three ; number of acres, three thousand five hundred. The number of surveys made by me since in office, four ; number of acres, surveyed, five hundred and seventy-seven. The fact that my services have been required so very little, and the consequent necessity of following other occupations for a livelihood, has prevented me from giving much attention to gathering statistics. I therefore refer you to the report of the Assessor for much of the information asked for in your circular.

A portion of the northern boundary line of this county is somewhat indefinite, and as the same came near allowing several criminals, known here as the "Silver Lake Robbers," to escape the penalty of the law, and as it may in future create difficulties, I would respectfully suggest that you call the attention of the Legislature to the subject, or take such

other action as you may deem proper in the premises, to avoid such future anticipated difficulties.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT MOORE,
County Surveyor, Amador County.

JACKSON, December 12, 1859.

FREZNO COUNTY.

W. B. HOLT.....County Surveyor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
Fresno County, California.

H. A. HIGLEY, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—The brief time which has elapsed since my election to office, in addition to a press of official duties, has prevented my making you as detailed a report (as required by the act of April 17th, 1850,) as I could wish.

In answer to sub-section two of said act, I would allude, first, to the navigation of the San Joaquin River, and make some suggestions for its improvement. Since 1858 it has been successfully navigated for five months in the year, by a steamer seventeen feet beam, by one hundred and twenty feet in length, as far as Fresno City, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles. From close observation and consultation with experienced men, I am satisfied that it could be made navigable during the whole year, by the expenditure of fifteen to twenty thousand dollars in the removal of snags and other obstructions, and the construction of wing-dams at a few points where the river is widest. If the necessary appropriation for said improvements was made by the State, it would be many times remunerated by the speedy sale of large tracts of swamp land along said route, and in the rich agricultural and stock-raising counties of Fresno, Tulare, and Buena Vista, and also in the increased amount of taxable property. The recent successful efforts to navigate the San Joaquin River, has already had the effect of attracting a large amount of immigration into this section of country, as you are doubtless aware by the increasing sale of State lands in this valley.

In regard to the "irrigation of arable lands," which is very much needed in this section of country, from minute and careful observation, we would suggest a feasible plan. By a canal, or ditch, of sufficient capacity, the surplus water of King's River could be conducted into the San Joaquin at Fresno City, by which means a district of State Swamp Lands, thirty-six miles in length, by an average of five miles in width, would be reclaimed and furnished with a source of irrigation. It would also improve the navigation of the San Joaquin River, and the overflow of Tulare Lake prevented, by diverting its greatest supply of water, to King's River.

The climate of this valley is warm and dry during the summer months, and comparatively so during the winter, as rain falls but seldom, and we have to rely mainly on irrigation for agricultural purposes, which is due to a small extent by the natural overflow of the streams, but most

by means of irrigating ditches, which will be the only sure means for the cultivation of nearly every acre of land in the San Joaquin and Tulare valleys. Artesian wells may in time be obtained, but at present they have not been fully tested. This part of the State is eminently adapted to the growth of all kinds of fruit, ornamental, or other trees, and particularly the grape vine, which grows to great perfection. I would suggest, in view of the above facts, that the Legislature should enact a *general law* for the incorporation of companies for the diverting of streams for irrigating purposes, thus encouraging *associated capital* to accomplish what individual enterprise cannot, and thereby render productive many thousand acres of rich land, but at present comparatively worthless.

The "Panoche Turnpike Company," (a recently organized corporation) are constructing a turnpike road from Fresno City, through the "Pan Pass," to connect with the road now traveled to San Juan and Gilroy. This road shortens the distance over any other route to San Francisco from the valleys of San Joaquin and Tulare, and the southern portion of the State, about twenty-five miles. The grade on this pass is very gradual and easy, well adapting it for loaded teams. As a grade and route for a *railroad*, it is superior to any other in the Coast Range.

For information as to the quality of land under cultivation, agricultural products, etc., I would refer you to the Assessor's Report of the county. The quantity of cattle, sheep, and hogs, have greatly increased since the assessment roll was made out. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours, respectfully,

M. B. HOLT,
County Surveyor.

To H. A. HIGLEY, Esq.,
Surveyor-General of the State of California.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY SURVEYOR,
Fresno County, California.

Report of Surveys for the Year 1859.

Survey No. 60—Township eighteen, south; range twenty, east; section thirteen, south half, containing three hundred and twenty acres. Surveyed October 10, 1859, for E. A. Wright; approved October 21, 1859; recorded October 31, 1859.

Survey No. 61—Township eighteen, south; range twenty, east; section thirteen. North half, containing three hundred and twenty acres. Surveyed October 10, 1859, for C. Wright; approved October 21, 1859; recorded October 31, 1859.

Survey No. 62—Township seventeen, south; range twenty-one, section twenty-seven, containing one hundred and twelve acres. Surveyed October 7, 1859, for A. Reed; approved November 25, 1859; recorded December 8, 1859.

Survey No. 63—Not approved.

Survey No. 64—Township fourteen, south; range fifteen and sixteen, east. Sections twenty-five and thirty, containing two hundred and eighty acres, surveyed October 27, 1859, for A. J. Downer; approved November 25, 1859; recorded December 8, 1859.

Survey No. 65—Township eighteen, south; range twenty, east. Section twenty-three, east half, containing three hundred and twenty acres, surveyed November 14, 1859, for E. Wright; approved November 25, 1859; recorded December 8, 1859.

Survey No. 66—Township eighteen, south; range twenty, east. West half section twenty-one, containing three hundred and twenty acres, surveyed November 14, 1859, for W. H. Bubb; approved November 25, 1859; recorded December 8, 1859.

Survey No. 67—Township eighteen, south; range twenty, east. North-west quarter-section twenty-three, containing one hundred and sixty acres, surveyed November 15, 1859, for W. H. Patten; approved November 25, 1859; recorded December 8, 1859.

Survey No. 68—Township eighteen, south; range twenty, east. West half section sixteen, containing three hundred and twenty acres, surveyed November 15, 1859, for W. H. Patten; approved November 25, 1859; recorded December 8, 1859.

Survey No. 69—Township seventeen, south; range twenty-one, east. South quarter of northwest quarter of section twenty-eight, containing eighty acres, surveyed November 12, 1859, for W. G. Sanderson; approved November 25, 1859; recorded December 8, 1859.

Survey No. 70—Township seventeen, south; range twenty-one, east. Section twenty-nine, containing one hundred acres, surveyed December 8, 1859, for E. Lee; approved —; recorded —.

Survey No. 71—Township seventeen, south; range twenty-one, east. Section thirty, containing eighty-four acres, surveyed December 8, 1859, for M. J. Money; approved —; recorded —.

Survey No. 72—Township fourteen, south; range twenty-three, east. Sections nineteen and twenty, containing one hundred and twenty acres, surveyed December 7, 1859, for J. Beauchamp; approved —; recorded —.

I certify the above to be a correct copy of all surveys made by me

M. B. HOLT,
County Surveyor of Fresno County

MARIN COUNTY.

ALFRED D. EASKOOT.....County Surveyor.

SAN RAFAEL, Dec. 9th, 1859

H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—In obedience to the law, and in compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report:

This county is supposed to contain four hundred and forty-eight thousand acres of land, the greater portion of which is mountainous, and therefore, unfit for cultivation, though most of it is well adapted to grazing.

There are no overflowed lands in this county, except from the waters of the bays; of this, there is about ten thousand acres that salt water vegetation growing upon it. Of this amount there has

Surveyed three thousand one hundred and fifty-six and seventy-three hundredths acres, the surveys numbering from one to thirty-three. The law in regard to Swamp and Overflowed Land, works very badly for purchasers in this county, as most all of the overflowed land is very narrow, so that purchasers cannot take the quantity of land the law allows them, on account of its frontage on the bays of more than one-half mile. There are no mineral lands in this county as far as my knowledge extends.

The principal timber in this county is redwood, pine, and oak. There are no Saw Mills now in operation in this county. There is one Paper Mill, situated on Daniel's Creek, about thirteen miles to north-west of San Rafael, and about fifteen miles to the south-east of Tomales Bay. This mill manufactures about seven thousand eight hundred pounds per week, of printing paper, worth in San Francisco, sixteen dollars per hundred.

There has been some three roads surveyed, the field notes and plats I will send to your office as soon as I can correct them.

The amount of taxable property in this county, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty:

Value of Real Estate	\$916,585 00
Value of Personal Property	957,950 00
Value of Improvements	141,109 00
Total amount of Taxable Property	\$2,015,644 00
TAXES.	
State Tax	\$12,312 75
County	10,262 98
Ad	1,024 41
Special	10,262 98
Delinquent	1,942 99
Total Tax in this county for the years 1859 and 1860	\$35,806 11

School Land Warrants numbers three hundred and one and three hundred and two issued on the 13th day of November, 1852, in favor of A. Kimble, for one hundred and sixty acres of land each, and located for A. Kimble, in this county, on the 14th day of May, 1853, has been taken from the land on which it was located, for the reason that said land is claimed under a Spanish grant.

The most part of this county has been townshipized but no part of it is townshipized.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED D. EASKOOT,
County Surveyor Marin County.

MERCED COUNTY.

J. W. TUCKER.....County Surveyor.

MERCED BOTTOM, Oct. 25, 1881.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

In compliance with the law and the requirement from your department, I offer my annual report as County Surveyor.

Whole number of surveys of swamp and overflowed land in Merced County, sixty-one.

By my predecessor, twenty-seven; by myself, twenty-five—total, twenty-two thousand five hundred and forty-eight and seventy-nine hundredths acres.

By myself—resurveys, nine; corrections, one—total, five hundred and seventy-three and sixty hundredths acres. Grand total, two thousand five hundred and twenty-two and thirty-nine hundredths acres.

Of all the surveys, and resurveys, and correction, made by myself, proved copies have been received, recorded, and delivered to proprietors, except numbers fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, and sixty-one; return copies of which have not been received at this office. In my knowledge, there has been, on the part of proprietors, but few delinquencies.

On the east, Merced County is bounded by the Millerton and Fresno roads; such boundary cannot be fixed and permanent. Would it be better, that permanent monuments be fixed at the commencement and termination, and a true line between them?

Of mineral lands there is but small amount in Merced County, entirely confined, so far as known, to the eastern border. In the San Joaquin and Merced valleys, there are some alkaline lands. Where it is irrigated, the land is highly productive. But in some localities, the water is so abundant, that no vegetable can grow. It lies in stratas, some on the surface, at several inches or feet below, and in some places several successive stratas, unalkaline earth intervening. Where it is abundant on the surface, the finest timber is often found growing. Want of time and the proper tests, I can say nothing of it beyond its alkaline properties. Should I have the honor to make the next report, its chemical properties will be fully made known, with suggestions to remedy its evils.

The Merced Valley, for agriculture and manufacture, is, perhaps, the best, if even equaled, by no other locality in the State. From the eastern boundary, where the Merced River enters it, for fifteen miles the course of that river, the valley varies from one to five miles in width. The soil is of the very best quality, and the energetic industry of the citizens have checked it with water ditches, and the yield of grain, fruit, and vegetable, is almost unparalleled. Enough, and enough only, has been as yet done, to test the productiveness of the soil. It surpasses the expectations, or even the hopes of the sanguine. Below the distance above named, (fifteen miles) the bottom comes narrower, and cultivation has been comparatively neglected. A few places have been put in cultivation, and yield largely. Much of the most valuable land in the valley was returned by the United States Surveyor as overflowed; they are, or soon will be, all claimed and purchased.

A matter to which I respectfully direct your attention, but one

at present not prepared to embody in my annual report, is that of the valley of the San Joaquin River, bounded on the east by the San Joaquin River, west by the Tulare mountains, is now but a barren desert, but with water, it would be highly productive, and well adapted to the growth of crops. I have crossed it but in two places, from Hill's Ferry, at the mouth of the Merced River, south and west, to the mountains at San Luis Creek, at twenty miles distant; returning east, about like distance to the river. The valley on the west side of the river, varies, perhaps, from eight to twenty miles in width. So far as my travels enabled me to observe, there is a slight elevation, running in a serpentine line in the valley, having the general direction of the river; the land falling off to the east toward the river, and west toward the mountains. To the west, the soil is generally mixed with sand, but in some places, its hardness would seem to indicate the presence of clay—western descent gravel. The high ground which divides it suggests, that could water be carried from the San Joaquin River above, or from Tulare Lake, and carried in a ditch, it would offer the best possible facility to irrigation. I have been able to learn but little of the qualities of the land, etc., beyond my own observation; the travelers seem to have had other matters in mind, and cared but little for the country over which they traveled. Some are of the opinion, that from the lightness and porosity of the soil, water would not be carried but a very short distance. They say, that all the water of the San Joaquin River, at a low stage, would be absorbed in less than fifty miles. I believe such an opinion to be incorrect. Ditches dug over similar soil on the Merced, lose hardly an appreciable quantity, in several miles. The second year, perhaps, evaporation and absorption would not take more than one-fifth in passing one hundred and fifty-six miles. Artesian wells have been suggested; I suppose it is practicable. The Legislature, by joint resolution, have asked Congress to grant a tract of country on the Overland Mail Route—at present a barren desert, but with water, productive. Why not the same in relation to the San Joaquin Valley, and grant to a company liberally to put water on it? In a few years, it would be one of the largest and most flourishing settlements in the State.

By the time of the next annual report, I expect to have seen much more of the valley, and to have arrived at a more definite conclusion. By circulars from you, addressed to the County Surveyors of San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, and Tulare counties, you will be able to form an estimate of the practicability of irrigation, and also whether the soil of the territory will justify it.

The valley of the San Joaquin, to which as yet but little attention has been given, offers the finest possible inducements to settlers. Its soil and climate is well adapted to the culture of the grape. The irrigating ditches of the Merced, by slight enlargement, and some new ones, may be applied to propelling machinery, up to this time, in but two cases. The mining regions east, northeast, and south, have in it innumerable rich quartz veins, as yet but little worked, but in a few years will contain a large and dense mining population, giving a ready market to the products of agriculture and manufactures. Statists wishing to engage in manufacture, would do well to visit this valley.

The assessment of this county was very early, and therefore could embrace none of the agricultural statistics of the current year. About the first of August, I addressed notes to many persons, asking information, and posted notice to like effect, but strange as it may appear, not a single

one has proffered the asked for intelligence. Why it has been neglected, I cannot conjecture; for such failure there can be no excuse; it is to the injury of the county, and every citizen in it.

Most respectfully,

J. W. TUCKER

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

SILAS WILCOX.....County Surveyor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
Stanislaus Co., Dec. 13, 1858.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your circular, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The only navigable stream that intersects this county, is the Stanislaus River. It is an important river to a large scope of country and has received too little attention from the annual congregated wisdom of the State. It drains many hundred thousand acres of the best land in southern California, a large portion of which, belongs to the State, and is overflowed lands. This large tract is now, and must continue to be, useless for grazing purposes, unless a market is made accessible to the products, by the improvement of the river. This can be accomplished, as I suggested in a former report, by the removal of the snags, and the bed is quicksand, boats plying on it would soon open a channel for the passage of small steamboats. The result of the past year's experience has, I believe, demonstrated this. The condition of the roads in this county, are on a par with those in other sections of the State—almost impassable in the rainy season. The thoroughfare from Stockton to the Delta, is now in such a state. Turnpikes would probably be constructed, if the lands along the line were not entirely destitute of timber and fuel. If Congress would donate every alternate section to such companies, they would build the road, and the State offer a fair bounty to those who would plant, and successfully grow, not less than five acres of low locust or cottonwood timber, it would conduce to the prosperity of the State and those concerned. Both of the species of timber spoken of are of rapid growth, and will produce good fencing materials in from two to six years, the latter has been known to grow a foot in diameter in fifty feet high, in six years. In this county the timber for any other purpose, but fire-wood, has nearly all disappeared, which will render the construction of new farms very expensive, and retard the settlement of the vast extent of prairie lands, unless encouragement is given to the planting of timber, by the Legislature of the State.

Much arable land might be irrigated by means of artesian wells, but the great expense attending their opening, coupled with the uncertainty of ultimate success, must deter individuals from attempting the construction in the open prairies, unless the Legislature should offer bounties or premiums to pioneers in the undertaking.

Placer diggings for gold have been successfully worked in the eastern and north-eastern sections of the county, for the past five years. The yield of gold is on an average with any diggings of the kind

in the county, and an area of mineral lands, in those sections of the county, now almost useless to the miner, because water has not yet reached it, although we have the prospect of the introduction of water from the Big Flat Ditch, in course of construction, from the head waters of Tuolumne River, which, when completed, in accordance with the original plan, must open one of the richest and most extensive mineral regions in the southern mines.

Within the county, we have, in successful operation, the Stanislaus Water Company. This company conveys water from the Tuolumne River, a distance of five miles, into the French Bar diggings, and they have, at great expense, erected a force pump, of large capacity, which conveys water to the height of one hundred and forty feet to a large reservoir, from which the water is conveyed in ditches to new and rich diggings, near the southeast line of this county. Messrs. Simmons & Co. have two force pumps at work, which throw water about twelve feet, in the view of supplying the above mentioned diggings, as well as the several hydraulic claims in the town of La Grange.

It is gratifying to me to be able to state the steady advancement and prosperity of our citizens engaged in agricultural and grazing pursuits, which constitute the wealth and taxable portion, if not the numerical majority, of the county; this portion of our population contributes, though not least numerous, three-fourths of all the means employed for the support of government; this is accounted for from the fact that they are accessible to the Assessor and Tax Collector, while the miners are sequestered in their habits, and are least to be found when a poll or road tax is to be collected. As a part of the social compact, receiving alike the benefits of government, it is but equal and exact justice that they should contribute their share to the support of the government. More liberal legislation to promote, or a more efficient mode of collecting the revenue, would add greatly to the prosperity of the mining counties, and of the State at large.

The county of Stanislaus is, on an average, eighteen miles wide and thirty-five long, containing an area of about one thousand two hundred thirty square miles. Within its boundaries are more than seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand two hundred acres; of this, over half is susceptible of cultivation but for the absence of timber and water. On the river bottoms and along the valleys of the small streams and creeks nearly all the land is in successful cultivation, and is occupied for agricultural or grazing purposes, and in a few isolated spots, on the prairies, successful and prosperous farms have been opened, but at no expense to the proprietors.

In my former report, I stated that from thirty-one to forty thousand acres of overflowed and swamp lands lay in this county, that estimate was based upon high water mark, and not upon the United States survey or confirmed Spanish grants. At the present time, and under recent instructions from your office, I would not place the estimate at more than one-quarter of that amount. Since Nov. 4th, 1858, I have surveyed two thousand two hundred and seventy and seventy-eight hundredths acres of overflowed and swamp land; three hundred and one and eighty-five hundredths acres are corrections of surveys made under the act of 1855; one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight and ninety-three hundredths acres were surveyed under the act of 1858-9, of which four hundred and thirty and thirteen hundredths acres were lands embraced in the surveys made under the act of 1855.

Confirmed Spanish grants cover about forty-four thousand acres, and

about sixty-six thousand five hundred acres are claimed, but not confirmed.

The boundary line between Merced and Stanislaus counties, from the southeast corner of Stanislaus County to the San Joaquin River, seven miles up said river, has never been determined.

I would recommend no changes in the county lines, as the county is prosperous, the taxes meeting all the financial liabilities, and gradually paying off its indebtedness, and any act of the Legislature, to increase the boundaries of the county at the present time, would be detrimental to the interests of the whole population.

The intelligent Assessor of the county, will doubtless furnish the office with an estimate of the items which incidentally come under observation, which would swell this report to an unusual length.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Respectfully your ob't servant,

SILAS WILCOX,
County Surveyor Stanislaus County

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

DUNCAN BEAUMONT.....County Surveyor.

Co. SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, SAN JOAQUIN Co.
Stockton, 24th December, 1859.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit to you, in accordance with the defining the duties of my office, the following report:

In reference to the aggregate quantity of land belonging to the county, my estimate is, that there are about four hundred and thirty square miles of swamp or overflowed lands attached to this county, two-thirds of which can be reclaimed at no very great expense. As the tide rises over it but a few inches, an embankment three feet high will secure almost the whole of it from inundation at all seasons.

A high estimate for the cost of reclamation of three hundred and twenty acres is nine hundred and sixty dollars; for the reclamation of six hundred and forty acres one thousand two hundred and eighty dollars, and proportionably less per acre as the amount of land to be reclaimed in one body, is increased.

From experiments which have been made in Contra Costa and Alameda counties, and also in this county, during the past year, the reclamation of these lands can no longer be considered doubtful. It is true the tracts of land reclaimed are small, but the facility with which it has been done, and the amount of produce gathered from this land, show that it can be done profitably in large bodies.

I would again call your attention to the necessity of having the ship lines established at the cost of the State. It often occurs that order is made for a survey five or six miles from any United States survey. In order to make this survey the statute requires that the United States lines should be extended, and that the parties applying

for these lands must pay the expenses. Surveys, in all such cases, more than the State demands for the land, and nine times out of ten the lines are not made the boundaries of the land sought to be purchased. The consequence is that applicants will not have the land surveyed, the State is kept out of the use of the purchase money, and the applicants have all the use and benefit of the land, without paying taxes or any other costs to the State. But the most important reason that the lines should be established by the State is on account of errors which have been made, and which must be continued, unless some means are adopted to prevent them.

There is an error of thirty minutes on the north and south lines in all the swamp land surveys in townships four and five north, range five east. These surveys were run on true lines, and were commenced in the northeast corner of the townships, from the corner established by the United States Deputy-Surveyor. The error having been made on the United States line, must be continued through all surveys connecting with it. There is no way in which these errors can be corrected, and prevented in future, unless these lines are established by the State, and the sooner it is done the better it will be for all parties interested.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

DUNCAN BEAUMONT,
County Surveyor, San Joaquin County.

SONOMA COUNTY.

J. B. Wood.....County Surveyor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
December 22d, 1859. }

H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General of California:

SIR:—In accordance with law, relating to County Surveyors, I hereby submit to you the following report:

The County Assessor, from the nature of his duties, is better calculated to furnish you with reliable information, relative to the statistics of the county, than I am.

The legal fees of the County Surveyor of this and some other counties, have been reduced so low, that it is almost impossible to obtain a respectable support; consequently but little time can be given to obtain information on those subjects mentioned by you in your circular.

Internal Improvements.—There are two licensed ferries within the county, one across Russian River near Healdsburg, and one near the mouth of the river. The income from these ferries is very small, as they are only used during the high stages of water. Some attempts have been made at artesian well boring, but with little success; only one that has charged any water and then only a small quantity. We have no turnpikes or railroads, no magnetic telegraphs, and our highways are in a most miserable condition. The roads have been frequently changed, and the work done on the roads one year is oftentimes of no use the next. The roads should be permanent, and definitely defined, and the labor put upon

them should be of a substantial character. The location and repair under the direction of the Board of Supervisors, and heretofore matters have been badly attended to. I would suggest some amendments to the road law, as it is now a very hard matter to force and in the collection of revenue the tax is very unequal and There is now a light per centage on the value of property, and Road seers, appointed by the Board of Supervisors, demand from each two days' work, or twice that if he deems it necessary, or its equivalent at two dollars per diem. This system bears heavily upon the poor for he pays nearly as much as the man who owns a carriage and a dozen wagons, or who drives his thousand or more head of stock market. I think it would be better to have only a certain per cent assessed and collected for road purposes.

County Boundaries.—I have no more suggestions to make than made in my last report, to which I would refer.

Sonoma County is an agricultural and stock raising county. There is only a small proportion of land but what is suitable for grain, or grass. Perhaps one-fourth has a thick growth of timber. There is only a quantity of overflowed land on San Pablo Bay, Sonoma, Petaluma and San Antonio creeks.

Swamp Lands.—My experience will not justify me in making assertions respecting the reclamation of swamp lands. My views, as the opinions of those with whom I have consulted, are, that they when brought into a state of cultivation, will be more valuable than other lands, and that it will cost less to reclaim such lands than to chase other lands. I would recommend a good system of ditching, which would save the expense of fencing, with embankments thereon, upon the principal streams and sloughs. From the observations I have made, nature has divided it into certain districts by which it could more easily be reclaimed than by dividing it as the law requires; but even as the law requires, a man with capital, wishing to invest in land, would find it easier to reclaim said lands than is generally supposed.

The amount of swamp land surveyed and approved by the Surveyor-General, amounts to two thousand eight hundred and fifty-two and eight hundredths acres.

SCHOOL LAND LOCATIONS.

Warrant No. 275—Located by Wm. Mock, for J. W. Ormsby, June 15th, 1856.

Warrant No. 65—Located by Wm. Mock, for Geo. Campbell, June 1857 Relocated by J. B. Wood.

Warrants No. 163—For three hundred and twenty acres; No. 674—For one hundred and sixty acres; No. 676—For one hundred and sixty acres located on the following described lands:

The south-east one-quarter of the south-east quarter of section 12, The south-west one-quarter of the south-west quarter of section 12, The south-east one-quarter of the south-west quarter of section 12, The south-west one-quarter of the south-east quarter of section 12. The south-east one-quarter of the south-east quarter of section 12. The south-west one-half of the ———, section 13, three hundred and twenty acres. The south-west one-half of the north-east quarter of section 13. The north-east one-quarter of the south-east quarter of section 13. Total six hundred and forty acres. By Wm. Mock, for Thomas Roche, July 30th, 1857, Township 6 north, Range 10 west, base and meridian of Mount

Warrants No. 138, 139, 140, 141—Each for one hundred and sixty acres, the following lands: Warrant 138, on the south-west one-quarter of section 32; Warrant 139, on the south-east one-quarter of section 31; Warrant 140 on the north-east one-quarter of section 6; Warrant 141, on the north-west one-quarter of section 5. By J. B. Woods, for Emsley, December 3d, 1857; Township 708 north, Range 7 west, base and meridian of Mount Diablo.

Warrants Nos. 266, 273, 278—Each for one hundred and sixty acres. No. 266, located on the west one-half of the south-west quarter, the north-east one-quarter of the south-west quarter, and the north-west one-quarter of the south-east quarter of section No. 32. No. 273, on the east one-half of the south-east quarter. Warrant 278, the west one-half of the north-east quarter, the north-east one-quarter of the north-west quarter of section No. 31, and the south-east one-quarter of the south-west quarter of section No. 30, Township No. 9, north, Range No. 7, west, base and meridian of Mount Diablo.

Location made by H. H. Harmon, Deputy County Surveyor, for C. B. Warrant. Warrants (School Land) Nos. 86 and 87, located on the fractional north one-half of section 5; Township 8 north, Range 9 west, and fractional south-east one-quarter of same section, containing three hundred and eighteen acres.

Location of School Land Warrant No. 99, on the first of September, 1859. By C. C. Tracy, Deputy County Surveyor, upon the east one-half of section fifteen, Township No. 6 north, Range No. 8 west; base and meridian of Mount Diablo.

Location of School Land Warrants, Nos. 179 and 466, for one hundred and sixty acres each, September 1st, 1859. By C. C. Tracy, Deputy County Surveyor, for Owen P. Sutton, upon the south fractional half of section 26, the fractional south-east one-quarter of the south-east quarter of section 27, the west one-half of the south-west quarter of section 25, Township No. 7, of Range No. 8 west; base and meridian of Mount Diablo.

Location of School Land Warrant No. 260, for three hundred and twenty acres, for C. H. Holmes, October 9th, 1859, upon southeast one-quarter and the west one-half of the north-east one-quarter of section No. 3, and the west one-half of the south-west one-quarter of section No. 3, Township No. 7, Range No. 8 west; base and meridian of Mount Diablo.

J. B. WOOD,
County Surveyor of Sonoma County.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

LUCIEN B. HEALY.....County Surveyor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, TEHAMA Co.,
December 15, 1859.

On H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General, California:

Sir:—To comply with the law, I have made a statement concerning Tehama County, which I beg leave to submit.

The time I had allotted for the preparation of an elaborate report, been consumed in attending to unexpected official business.

Although the topography of this portion of the country is similar to some particulars, to that of other parts of the State, it has its peculiarities.

Divided into two unequal portions by the Sacramento River, which flows through it in a southeasterly direction, and receives tributaries from the Sierra Nevada on the one side, and the Coast Range on the other, this county possesses agricultural and manufacturing faculties of no ordinary order.

The alluvial bottoms of the Sacramento are of the richest and deepest soils in the State, and occupy a strip of land on each side of the river about a mile in width, which is only broken by the rocky gorge, and the Iron Cañon, extending from a point four or five miles above Red Bluff to within six miles of the mouth of Cottonwood Creek.

These rich deposits not only yield large crops of all kinds of grain, but are well adapted to the growing of grape, cotton, tobacco, and sugarcane. Many of the streams flowing into the Sacramento, afford but little, if any, inferior to those of the river itself, and in many instances, on account of the springy nature of the soil, all kinds of vegetables are raised with ease. Facilities for irrigation on the creeks are generally superior to those on the river.

The land of a second quality, skirting the plains and low country, constitutes a large area, which has not as yet been entered upon to any extent for the purposes of agriculture, on account of a sufficiency of better land for all those who have hitherto wished to engage in tilling the soil.

The low hills, from the plains to the mountains, are covered in spring with a luxuriant growth of wild oats, which affords excellent forage during the greater part of the year.

Some time during the long, dry summer, when these vast fields of grain have acquired the combustible properties of gunpowder, a spark from a camp fire, or from the pipe of a careless smoker, suffices to set the country in a blaze, and burn everything to be seen. Even then, the seeds which have fallen to the ground during the forepart of the season, serve to fatten the numerous herds that roam at will over the apparent waste.

The table lands lying between the small streams, and extending from the low hills to within a mile or two of the river, the poorest in the country, except, perhaps, the red hills, afford considerable good grass during March, April, and May, when they are adorned with innumerable varieties of wild flowers of every hue, which seem to have been bleached by the hand of an artist into a carpet of indescribable beauty and magnificence. Seeds from these flowers fall to the ground early in the season, where they lie in store for the cattle which lick them up with avidity long after every stalk has whitened in the summer's drought.

The mountainous portions of the country, although quite rugged, possess many small valleys and benches of excellent land, watered by arroyos and rivulets of great purity. Surrounding these garden spots, grass of the finest quality is found in abundance.

Throughout the summer, the climate is cool and delightful; in winter snow falls on the highest and most exposed places to the depth of several feet.

Many of the mountain ridges are clothed with forests of pine, fir, and fir, of varieties highly prized by builders, in which roads and bridges are being built, much to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of the plain.

to look forward to their completion as to the commencement of an era of cheap fences and comfortable buildings, for both man and beast. For, although there have always been saw mills in operation in the county since its organization, the price of lumber has hitherto been such as to prevent its being used to any great extent for many of the purposes to which it is well adapted.

The fine grazing lands of the mountainous districts of the north and west, infested until quite recently with hostile Indians and thieves, through the judicious and discreet interference of the State authorities, assisted by the prompt and generous action of our citizens, are now open to those who may be disposed to settle them, and take up their abode with us.

Along the water courses of the valley of the Sacramento, the timber is principally oak, sycamore, cottonwood, and willow, occupying the low lands and sloughs. Close-grained timber, suitable for wagons and machinery is very scarce, and our shops are generally supplied from the Atlantic States.

Although mining is carried on to some extent in the northwest portion, Tehama cannot be called a mining county. New diggings were discovered last summer on the Sacramento River, about twelve miles above Red Bluff, which with the aid of suitable machinery, will pay from two to three dollars per day to the hand.

Stone, suitable for the manufacture of good lime, occurs in but few places; there is, however, probably enough for the future use of the county.

A bed of coal has been discovered at the foot of the mountains, near Red Creek, how extensive has not yet transpired, as it has only been suspected at one point.

Freestone, possessing peculiar qualities, is found on Nome Lackee Reserve. It weighs only about one hundred pounds to the cubic foot; will resist the action of heat as well as the best fire brick, and when first taken from the quarry is very soft and easy to work. These valuable properties render it an excellent building material.

Tuscan Springs, situated amid volcanic hills, six or seven miles north-west of Red Bluff are well known, and are justly celebrated for the medicinal qualities of their waters.

Some of these springs are impregnated with salt, some with sulphur, and others with a combination of various mineral substances, in which, sulphur generally predominates. Many of the springs emit inflammable gas. This is collected and ingeniously employed in heating the vapor baths of the establishment.

A scientific analysis of these waters, by the learned mineralogist and geologist, Dr. Veatch, was, I think, published some time ago.

Salt works were erected, and salt manufactured at one time, but the enterprise was soon abandoned, it is presumed, on account of the high price of labor.

There are salt springs in other parts of the county. Nome Lackee Reserve has been supplied with salt made at springs near by.

Our products are principally grain and hay. Of wheat, there is generally a surplus, after sufficient flour has been manufactured for home consumption, and for the wants of a large mining population to the north of us. Barley is seldom a drug. Hay is always marketable, at a fair price, being worth from forty to fifty dollars per ton, the present season.

Vegetables are raised to some extent, but our farmers and gardeners have not paid sufficient attention to them to prevent large shipments from the lower counties.

Indian corn is cultivated by some, but is not considered a certain crop. Great attention is being paid to orchards and vineyards; neighbors with each other in transplanting the most luscious varieties of fruit, shade and ornamental trees are carefully selected for their beauty and harmony with the adjacent landscape.

Our climate favors the introduction of the finest tropical fruits, plants and flowers of rare growth are common in our gardens.

The exact number of cattle, horses, etc. in the county, I have no means of ascertaining.

I very much doubt the propriety of a law requiring the County Surveyors to collect statistics relating to the various kinds of property in the county, unless it provides an adequate compensation.

To perform this duty with accuracy, would consume as much time as to assess all the taxable property.

I have taken the following statistics from the assessment roll of Tehama County for 1859:

Live Stock, Etc.	No.	Value
Horses	1,969	\$39,384
Mules.....	904	71,000
Cattle.....	15,532	350,000
Sheep	9,384	38,536
Hogs.....	6,415	24,536
Total value of all other kinds of property assessed.....		1,024,000
Total value of taxable property.....		\$1,620,000

It is the opinion of those best qualified to judge, that property to the value of at least four hundred thousand dollars escaped assessment.

It is hardly possible for any one man to be sufficiently well acquainted with the means of the people of a county to make a correct assessment.

The election of Township Assessors, familiar with the property in their respective townships, would, I think, in a manner obviate the difficulty.

The people of Tehama County are somewhat sensitive at this time on the subject of county boundaries.

In making a law to alter and define the southeast boundary, our Legislature evidently fixed the line six miles further north than the present one.

As it is, they have given nearly one hundred square miles of our territory to a county far ahead of ours in all the resources necessary to the support of a county government. Legislators, in drawing up laws defining boundaries, would be less liable to blunder, if they would consult some good Land Surveyor.

Of the land owned in Tehama County, the titles to one hundred and one thousand eight hundred and twenty acres, are derived from the Mexican Government; the title to over twenty-five thousand acres, from the United States.

Those from Mexico, having passed through every possible ordeal, and the Special Land Commission to the highest court, are of course, indisputable.

The lands covered by these titles have been located and segregated

from the public domain by the proper authorities, in consequence of which, boundary disputes are rare.

Nome Lackee Indian Reservation, on the west side of the Sacramento River, between Thomas' Creek and Elder Creek, occupies upwards of twenty thousand acres of land, some of which is of an excellent quality, and any of it affording good pasturage. The tract could be divided into at least fifty good farms. The best interest of the county and State requires that this reserve should be abandoned, the Indians removed to a more secure location, and the land sold at auction; in which case, it could undoubtedly be bought by those, who, by their labor and industry, could build up the country, making many pleasant homes.

There is but little, if any, swamp and overflowed land in Tehama County; at least none has been surveyed.

The only navigable stream in the county, is the Sacramento River, upon which, boats have ascended but little above our northern boundary. For all practical purposes, the head of steamboat navigation is at Red Bluff, the county seat.

Red Bluff, always a lively place since it was founded, seems now to be growing faster than ever.

It is the great depot from which the northern mines are supplied, and is fair to be one of the largest inland towns in the State.

Tehama, beautifully situated on the right bank of the Sacramento River, fourteen miles below Red Bluff, in the midst of a rich farming district, was, a few months since, almost totally destroyed by fire.

The citizens have displayed great energy in rebuilding, and the town will soon resume its former trade and importance.

I regret very much, that for the want of time, I am obliged to omit information in relation to many matters of interest.

Very respectfully, yours,

LUCIEN B. HEALY,
Surveyor of Tehama County.

REPORT OF GEORGE H. GODDARD, STATE AGENT.

SACRAMENTO, January 18th, 1856.

To the Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General of California:

SIR:—As agent of the State, to agree with A. W. Von Schmidt, United States Deputy Surveyor, upon a line of segregation to the swamp and overflowed lands, in the vicinity of the Sacramento River, I beg to state as follows:

I will premise, by observing, that in the eleven league survey where Mr. Von Schmidt was directed to make of the Sutter grant, the swamp and overflowed lands were expressly excluded by the terms of the grant in these words—"without including the lands overflowed by the swelling current of the rivers." Whether these words are a correct translation of the original Spanish, I will not venture an opinion, but will observe, that in the evidence taken before the United States Land Commission, by the Surveyor General Juan B. Alvarado, who originally made the grant to Sutter, is filed as follows, in answer to the eighth question:

"What do you understand by *las tierras senegades*, mentioned in the third condition of the grant?"

Answer—"That phrase means swamp or tule lands, overflowed, unfit for cultivation."

Thus, then, these lands which were reserved by Mexico from the grant to Sutter, are precisely those granted to this State by the act of Congress of twenty-eighth September, 1850.

After receiving your letter of appointment, of September 2d, 1855, I sent Mr. Von Schmidt a copy of your letter, accompanied by a request that he would inform me when and where he would commence his survey, in order that I might join him and accompany him thereon.

In reply to this, Mr. Von Schmidt told me, a few days afterwards, passing through Sacramento, that he did not consider the State had any right to be heard in the matter; that as the swamp lands were a portion to her, it was for her to take such as the United States Surveyor returned as swamp, but that he would consult with Surveyor-General Mandeville, and let me know the result when he should return from San Francisco.

As he did not return at the time specified, it was some time before I knew how we were to proceed in the matter.

In this conversation, he agreed to return the meander line formerly run by him in 1855, from the American River to Nicolaus, and divide the one-fourth to half a mile east of the Sacramento River, as the western boundary of the large tract of swamp lands which lie in that region, to run the eastern boundary on the line of sections, or forties, in the vicinity of the Marysville Telegraph Road, the evidences of the overflow being there well marked and defined.

As the State had already sold lands up to this meander line above

mentioned, I considered it more advisable for the old line to be returned, and for it to be changed to conform to the section lines, as Mr. Von Schmidt had first intended doing.

I next proposed to take for the State, the land shown as "swamp and overflowed," on his map of the preliminary survey of New Helvetia, made in 1856, and lying between the Sacramento and Feather rivers, and south of the Buttes. This, he altogether refused, and said that he intended to run out the section lines for miles beyond this line.

I understood him, however, as agreeing to take the shore line of the overflowed tule, which could be traced for miles in this district, as the boundary, and to make, or give and take line of section or forties, as the case might be thereon, as the actual line of segregation. In reply to this, I claimed on behalf of the State, that we should take this line as it was in 1850, before levees and other improvements had changed the boundary of the swamps, from what they were then; and in order to determine what this line then was, I proposed to take the evidence of disinterested witnesses, who, of their personal knowledge, could testify in the matter.

After this conversation, as I have said, some time elapsed; at length I was informed by Mr. Eaton, his Deputy, that Mr. Von Schmidt had consulted with the United States Surveyor-General, whose opinion coincided with his own above stated, but that, as a matter of courtesy to me, he would inform me when he would begin the survey, in order to allow my accompanying him thereon. An appointment was made for a certain day, which appointment was, however, never kept.

Soon after entering upon my duties in this connection, I was served with a protest by certain parties here, against agreeing upon any line of segregation, as Agent of the State, with the United States Surveyor, until some time and notice had been given, to enable parties interested to give testimony upon the subject.

After consultation with the Attorney-General, I concluded that it would be advisable to give public notice, so that all parties interested on one side or another, might have an opportunity of offering such proofs of the limits of the swamp and overflowed lands as they were prior to 1850, as they were able to do. This notice was published in the *Standard and Bee*, for one month.

In reply to it, I received, and have filed in the office, twenty-three affidavits and a map, purporting to be a representation of the limits of the overflow at that date.

All these affidavits, with the exception of one, are to the effect that the greater part of Sacramento City, including the whole of the business portion of the city, was swamp and overflowed land. The one affidavit to the contrary, is to the effect, that crops were raised at that time without levees, and this affidavit also particularly specified the parts which were swamp or sloughs at that date. Many persons who were competent witnesses, considered these affidavits as *ex parte*, and therefore refused to testify without being regularly summoned.

In the meantime, Mr. Von Schmidt, or his Deputies, completed their survey, without any notice to me, and I was unable, therefore, to point out on the spot the lands which were truly swamp, and therefore claimed by the State, or those within the reach of overflows, claimed as State lands by the affidavits above mentioned.

Under these circumstances, therefore, I considered it would be more advisable to await your return from Washington, in the belief that your representations would induce the Department there, to issue such instruc-

tions to the United States Surveyor-General for California, as would mit a State claim to meet with that attention in his office which merited.

Understanding that some such instructions have been issued, I in this preliminary report, and ask for further instructions how now to proceed in the matter.

The survey made by Mr. Von Schmidt, was sent into the United States District Court by Surveyor-General Mandeville, but without his approval, and, for this reason, was again returned to him under an order of court with an order for him to send in an official survey, which has not been done.

Thus stands the case at the present time. In the tract of land alluded to in Sutter County, if some immediate action is not taken, the State will lose a large amount of swamp lands, which were even shown to be swamp by Mr. Von Schmidt's own map, of 1856. The time for the State to claim these and other similar lands, is the present, before the United States survey is made, as after this is completed, and the map approved by the United States Surveyor-General, and filed in the district offices, new interests are called into being, which, in all probability will forever debar the State recovering these lost lands; and although on proper representations and proofs, she may show that she ought to have had them, and be allowed to take other lands in lieu thereof, or receive the price the United States Land Office may have sold them for, this will afford no compensation to those men who have spent their time and their money, in buying and reclaiming lands of the State, to be afterwards jumped by pre-emptors.

To prove that this is not an imaginary case, I need but allude to what is now taking place on the State lands in Yolo County, in townships ten north, range three east, and townships ten north, range two east.

I await, therefore, instructions from you, whether to proceed to hear the State claim on the evidence now before us, and which can be produced, or whether I shall at once hand over the affidavits and maps alluded to.

I beg leave to hand in the following accounts, together with the vouchers therefor:

Notice advertised in Standard.....	\$30 00
Notice advertised in Bee.....	25 00
Compensation for self, for time in collecting evidence, mapping, etc., etc., twenty days, at ten dollars per day.....	200 00
Total,	\$255 00

All of which is respectfully submitted,

GEORGE H. GODDARD,
Agent of the State

REPORTS OF COUNTY ASSESSORS.

AMADOR COUNTY.

F. P. SMITH.....County Assessor.

OFFICE COUNTY ASSESSOR OF AMADOR CO. }
Jackson, October 25, 1859. }

HORACE A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

Sir:—In compliance with your circular, and in conformity with an order passed April 17, 1850, I transmit the following information:

The county of Amador, like many other counties, is naturally divided into lands adapted to mining and agriculture, and each section is generally improved as such; yet some gold has been discovered in every portion of the county, but the searching after precious metals is mainly confined on from the foot-hills eastward.

The main portion of the lands valuable for agriculture are situated on the west side of said foot-hills; Jackson, Ione, Dry Creek, and Buckeye valleys, comprising three-fourths of the good agricultural lands of the county.

In collecting and making up my statistical information, my aim has been to be correct—rather to underrate than to exaggerate. I have not used it policy to set forth in too glowing terms the capabilities and general prosperity of Amador County, but to give figures and to state simple facts, and from them let inferences be drawn as to the rank Amador should occupy among her sister counties.

The total amount of taxable property for 1859 is two million four hundred and fifteen thousand eight hundred and nine dollars and seventy-five cents, being an increase over last year of three hundred and ninety thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents.

The great drawback to the general prosperity of this county has been the uncertainty of the title to the larger portion of our good arable land. "Arroyo Seco Grant," claimed by Pico & Hancock, covers nearly the

entire valleys of Jackson, Ione, and Dry Creek; and although upon and occupied by *bona fide* settlers, yet the want of positive evidence as to the validity of the so called Pico grant, has prevented settlers from making improvements that they otherwise would have made. Recently, however, quite a number of settlers have purchased the Pico & Hancock title, and notwithstanding all drawbacks, I deem it my duty to say that the agricultural portion of the county has gained wealth much faster than the mining portion; and that although the high price of labor, and scarcity of water in many localities, the agricultural portion will continue to gain over the mining portion, time shall reduce the cost of capital and living, and by it enable the mining population to uncover the riches now hidden deep down the bowels of the earth.

LANDS.

Whole number of acres claimed, sixty thousand; whole number of acres fenced, twenty-five thousand.

GRAIN, ETC.

There has been an increase in the number of acres of wheat harvested over last year of four hundred and seventy-four acres. A decrease in the number of acres of barley and oats, which is accounted for by a large increase in the number of acres of hay, which evidently pays better than grain. Wheat has yielded an average of twenty bushels to the acre.

FRUIT TREES.

The increase in fruit trees is enormous, to-wit: apple trees, nine hundred and forty-one; peach trees, twenty thousand six hundred and thirteen; pear trees, one thousand one hundred and sixty-two, and cherry trees, eight thousand six hundred and ninety-six. All other kinds in proportion.

MILLS, MANUFACTORIES, ETC.

The number of grist mills is the same as last year. There is a decrease in the quantity of flour manufactured, the exact amount of which I am unable to give. In the number of saw mills there is a small increase, but the number of feet of lumber manufactured is about the same as last year.

We have one iron foundry, situated at Sutter Creek, capable of meeting the demands of the county, unless it is in the manufacture of heavy machinery. One tannery; three soda factories; six breweries; one marble quarry; five brick yards; one gas factory; two shingle mills; and one block-rifle mill; four lime kilns; thirty miles of telegraph line; and fifteen churches.

QUARTZ AND PLACER MINING.

The number of quartz mills is the same as last year, to-wit: three; a number of which, however, are not in operation—a few of the rights of parties are in litigation, and the remainder from cause not ascertained. The mills running during the year have crushed sixty-two thousand tons of rock; the average yield per ton I have ascertained to be about fifteen dollars, which would make the total product

short of one million of dollars. Quartz mining has been but fairly commenced, and it is a business that requires capital and experience to make profitable. Those whom I have consulted, and who have facilities of mining, and are well conversant with the quartz operations and prospects in this county, predict a bright future for Amador. The advancement in this branch of mining may not be rapid but it is undoubtedly sure. One person has given me full particulars concerning his works, to-wit: Alvinza Hayward, Esq., of Sutter Creek, which are as follows: Mills containing twenty-eight stamps; and crush fifty-five tons per week, yielding twelve dollars per ton. One engine at the mine, of fifteen horse power; shaft four hundred and twenty feet in depth; thickness of rock between twenty-five and thirty feet; number of men employed, twenty-four. Another mill known as the Eureka, which has lately been purchased by Mr. Hayward, gives employment to about seventy men. At the time the mills are kept running during the year is an average of about one hundred and forty-four days.

Placer mining is not confined to any particular portion of the county, but is coextensive with its limits. Yet in many portions mining is carried on but a short period of the year for want of water, an article indispensable for the separation of gold from the earth; and some localities are entirely untouched for the same reason. The amount realized per ton from placer diggings I am not prepared to estimate correctly. The coal mine exists within our boundary, situate in Buckeye Valley. The quality I am told is good, but the extent and other particulars are unknown to me.

For further statistical information I refer you to the following table:

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Description.	No.
Land cultivated, acres.....	10,465
Wheat, acres.....	1,950
Wheat, bushels.....	39,000
Oats, acres.....	1,247
Oats, bushels.....	31,175
Barley, acres.....	75
Barley, bushels.....	1,875
Corn, acres.....	390
Corn, bushels.....	19,000
Hay, acres.....	16
Hay, tons.....	16
Alfalfa, acres.....	60
Alfalfa, tons.....	3,000
Wool, pounds.....	3,000
Wool, tons.....	20
Wool, pounds.....	30
Wool, pounds.....	11,970

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

Description.
Apple trees.....
Peach trees.....
Pear trees.....
Plum trees.....
Cherry trees.....
Nectarine trees.....
Quince trees.....
Apricot trees.....
Fig trees.....
Almond trees.....
Walnut trees.....
Gooseberry vines.....
Raspberry vines.....
Strawberry vines.....
Grape vines.....

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

Description.
Horses, American.....
Horses, Spanish, tame and wild.....
Colts, American and Spanish.....
Mules.....
Asses.....
Cows.....
Calves.....
Stock Cattle.....
Beef Cattle.....
Oxen.....
Sheep.....
Goats.....
Hogs.....
Chickens.....
Turkeys.....
Ducks.....
Geese.....

Cattle slaughtered, six thousand five hundred and fifty; value, hundred and twenty-nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. Hogs slaughtered, three thousand seven hundred; value, fifty-five thousand and five hundred dollars. Sheep slaughtered, one thousand nine hundred; value, eleven thousand four hundred dollars.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Improvements, Etc.	No.	Value.
Grain Mills.....	3	
Water Power.....	1	
Mill of Stones.....	3	
One Steam Grist Mills.....		\$5,000 00
Water Power.....	2	
Mill of Stones.....	4	
One Water Grist Mills.....		7,000 00
Grain Mills.....	15	
Water Power.....	11	
Water Power.....	4	
feet lumber.....		11,500,000
Grain Mills.....	33	
Mill of Quartz crushed.....	61,736	
Gravel Ditches.....	32	
Gravel in Length.....	500	
Bridges.....	6	
Empire Roads.....	1	
Gravel in Length.....	10	
		2,000 00
Property, Real.....		1,225,615 00
Property, Personal.....		1,190,194 75

F. P. SMITH,
Assessor.

COLUSA COUNTY.

FRANK SPALDING.....County Assessor.

COLUSA, November 10, 1859.

H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

Sir:—I herewith transmit to you my report as Assessor of Colusa County, for the year 1859. It will be seen by comparing the statistics of the present year with those of the preceding, that less land has been cultivated this season than in 1858.

This may be accounted for from the fact, that both '57 and '58 were years in which this country suffered so severely from drought, that in great degree the hopes of the husbandman failed; so that while some were discouraged from attempting to farm, more were unable, from want of means, from cultivating as much land as they had formerly done.

This year has been no exception to the two preceding, as regards the quantity of rain which has fallen, and we have again suffered most severely from drought, making the third year in succession that the same misfortune has happened to us.

Whilst there has been a large falling off in our agricultural products there has been more than a corresponding increase in live stock of description, so that the assessment list of this year shows an increase over that of last, of the taxable property of the county, amounting between three and four hundred thousand dollars.

In my report of the number of fruit trees and vines in the county have returned the same figures as I did last year, for, although the trees were planted this season, yet full as many, if not more, were destroyed by grasshoppers, another pest which has visited us this year. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours, etc.,

FRANK SPALDING,
Assessor of Colusa County

EL DORADO COUNTY.

LEWIS FOSTER.....County Assessor

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
Placerville, September 23, 1887

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General, Sacramento :

SIR :—I have the honor herewith to transmit you the following Report of statistics of the county of El Dorado, for the current year. The report is not as elaborate as I could wish, but it is sufficiently full for all necessary purposes. It differs but slightly from that I made a year ago.

It is almost needless to inform you that I find it impossible to fully and accurately comply with the requirements of the law, but, where possible, I have strictly done so. Our population, to a great extent, is transitory, and the value of property constantly changing. It is not surprising, therefore, to find a mining camp prosperous one year, the next, deserted. For this reason it is more difficult to arrive at the real value of property here than in the older States, where settlements are permanent and property acquires a fixed value.

In comparing the statistics of last year with those of the present year, it will be perceived that there has been a marked and gratifying increase in fruit trees, vines, etc. Nearly every valley that is susceptible of cultivation is covered with fruit trees or vines, but there are thousands of acres well adapted for vineyards still uncultivated. At no distant day, I am confident, with its fine orchards and vineyards, will compare favorably with older fruit raising countries.

TIMBER.

In the entire eastern portion of this county the timber may be regarded as inexhaustible. Of the chief varieties that are valuable for lumber, I will mention the sugar, pitch, and spruce pines, which can be obtained in great abundance. There are also species of live oak and ash that are not abundant but scarce; they are mostly found along cañons.

LAND.

El Dorado is more noted for its mineral than its agricultural lands. The eastern portion is mountainous, and the principal pursuit of a large portion of its inhabitants is in the collection of the precious metals. There are, however, interspersed throughout this mountain region, innumerable valleys, adapted to agricultural and grazing purposes, which, in fertility, are equal to any in the county. The number of acres of land cultivated is eight thousand, a slight increase over last year. The immigration arriving and settling among us will greatly increase the number of acres cultivated next year. The amount of land entered for tillage and pasturage is twenty-four thousand and eighty acres. There are no swamp lands in the county.

PRODUCTS.

The number of acres of wheat is but nine hundred, producing seven thousand bushels; of barley, one thousand and sixty, producing five thousand seven hundred bushels; of oats, one thousand four hundred and sixteen, producing six thousand two hundred bushels. Much of the oats, however, is cut for hay, and not threshed, which accounts for the small yield. Of corn, twenty, yielding nine hundred bushels; of clover, sixty, yielding eight thousand four hundred and ninety bushels; of alfalfa, three, yielding two hundred and ninety-five bushels; of hay, ten hundred and eighty-three, yielding one thousand six hundred and eighty tons.

WOOL.

Five thousand five hundred and eleven pounds.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

Description.	No.
Apple Trees.....	73,344
Almond Trees.....	59,072
Apricot Trees.....	5,880
Cherry Trees.....	1,831
Citrus Trees.....	1,750
Coconut Trees.....	1,216
Fig Trees.....	1,843
Grape Trees.....	920
Orange Trees.....	424
Peach Trees.....	75
Pineapple Trees.....	246
Raspberry Vines.....	38,316
Strawberry Vines.....	126,490

The fruit is of a superior quality and abundant.

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

The number and valuation of live stock are shown by the following

Description.	No.
Horses	841
Mules	284
Asses.....	120
Cows.....	2,208
Calves.....	1,980
Beef.....	370
Stock Cattle	2,180
Oxen	720
Sheep	2,560
Goats	150
Hogs.....	1,322
Chickens	7,983
Turkeys.....	370
Ducks.....	110
Geese	304

The number and value of stock slaughtered cannot be given with accuracy, for the reason that those engaged in the business, or many of them, say they keep no record, and are reluctant to impart the information; therefore, I prefer not to hazard a conjecture on this subject. The number of neat cattle given above is supposed to be an average of those on hand, as they are daily driven into this county and slaughtered.

TOLL BRIDGES.

The whole number of toll bridges is twenty, valued at fifty-one thousand and sixty dollars. Eight of them are but partly in this county.

SAW MILLS.

The whole number of saw mills is forty, twenty-four of which are powered by steam and sixteen by water. Last year they turned out one million two hundred thousand feet of lumber.

QUARTZ MILLS.

But few in operation, and those not equaling the expectations of the owners.

GRIST MILLS.

There are but two, with four run of stone, both of which are powered by water, and valued at eight thousand dollars.

CANALS AND DITCHES.

Of mining ditches and canals there are forty-three, and valued at one hundred and eight thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars. In length, one thousand one hundred and fifty-eight. Surveys have been made for others, which will probably be built in less than a year. I am unable to give you, with any accuracy, the number of miles of toll road. There are seven which are disconnected from bridges, and are valued at eleven thousand dollars. I have to report but two

two tanneries, three soda factories, thirteen breweries, four brick-factories, and two telegraphs.

MINING INTERESTS.

Quartz mining has about entirely ceased. A number of mills have suspended work, and the few in operation have not realized the expectations of those who started them. There are river, tunnel, and surface diggings, however, that are paying fair wages—a few paying well. There is a prospect of country east of Placerville, said to be rich in mineral wealth, but unproductive at present on account of the absence of water. If water be introduced, I have no doubt the mines would pay well.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

The value of property has increased but little within the last year. The total amount of property assessed is two million five hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and fifty dollars. The total value of real estate is one hundred and seventy thousand and thirty-five dollars—indicating that property has greatly decreased in value, or that men are as careless in giving it in. The value of improvements is one million four hundred and sixty dollars. The amount of personal property is one million three hundred and seventy-nine thousand six hundred and fifty dollars. All of which is respectfully submitted.

LEWIS FOSTER,
Assessor of El Dorado County.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

JOHN BURTON.....County Assessor.

H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—In conformity with the tenth section of "An Act concerning the office of Surveyor-General," passed April 17th, 1850, I beg leave to submit the following report, which, owing to our not receiving your circular until we had nearly completed our assessment, it probably may not be as accurate as it would have been had we had it at the commencement. However, I think it can be relied upon as very nearly correct: For roads, highways, etc., there is probably no county in the State that is more tardiness in the improvement or construction of roads and ways than this, principally on account of the mountainous character of the county. However, during the past few months, additions and improvements have been made, and new roads, or rather trails, have been opened; furthermore, the State road, commencing at Cloverdale, in Yuba County, leading to Hutton's Ranch, Feliz's Ranch, through Ukiah County, Little Lake Valley, and Long Valley, Mendocino County, to the northern boundary of Humboldt County. It is to be hoped that the design will be carried to its completion, and thus afford a practical wagon road for seasons of the year. The estimated expense is not yet ascertained. It is no expedient that could be introduced better calculated to de-

velop the resources of the county. As for timber, the county is generally well supplied; bordering on the coast, the county is principally covered with timber, and of excellent quality, consisting chiefly of wood, sugar-pine, and spruce. This is probably the best, as well as the most extensive, lumbering district in the State, having the greatest number of ports or landings, as they are commonly termed; for instance, Noyo Big River, and the Albion, where there are an average of nearly one thousand feet of lumber sawed per day, all of which are situated above the geographical center of the county. Further down and the southern boundary, is Fishing Rock, or Bell's Landing, which is to be the best and safest harbor on the coast for vessels of light tonnage suitable for the lumber trade, and is destined to be one of the best ports on the coast above San Francisco. Our county, I think, is second to none in the State for grazing purposes. The agricultural portion is rather limited, not to exceed sixty thousand acres, there being only one thousand three hundred and fifty acres of land under cultivation.

TAXABLE PROPERTY, ETC.

Description.	Amount.
Amount of taxable property.....	\$1,000,000
Amount of taxable real estate.....	200,000
Amount of taxable personal property.....	50,000
Improvements on real estate	10,000
Improvements on public lands.....	10,000

Number of acres of land cultivated, thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and ten.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Description.	Acres.
Wheat.....	14,000
Barley.....	5,200
Oats.....	5,000
Rye.....	100
Corn.....	500
Buckwheat.....	250
Peas.....	40
Beans.....	500
Potatoes.....	1,000
Onions.....	30
Hay.....	900
Butter, pounds.....	
Cheese, pounds.....	
Wool, pounds.....	
Eggs, dozen.....	

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

Description.	No.
Apple trees.....	10,855
Almond trees.....	2,800
Apricot trees.....	1,500
Barberry trees.....	1,200
Berry trees.....	300
Cherry trees.....	100
Citrus trees.....	50
Cornel trees.....	150
Cranberry trees.....	50
Orange trees.....	2
Peach trees.....	2
Persimmon trees.....	2
Pine tree.....	1
Plum trees.....	11
Walnut trees.....	14
Strawberry bushes.....	200
Raspberry bushes.....	55
Blackberry bushes.....	200
Grape vines.....	12,710
Strawberry vines.....	25,700
Total value of fruit raised, ten thousand dollars.	

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

Description.	No.	Value.
American Horses.....	313	
Spanish Horses, tame.....	1,207	
Spanish Horses, wild.....	417	
Cattle.....	57	
Swine.....	5	
Sheep.....	2,766	
Goats.....	2,766	
Black Cattle.....	4,271	
White Cattle.....	1,456	
Swine.....	750	
Sheep.....	5,000	
Goats.....	66	
Poultry.....	5,591	
Chickens.....	4,046	
Ducks.....	100	
Geese.....	150	
Swine.....	500	
Sheep slaughtered.....	624	\$15,600
Goats slaughtered.....	500	5,000
Sheep slaughtered.....	400	1,600

IMPROVEMENTS.

Three steam grist mills, with six run of stone, and of eighty-horse power, valued at eighteen thousand dollars; six water-power mills, having ten run of stone, and seventy horse power, valued at five thousand dollars; grain ground, one hundred and fifty thousand bushels. Saw Mills—Steam power, three, water power, eight; lumber sawed annually, ten million feet. Quartz mills, two. Mining ditches, miles in length, two. Turnpike roads, miles in length, fifteen; cost, sixteen thousand dollars; income, one thousand two hundred dollars; of repairs, three hundred dollars.

Should anything further come to our knowledge, concerning any matters required of us by your circular, I will give it to you at the earliest opportunity. The foregoing is as correct as was possible for us to obtain under the circumstances.

Yours, etc.,

JOHN BURTON,
Assessor of Mendocino County.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

GEORGE HALE.....County Assessor.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
State Surveyor-General, California:

SIR:—The following is the Statistical Report of the county of Monterey for the year 1859. There are some items of interest to be obtained in this county, which I found could not be fully reported at an earlier date, which must be my excuse for not sending you my report sooner.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, ETC.

Description.
Lands Cultivated, acres.....
Wheat, acres.....
Wheat, bushels.....
Barley, acres.....
Barley, bushels.....
Oats, acres.....
Oats, bushels.....
Corn, acres.....
Corn, bushels.....
Buckwheat, acres.....
Buckwheat, bushels.....
Potatoes, acres.....
Potatoes, bushels.....

Description.	No.
Wheat Potatoes, acres.....	14
Wheat Potatoes, bushels.....	1,050
Wheat, acres.....	50
Wheat, bushels.....	5,000
Wheat, acres.....	285
Wheat, bushels.....	2,850
Wheat, acres.....	309
Wheat, bushels.....	9,270
Wheat, acres.....	2,849
Wheat, tuns.....	2,849
Apple Trees.....	1,340
Apple.....	191
Apple.....	231
Apple.....	1,075
Apple.....	50
Apple.....	25
Apple.....	1,340
Apple.....	35
Apple.....	40
Apple.....	20
Apple.....	10
Apple Vines.....	60,000
Apple, per annum, lbs.....	29,790
Apple, per annum, doz.....	10,995
Apple, per annum, lbs.....	21,600

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

Description.	No.
Cattle, American.....	134
Cattle, Spanish.....	403
Cattle, American.....	1,474
Cattle, Spanish, (tame).....	2,760
Cattle, half-breeds.....	420
Cattle.....	4,125
Cattle, American.....	1,258
Cattle, Spanish.....	44,043
Cattle, half-breed.....	1,487
Cattle, American.....	303
Cattle, Spanish, (tame).....	2,820
Cattle, half-breeds.....	260
Cattle, wild, Spanish.....	3,854
Cattle.....	2,191
Cattle.....	268
Cattle.....	50
Cattle.....	2,585
Cattle.....	94,394

Description.
Goats
Chickens
Turkeys
Ducks
Geese

IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

Description.	No.	Val.
Saw-Mill	1	.....
Steam Power	1	.....
Lumber sawed per 24 hours, feet	30,000	.....
Cost	1	.....
Ferry .....	.....	.....
Cost .....	.....	.....
Real Estate .....	.....	.....
Improvements on Real Estate .....	.....	.....
Personal Property .....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	\$1,.....

FARMING.

The principal farming operations of this county are confined to lands in the Pajaro Valley and Salinas Plains. What lands have been cultivated the last season have produced extraordinary well. The want of a market, however, for the surplus produce has been a great drawback to the prosperity of those who have given their whole attention to farming. The estimate of the agricultural products of this county is calculated to show the amount gathered, but, if our farmers were to have a market for all they could raise, the quantity could be doubled. In some of our favorable localities the grain has not been allowed to mature, being cut early in the season as hay for cattle, and, in many instances, the farmers have allowed their crops to stand unharvested, turning the hogs into the field to fatten upon the grain.

The question is now, what shall we do with the surplus produce? When we take into consideration the capabilities of the soil of this county to produce in abundance all that man requires, it is certainly a matter of deep reflection for our people, and which should seriously engage the attention of every person having the welfare of California at heart. It is a matter of close attention to our home wants and a just appreciation of the capabilities of our soil, who can doubt our prosperity? It is a matter of the reflecting mind to contemplate our future greatness, and to see that agricultural counties look forward with bright hopes to the time when a system of railroads shall penetrate our beautiful vallies, enabling them to reach our citizens in less favored localities by quick and cheap transportation.

less cost of freight, disseminate the blessings of agriculture at prices cheap to the consumer and remunerative to the farmer.

CATTLE AND PASTURAGE.

This county is essentially a pasture county, producing the very best of indigenous grasses of California, being the wild oat, bunch grass, alvaria (pin grass), the bur, and a large variety of other clovers, in addition to many small but nutritious grasses. The seeds from the pin grass sown on the ground is a very fattening food until the rains commence. Cattle and horses thrive well and grow large. In many localities, however, owing to the want of rains for the last few years, there has been a great falling off of pasturage, notwithstanding the cattle of this county have done remarkably well and command good prices.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

Considerable progress has been made the last year in fruit-growing in this county; most of our citizens who are permanently located have planted many varieties of fruit trees, which, as a general thing, do well. The old Mission orchards, heretofore the only source from which the people of this county obtained a supply, are fast decaying, and unless measures can be taken to improve the quality of the fruit, the demand for it will long will be very limited.

Our prolific soil and the progress of horticulture by our people must soon produce a quality of fruit not to be excelled in any country. The orchard at San Juan has produced this year about one thousand five hundred quintals of fruit (apples and pears). At the "Camello" there are about forty pear trees. At San Antonio, in the southern part of the county, much attention has been given to the fruit trees and vines; also, the "Soledad" some beautiful gardens have been laid out, where the grape is cultivated with marked success. Near San Juan some fine fruit have been raised the past year. Experiments have also been made in wine-making, with good success. The wine produced this season will be about five hundred gallons. Excepting the Mission orchards the fruit trees in this county are young, and the yield of fruit necessarily small.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The wool clip of this county amounts to about three hundred and seventy thousand pounds, generally of a superior quality. I think I hazard nothing in saying that this county possesses superior advantages over any other in the State for sheep raising; in fact, sheep are fast becoming favorites with our people. The climate and feed being so well suited to the growth of both wool and mutton, the former rather improving than deteriorating, both in quantity and quality, the increase on imported sheep, as a general thing, grows much larger than the parent stock, even in localities near the sea coast, where the heavy fogs prevail, which is somewhat detrimental to their growth, but in more favorable localities the improvement is surprising.

In carefully attended flocks of ewes the increase is from ninety to one hundred and ten per cent. annually. Very little of any disease has been observed the sheep in this county; the hills affording pasture for the time being, and the valley lands are dried up, keeping the flocks in a healthy condition. It may not be out of place to mention here some extraordinary yields of wool in what would be considered an unfavorable locality. Six sheep,

weighing, in the aggregate, one thousand two hundred and twelve pounds produced one fleece each, the aggregate weight of which was one hundred and thirty-two and one-quarter pounds. The largest fleece this year yet been produced in this county weighed forty-two and one-half pounds of a superior Merino.

WHALE FISHERIES.

There are at Monterey two whaling companies; one consisting of seven Portuguese, who have two boats with crews of six men each, the other company are Americans and Portuguese, they also have two boats with crews of six men each. The catch for the last year, ending the first of November, 1859, was one thousand eight hundred barrels, of which six hundred barrels were California Gray whale oil, and the remainder humpback whale, except one right whale.

The humpback whales average about thirty-three barrels each, the California Gray about twenty-five barrels each. The whales after being killed are towed into the harbor and cut up on the beach; the carcasses are rolled over with heavy tackles and the blubber cut off with the men's spades, as is usually done in whaling, and then carried up the shore on hand-barrows to the try-pots on shore.

The fattest whale caught this season made ninety barrels of oil.

Average value of oil in San Francisco market is 38 cents per gallon	5
Average cost of Casks per gallon, delivered at Monterey.....	2
Freight upon Oil, per gallon.....	2
Gaging and Commission.....	2

Net proceeds of Oil per gallon.....

At the past year's rates the business pays about forty dollars per barrel to the hand, although the men are engaged actually but from the middle of February to the middle of April in catching the California Gray, and from the first of August until the last of November for humpbacks.

SAW MILL, WOOD, LUMBER, ETC.

One saw mill in this county, situated on the Point Pinos Ranch, near the city of Monterey; steam power, and cuts thirty thousand feet of lumber per twenty-four hours. The lumber is a superior quality of pine, and is used principally for street planking, bridges, etc. For all purposes where toughness and durability are essential it is said to be the most valuable lumber in the California market. The proprietor has made considerable alteration and improvement in the mill during the last year in order to meet the increasing demands for the lumber.

There is also at Monterey a brisk trade carried on in the corded business. The exports for the year will reach nearly fifteen thousand cords of pine wood.

A fine schooner, of one hundred and twenty-five tons burden, is built near the city of Monterey; an evidence of the adaptability of timber, in that section of the county, for many useful purposes.

FERRY AND BRIDGE.

There is one ferry in this county, crossing the Pajaro on the line of travel from San Juan Town to Gilroy. It is being superseded by a permanent bridge, which is nearly completed, and will cost about four thousand dollars.

TELEGRAPH.

The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company have extended their line to the town of San Juan, making a distance of six miles of telegraph line within this county.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

One artesian well in this county. Several attempts have been made in different parts of this county to procure water by boring the artesian well, but has not been as successful as could be desired. Many of our citizens procure water from the surface spring by the aid of the wind-mill, which seems to answer every purpose, at less expense, and a greater certainty of a regular supply.

Hoping this may meet your approval, the same is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be,

Yours, very respectfully,

GEORGE HALE,
Ex-County Assessor of Monterey County.

NEVADA COUNTY.

MARTIN BRENNAN.....County Assessor.

NEVADA, December 12th, 1859.

A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—As a part of my official duty, I herewith transmit to you my annual report, as County Assessor for Nevada County, for the current year. By reference to my report, for the year 1858, it will be observed, that Nevada County was divided into three separate parts or portions, representing respectively the Agricultural, the Grazing, and the Mineral interests of the county, and minute descriptions given of the location boundaries, estimated extent and resources of each division. Without entering into the descriptive detail of my report for 1858, in respect, I will pursue the same classification, remarking first upon the agricultural and grazing divisions of the county, containing an estimated area, in the aggregate, of about four hundred and thirty-four square miles, of which is located for agriculture about forty thousand acres, and for the purposes of grazing about one hundred and thirty thousand acres, with an estimated value in the aggregate for improvements, two hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, ETC.

Upon the lands located for the purposes of agriculture, is raised one hundred and fifty-seven acres of wheat, yielding an average of twenty-five bushels per acre; twenty-seven hundred acres of barley, and fifty hundred acres of oats, yielding thirty bushels per acre; five hundred acres of potatoes, and about five thousand acres of grass or meadow land.

FRUIT TREES, ETC.

Of Fruit trees, the number is estimated as follows:

Description.	No.
Peach trees.....	400
Apple.....	32
Pears.....	16
Nectarines.....	
Quince.....	
Apricot.....	
Fig.....	
Plumb.....	
Cherry.....	
Grape vines, of all varieties.....	60
Strawberry vines—acres.....	

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

Description.	No.
Horses.....	
Mules.....	
Neat cattle.....	
Sheep.....	
Goats.....	
Hogs.....	
Chickens.....	
Turkeys.....	
Ducks.....	
Geese.....	

DITCHES.

Of these there are ninety-one; of the aggregate length, seven hundred and twenty-seven miles, and of the estimated value of nine hundred and eighty-five thousand eight hundred dollars; varying in capacity from one hundred to four thousand inches.

SAW MILLS.

Of these there are forty-four; twenty-eight propelled by steam

sixteen by water-power; running one hundred and six saws, and cutting, annually, forty million feet of lumber.

QUARTZ MILLS.

Quartz Mills number thirty-two, of the aggregate value of one hundred and twenty-one thousand; crushing three hundred thousand tons of quartz, yearly, at an average value of twenty dollars per ton; of arrastras, thirty-eight.

GRIST MILLS.

These number two, both propelled by steam, with seven run of stone, and grinding, annually, five thousand eight hundred tons of grain.

ROADS, BRIDGES, ETC.

Of toll roads and bridges there are twenty-one; tanneries, three; foundries, two.

BREWERIES.

Of breweries there are seven, making, annually, one hundred and ninety-seven thousand gallons of beer.

One ropewalk.
The total value of real estate, three millions six hundred and twenty-eight thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars.

The total value of personal property, one million fourteen thousand and five hundred dollars.

MARTIN BRENNAN.
County Assessor.

PLACER COUNTY.

T. B. HARPER.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
October 26, 1859. }

To H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General, Cal.:

In compliance with the requirements of your circular, and the statutes of the State relating thereto, I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report, as Assessor of Placer County, for the year 1859:

In compiling my report I shall refrain from commenting to the same extent sometimes considered necessary by officers under similar circumstances, because the subject matter of the document consists of facts, which, in themselves, and by comparison to previous reports from this county, render such a course unnecessary, and, indeed, superfluous. It being the province of my office to furnish facts rather than speculations, I submit the following statistics as the truths which my duties have elicited:

STATE, SCHOOL, AND SEMINARY LANDS.

State, School, and Seminary Lands and Ranches taken up and entered in the county:

Description.	Acres.
State School Land entered	16,000
State Seminary Lands entered.....	13,800
Swamp and Overflowed Lands entered	61,000
Land taken up, exclusive of School and Seminary Lands, and excluding the various Ranches throughout the county.....	92,000
Total amount of Land taken up	

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, ETC.

Description.	No.
Wheat, acres.....	4,000
Wheat, bushels	160,000
Barley, acres	8,000
Barley, bushels.....	110,000
Potatoes, acres.....	
Oats, acres, mostly cut for hay.....	
Hay Land, acres	
Butter, pounds	
Eggs, dozen on hand at time of assessing.....	

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

Description.	No.	Value.
Horses.....	1,867	\$109,000
Cows	3,466	116,000
Oxen	340	19,000
Yearlings	1,566	33,000
Stock Cattle	5,451	133,000
Mules	442	50,000
Jacks and Jennets	16	
Hogs	8,520	37,000
Sheep	8,295	28,000
Chickens	8,753	
Turkeys.....	823	
Ducks	340	
Geese	135	

The quantity of wool produced this year, is about fifty thousand pounds.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

The following is a very correct estimate of the number of fruit trees and vines under successful cultivation:

Description.	No.
Apple.....	31,666
Pear.....	14,566
Cherry.....	2,621
Plum.....	923
Peach.....	2,229
Prickly Pear.....	1,089
Quince.....	1,290
Almond.....	758
English Walnut.....	489
Raspberry.....	340
Grape.....	64
Pomegranate.....	25
Chestnut.....	54
Orange.....	14
Current Bushes.....	10
Grape Vines bearing.....	1,082
Grape Cuttings.....	90,426
Raspberry Vines.....	48,900
Blackberry.....	195,668
Strawberry.....	6,536

WATER DITCHES AND CANALS.

Moore's Ditch, Sunken Bar, and Horse Diggings.—Length, seven miles; capacity, one hundred inches; assessed value, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Gold Hill and Bear River Water Company.—Incorporated capital stock, sixty-six thousand dollars; receives its water from Bear River, and supplies Doty's Flat, Gold Hill, Virginiatown, Denton's, Newtown, etc. Length of canal, thirty-two miles; branches, one hundred and twenty-five miles; capacity, eight hundred inches; W. R. K. Devan, Superintendent; value, fifteen thousand dollars.

Dorado Ditch Company.—Incorporated capital stock, sixty thousand dollars; takes its water from near the head of El Dorado Cañon, and supplies Michigan Bluffs, Bird's Valley and vicinity; length of canal, eighteen miles; capacity, four hundred inches; E. Tyler, Superintendent; office at Michigan Bluffs; assessed value, twenty-five thousand dollars.

American River Ditch Company.—Takes its water from the American River, at Tamaroo Bar, Placer County, and leading down said river about thirty-two miles, and fourteen miles in Sacramento County; length of canal, twenty-four miles; capacity, two thousand inches; office, at Tamaroo Bar; — Brooks, Superintendent; assessed value, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Bear River and Auburn Water and Mining Company.—Incorporated capital stock, six hundred thousand dollars; takes its water from Bear River, about five miles above Illinoistown, and supplies the lower portion of the county.

ty; length of canal and its branches, two hundred miles; office, at burn; James Neal, President; assessed value, fifty thousand dollars.

Hyland & Co.'s Ditch.—Assessed value, five hundred dollars.

Main Ravine Ditch.—Takes the water from Todd's Valley, and conveys it to Paradise and Spanish Bar Bridge; assessed value, one thousand hundred dollars.

Owl Creek Ditch.—Assessed value, five hundred dollars.

Todd's Valley Ditch Company.—Incorporated capital stock, thirty thousand dollars; takes its water from Volcano Cañon, near Barker Ranch, and supplies Todd's Valley and vicinity; length of canal, two miles; capacity, four hundred inches; assessed value, ten thousand hundred dollars.

Brown and White Ditch.—Takes its water from Volcano Cañon to Todd's Valley and vicinity; assessed value, eight thousand dollars.

Independent Ditch Company.—Takes its water from Volcano Cañon to Todd's Valley; length of canal, eight miles; capacity, two hundred fifty inches; office, at Todd's Valley; J. W. Harville, Secretary; assessed value, five thousand dollars.

Miners' Ditch Company.—Receives its water from Shirt Tail Cañon, carries it to Yankee Jim's and Todd's Valley; length, eighteen miles; capacity, four hundred inches; office, in Yankee Jim's; P. B. Farley, Treasurer; assessed value, seven thousand dollars.

Yankee Jim's Union Water Company.—Incorporated capital stock, five thousand dollars; receives its water from Shirt Tail and Brushy Cañons, and supplies Yankee Jim's and vicinity; capacity, four hundred inches; length, fifteen miles; W. Whittier, Superintendent; assessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Preston and Metcalf's Ditch.—Taking water from Volcano Cañon to Dutch Flat; assessed value, five hundred dollars.

Poor Man's Ditch.—Michigan Bluffs; takes its water from Poor Man's Gulch to Michigan Bluffs; assessed value, eight hundred dollars.

Bird's Valley and Shirt Tail Ditch.—Leading from Shirt Tail Cañon to Michigan Bluffs; assessed value, four hundred dollars.

Bird's Valley Ditch Company.—Leading from Bird's Valley to Michigan Bluffs; assessed value, two hundred dollars.

Pea Vine Ditch.—Leading from Pea Vine Cañon to Oak Grove; assessed value, six hundred dollars.

Hill's Ditches.—Iowa and King's Hill, two ditches; length, six and a half miles; assessed value, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Grizzly Ditch.—Wisconsin Hill; D. Q. Priest; assessed value, nine hundred dollars.

North Shirt Tail Ditch.—Receives water from North Shirt Tail Cañon, and supplies Wisconsin Hill and vicinity; length, eleven miles; capacity, three hundred inches; D. Q. Priest, Agent; assessed value, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Young & Co.'s Ditch.—Leading from North Fork of the American River to Ford's Bar; length, two and a half miles; capacity, three hundred inches; L. P. Washburn; assessed value, four thousand dollars.

Jamison Ditch.—Iowa Hill; length, two and a half miles; capacity, four hundred and fifty inches; assessed value, two thousand dollars.

Rich's Ditch.—Iowa Hill; assessed value, five hundred dollars.

Manzanita Hill Ditch.—Assessed value, five hundred dollars.

Pollard Ditch Company.—Receives its water from Bear River and conveys it to Dutch Flat and vicinity; length, eleven miles; capacity, four hundred inches; not completed; assessed value, two thousand dollars.

Dutch Flat Water Company.—Four ditches; two take their water from Little Bear River; length, each, two miles; capacity, four hundred inches; and two take their water from Cañon Creek; length, five miles each; capacity, four hundred inches; owned by E. L. Bradley & Co.; assessed value for all, ten thousand dollars.

Placer County Canal.—Dutch Flat; length, ten miles; capacity, two hundred inches; E. L. Bradley; assessed value, five thousand dollars.

Indiana Hill Ditch.—Receives its water from Cañon Creek; length, seven and a half miles; capacity, three hundred and fifty inches; assessed value, three thousand dollars.

Total number of miles in length, five hundred and ninety-two, with capacity of seven thousand one hundred and fifty inches.

Total assessed value of ditch property, two hundred and fifty-eight thousand and twenty-five dollars.

SAW MILLS.

Sugar Pine Mill.—Located on Bear River; sash saw; product, two hundred thousand feet per annum; assessed value, one thousand dollars.

O. N. May & Co.—Lisbon; steam power circular saw; product, one million two hundred thousand feet per annum; assessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Parkinson & McCoy.—Last Chance; over-shot wheel; circular saw; built to cut lumber for ditch; product, five hundred thousand feet per annum; assessed value, one thousand dollars.

Pioneer Mill.—Hollingshead & Blood; located on Owl Creek, near Yankee Jim's; steam power; muley saw; product, one million feet per year; assessed value, four thousand dollars.

Spring Garden Mill.—Water power; over-shot wheel; product, four hundred thousand feet per year; assessed value, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Devil's Cañon Mill.—Devil's Cañon, at Yankee Jim's; water power; over-shot; muley saw; product, four hundred thousand feet per year; assessed value, one thousand dollars.

Brushy Mill.—Located on Brushy Cañon, at Yankee Jim's; steam power; muley saw; product, five hundred thousand feet per year; assessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Mayflower Mill.—Located near Yankee Jim's; steam power; circular muley saws; product, one million feet per year; assessed value, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Garland's Mill.—Located near Forest Hill, at the head of Devil's Cañon; steam power; upper and lower circular saws; produces two millions feet per year; assessed value, five thousand dollars.

King's Mill.—Owned by F. Katz & Co.; location, head of Shirt Tail Cañon; over-shot wheel; muley saw; produces four hundred thousand feet per annum; assessed value, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Volcano Mill.—Located on Volcano Cañon, near Baker's Rancho; N. entworth; steam power; muley saw; with capacity to produce one million feet per annum; assessed value, three thousand dollars.

Baker's Mill.—Located at Roach Hill; steam power; sash saw; product, one million feet per year; assessed value, five thousand dollars.

Mount Pleasant Mill.—Located near Iowa Hill; steam power; twenty horse power; real capacity, one million feet per year; actual amount produced, one hundred thousand feet; assessed value, three thousand dollars.

Buckeye Mill.—Steam; sixteen horse power; product, four hundred thousand feet per year; assessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Dutch Flat Saw Mill.—Allen & Brother; water power; product, two hundred thousand feet per year; assessed value, six hundred dollars.

Dutch Flat Mill Company.—Steam; thirty-horse power; produces four hundred thousand feet per annum; assessed value, three thousand dollars.

C. S. Preble's Mill.—Located on Bear River; water power; capacity, four hundred thousand feet per annum; actual amount produced, two hundred thousand; assessed value, one thousand six hundred dollars.

Green Valley Saw Mill.—Located at Green Valley; assessed value, five hundred and fifty dollars.

New England Mill.—Assessed value, one thousand dollars.

Magnolia Mill.—Located on Bear River; water power; real capacity, four hundred thousand; actual amount produced, two hundred thousand; assessed value, one thousand dollars.

Empire Mill.—Burt, Baldwin & Co.; assessed value, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Total assessed valuation of saw mill property, forty-five thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Ten steam, and eleven water power mills.

Number of feet of logs at the various mills at the time of assessment, four hundred and sixty-eight thousand.

Number of feet of lumber at the various mills at the time of assessment, one million seven hundred and twenty thousand.

QUARTZ MILLS.

Bay State Quartz Mill.—American Bar; water power; two stamps; assessed value, three thousand dollars.

Eastman & Holden's Mill.—Located at Ophir; assessed value, eight hundred dollars.

Peterson & Co.'s Mill.—Located on Bald Hill; assessed value one thousand dollars.

Empire Mill.—Located at Ophirville; assessed value, one thousand dollars.

Wm. T. Henson & Co.'s Mill.—Located in Secret Ravine; steam; twenty horse power; capacity, twelve tons per day; eight stamps, and Butler's Grinders; assessed value, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Worrell, Preston & Co.'s Mill.—Located in Secret Ravine; steam; twenty horse power, capacity sixteen tons per day; four stamps and four arastras; assessed value, two thousand dollars.

Pioneer Quartz Mills.—Located near Damascus; steam; forty horse power; five stamps, one thousand four hundred pounds each; twelve-foot arastras; capacity, twelve tons per day; employs two men; owned by R. A. McLellan; assessed value, three thousand dollars.

Total number of quartz mills, seven.

Total assessed valuation of same, twelve thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

FLOURING MILLS.

Auburn Mill.—Steam power; one run of stone; Wagner & Co.; assessed value, two thousand dollars.

Placer County Mills.—Christian Valley; two run stone; Lovell & Co.; proprietors; assessed value, four thousand dollars.

Total assessed valuation of flouring mills, six thousand dollars.

TURNPIKES AND BRIDGES.

Auburn and Yankee Jim's Turnpike Company.—Road across the North Fork, above and near the junction of the North and Middle Forks of the American River. There has been a new road cut around the hill on the west side of said river, within the past year, at a greatly reduced grade, being only ten inches to the rod; this road, as regards length and easy grade, far surpasses any other road in the county. Hubbard & Allen, proprietors; assessed value, eighteen hundred dollars.

Horseshoe Bar and Pilot Hill Turnpike Company.—Hubbard & Allen, proprietors; assessed value, five hundred dollars.

J. H. Baker's Turnpike Road.—From Baker's Rancho to Michigan Bluffs, across Volcano Cañon; length, two miles; assessed value, two thousand dollars.

Stony Hill Turnpike.—On Yankee Jim's and Auburn Road, near the Grizzly Bear House; length, one mile; macadamized nearly the entire length; Dr. John Schott, proprietor; assessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Auburn Turnpike Company.—This road leaves the old Sacramento Road to Auburn at the Oak's House, and intersects the Illinoistown Road at the Junction House, two and a half miles above Auburn; Crandall, Brouse & Co., proprietors; assessed value, ten thousand dollars.

Mile Hill Turnpike Road.—On the Yankee Jim's and Auburn Road; a portion of the road macadamized; Jeff. Wilcoxon, proprietor; assessed value, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Indian Cañon Turnpike.—Crosses Indian Cañon, from Wisconsin Hill to Iowa Hill; length, two miles; assessed value, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Yankee Jim's and Wisconsin Hill Turnpike Company.—Road from Yankee Jim's to Wisconsin Hill; crosses Shirt Tail Cañon; length of road, eight miles; assessed value, four thousand dollars.

Mountain Spring Turnpike Company.—Mountain Springs; assessed value, two thousand dollars.

Mineral Bar Turnpike and Bridge Company.—Crossing the North Fork of the American River at Mineral Bar; road winds around the hill at a grade of about four feet to the rod; length of road, eight miles; cost, thirty-five thousand dollars; Charles Rice, Superintendent; office at Mineral Bar; assessed value, thirteen thousand dollars.

Length of turnpikes, forty-one miles.

Total assessed valuation of same, fifty-nine thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

BRIDGES.

Ford's Bar Bridge.—Across the North Fork of the American River; assessed value, one thousand dollars.

English Bridge.—Across Bear River; assessed value, three thousand dollars.

C. S. Preble's Bridge.—Across Bear River; assessed value, eight hundred dollars.

Total assessed value of bridges, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Total amount of property assessed, both real and personal, two million one hundred and eighty-five thousand, five hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. B. HARPER,
Assessor of Placer County.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

JOHN G. COREY.....County Assessor.

QUINCY, PLUMAS COUNTY,
December 23d, 1859.H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—Your communication of the fourteenth instant is at hand, which you state that my report for the present year has not been received. All that I can say in relation to the matter is, that after finishing my assessment, about the first of August, I spent a week in preparing my annual report for your office, and immediately deposited the same at the Post Office, or Express Office, which I am unable to say, as at the time I was sending off quite a number of documents, and sending a portion of them by each mode of conveyance above referred to. I did retain copies of them, as I was at that time on the eve of leaving for the Atlantic States, and destroyed them with letters which had accumulated and which were of no value during my term of office. If strictly necessary to have a report, and the one which I sent you cannot be found, I will do the best I can for you. If you will forward me a blank I will make up the tables which generally accompany the written reports, and forward to you at once.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN G. COREY,
Late Assessor of Plumas County.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

V. V. TYLER.....County Assessor.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY,
October 17th, 1859.Hon. HORACE A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

In accordance with your circular, and of the law, I beg leave to submit the following report:

So far as the productions of the county are concerned, I respectfully refer you to the compiled statistics from the Assessor's books, which I herewith transmit.

In relation to the aggregate quantity of land fit for cultivation in this county, I could not approximate with any degree of certainty, as the whole of the county has not been explored by any except the State Surveyor and his Deputies.

The mountains are filled with inexhaustible pine and oak forests, and the valleys on the south side of the mountain are well adapted to grain and the cultivation of fruit, but grain is liable to rust and smut.

On the south side of the mountain lies the valley of the Mohave.

would call your attention to this valley, which is fast becoming a place of importance. It is the thoroughfare for immigrant and government trains. It contains a large amount of good land, and which would soon become occupied were it not for the bad road through the Tejon Pass, which could be made a good road at the cost of not more than eight thousand dollars.

There are no gold mines worked in this county. All the mountains contain many good prospects, but there is great lack of water. There is a tin mine being opened on the rancho of Temescal. There are now employed at the mine about thirty men. The boundaries of the county I think are not fully defined.

I respectfully submit the above, and foregoing, as very nearly correct.

Yours, very respectfully,

V. V. TYLER,
Assessor of San Bernardino County.

SIERRA COUNTY.

A. J. MCKINSEY.....County Assessor.

DOWNIEVILLE, June 14th, 1859.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—I herewith submit my Annual Statistical Report for the county of Sierra. It was with great difficulty that I obtained such as are required by law. The number of live stock falls far short of that of last year, caused principally by the unusually long and severe winter, the owners keeping the property in the valley counties until after the assessments had been made in this county.

Sierra County has an area of about five hundred and twenty-nine square miles, but a small portion of which is devoted to agricultural purposes. A number of acres hitherto in a state of cultivation are lying unattended, the land not being capable of remunerating the husbandman for his labor. These lands have been producing abundantly for a period of several years, and now require manuring and other expensive attention; hence the present depreciation in produce. The number of acres under cultivation is five hundred and fifty-four; of this number, two-thirds, perhaps, grow potatoes, and the balance cabbages, turnips, carrots, etc.

It is almost impossible to correctly classify the number of acres each vegetable product occupies. The principal occupation of the inhabitants of Sierra County is that of mining for gold.

The number of bushels of potatoes is estimated at nineteen thousand five hundred and twenty-nine; turnips, five hundred and seventy-five; cabbages, one hundred and four thousand four hundred and thirty-three pounds; beets, eleven thousand five hundred and fifty pounds; parsnips, one thousand eight hundred pounds; carrots, seven thousand one hundred and forty pounds.

There are thirteen quartz crushing mills in Sierra County, five of which are run by steam, and eight by water power; there are four arrastres, and seventy-six stamps. These quartz mills crush in the aggregate about forty-four thousand one hundred tons of rock annually, and the general average yield of gold is twenty-five dollars per ton.

Reis Brothers & Company's Mill—Supplies, in many respects, other the county; it is constructed with an over-shot wheel, thirty-three feet diameter, which keeps in motion eight stamps and two Chile wheel mills, six feet in diameter and weighing five tons each. This mill is capable of crushing sixteen tons of rock in twenty-four hours; is valued at twenty thousand dollars; average yield of gold per ton of rock, thirty-five dollars; number of workmen employed, thirty-five.

Reynolds & Co.'s Mill—On the same lode of that of Reis Brothers & Co. and situated one mile from the Sierra Buttes, is capable of crushing at ten tons of rock per day; average yield of gold per ton, thirty-five dollars. This mill has eight stamps, employs thirty-five men, and is valued at twelve thousand dollars.

Biglow & Co.'s Mill—On the same lode, is constructed with four stamps, employs ten men, recently commenced operations, and is valued at ten thousand dollars.

Jones & Co.'s Mill—Situated at Hog Cañon, is constructed with four stamps, is capable of crushing five tons of rock per day, and is valued at two thousand four hundred dollars. This lode exceeds in richness all others yet discovered in the county; the general yield is forty dollars per ton.

The Chips Mill—Situated four miles east of the Sierra Buttes, is constructed with four stamps, will crush four tons per day, employs ten men, and the average yield is twenty-five dollars per ton.

The Gold Bluff Mill—Situated one and one-half miles from Downie, is constructed with eight stamps and two arastras, capable of crushing fourteen tons in twenty-four hours; employs twenty-two men; yields thirty dollars per ton of rock; valued at fifteen thousand dollars. There are several other quartz mills in the county, all yielding profitably.

The total valuation of all the quartz mills within the county is five thousand dollars.

There are thirty-two saw mills, twenty-one run by steam, and eleven by water power. Their total valuation is ninety-four thousand dollars; number of feet of lumber sawed annually, sixteen million.

Number of ditches, one hundred and fourteen; miles in length, hundred and ninety-one; capacity of water discharged, twenty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-two inches; valuation of same, five hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

LIVE STOCK.

Description.
Horses.....
Mules.....
Asses.....
Stock Cattle.....
Hogs.....
Goats.....
Cows.....
Oxen.....
Sheep.....
Calves.....

STOCK SLAUGHTERED.

Description.	No.	Pounds.	Value.
Cattle.....	4,237	1,906,550	\$296,590
Sheep.....	3,172	133,224	26,644
Hogs.....	2,176	326,000	48,960
Calves.....	116	12,373	2,474

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

Description.	No.
Apple trees.....	2,080
Peach trees.....	6,375
Cherry trees.....	60
Almond trees.....	157
Ectarine trees.....	40
Quince trees.....	55
Pecanot trees.....	175
Grape vines.....	1,656
Raspberry vines, acres.....	2
Blackberry vines.....	50

TOLL BRIDGES, ETC.

Description.	No.	Value.
Toll bridges.....	4	\$5,400
Turnpike road, miles.....	5	8,000
Telegraph wire, miles.....	18	5,400
Real estate.....		1,181,684
Personal property.....		1,112,720
Total.....		\$2,307,804

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. McKINSEY,
Assessor of Sierra County.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

JOHN S. DUDLEY.....County Assessor.

OFFICE OF COUNTY ASSESSOR,
County of Siskiyou, Oct. 1, 1859.HORACE A. HIGLEY, Esq.,
Surveyor-General State of California:

SIR:—Please find inclosed, my official report for the year 1859; by referring to it, you will find a full description of most of the mills, diggings, ranches, stock and other kinds of property, situated in this county.

This year there has been three new quartz mills erected in this county on quartz leads that prospect very rich; one is situated on Humboldt Creek, near the town of Hooperville, has twelve stamps, steam power, with ten stamps; employs eight men; one located on Indian Creek, near the town of Hooperville, has twelve stamps, steam power, employs twelve men; known as the Siskiyou Quartz Mill Company; one located on Indian Creek, near the town of Hooperville, above the Siskiyou Quartz Mill, and known as the New York Quartz Company, has six stamps, works eight men, steam power.

We have also a steam iron foundry, established January, 1859, at Yreka, Messrs. Shepard & Taylor, located in Yreka, on Fourth Street; a mill, located in Yreka, steam power, two run of stone, (unfinished) employ six men.

Owing to a failure in the placer diggings, business of all kinds in the county has fallen off, far short of last year. The cattle and stock in the county is less by fifty per cent. than that of last year.

Real estate in the county has decreased in value from last year. Now that the quartz leads are being worked successfully, business is getting better, and I think next year's assessment will make up for the amount that this year runs behind.

LAND.

Siskiyou County is about equally divided between agricultural and mineral in extent of territory. The mineral section is more densely settled, and its inhabitants are nearly all engaged in mining. In the mining districts, among the creeks, rivers, and ravines, are many rich farming spots, which have been located upon, and are now being improved, and in a high state of cultivation. The lands are improved by good and substantial fencing, and by good houses and barns. Improvements in this section of our county are yearly increasing, and inhabitants becoming more permanent.

Land Claimed.—The number of acres claimed and located, and every one hundred and sixty acres, of which there are several persons, about one hundred thousand; nearly all of this land is fenced by wire and post fences.

Lumber Forests.—Scott and Shasta valleys have always been our best lumber sections. The best timber land and the most densely settled, have observed, lies in the southern part of Shasta Valley, on the border between Shasta and Strawberry valleys. The present lumber industry of the county, furnishes employment to about two hundred men.

Ranches.—There are two hundred and ninety-six improved ranches

this county, and the improvements alone, exclusive of stock, are assessed at nearly two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and in the aggregate, improvements, stock, etc., six hundred thousand dollars.

Swamp and Overflowed Lands.—The number of acres in Scott and Shasta valleys, of swamp and overflowed lands, is about forty thousand.

STOCK.

As yet, Siskiyou County raises but a small part of the beef stock which supplies her markets. In a year or two, with the grazing facilities we have in this county, our farmers and stock raisers will be able to more than supply our home consumption. A large number of dealers are constantly and regularly driving in stock from Oregon, to supply our butchers, and also those of the surrounding counties. At this time there are over fifteen thousand head of cattle in Scott and Shasta valleys, belonging to the residents of this county. The largest bands of stock cattle in these valleys, are owned by Messrs. Heard & Bro., Herzog & Myers, and John Richardson, who are permanent residents.

Sheep.—There are about two thousand sheep in the county, valued and assessed at about eight thousand dollars.

Slaughtered Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.—The value of cattle, sheep, and hogs, slaughtered in the county, will amount to over four hundred thousand dollars, most of which is furnished by dealers who are assessed in this county.

Classification of Stock.—There has been assessed in this county, this year, some eight thousand head of this stock, which was in the hands of drovers, bound for the lower counties at the time the assessment was made:

Description.	No.
Horses.....	1,594
Mules.....	1,227
Cows.....	5,029
Yearlings.....	3,279
Two years old.....	3,084
Beef Cattle.....	3,530
Stock Cattle.....	7,986
Sheep.....	1,975
Hogs.....	3,070
Pigs.....	200
Poultry, of all kinds.....	250,000
Total amount of stock.....	30,768

EGGS AND CHICKENS.

From the large number of hens in the county, twenty thousand dozen of eggs would not be an over estimate, which, at seventy-five cents per dozen, amount to fifteen thousand dollars; value of chickens and eggs in this county, about twenty-five thousand dollars.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

Particular attention is being given in this county to the cultivation and raising of all kinds of fruit trees. There are very few which have as yet arrived at maturity. Number of small trees, of all varieties, about one thousand. There is one orchard in the county, belonging to Mr. Ballerston, of Shasta Valley. From this orchard some of our citizens had the opportunity of testing the qualities raised by him this season.

Strawberries, one, two, and three years old, five thousand vines.

One portion of our county abounds in spontaneous fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, plums, and grapes.

HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.

I have on my tax roll twelve hundred and forty-seven hotels, stores and dwellings, assessed at sums varying from one hundred to ten thousand dollars. Hereafter there will be a decided increase in the value of this property, from the fact that our merchants, miners, and farmers, have become permanent settlers, and are tearing away those old buildings which were first put up in 1851, and replacing with brick, stone, and finished wood. The taxable value of this property is three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

MERCHANDISE.

The amount under this head is strictly goods and merchandise, assessed to merchants. It will not be their entire property tax, as they come in the list again for a share of the horses, cattle, mules, and wagons. The bulk of the property under this head will amount to five hundred thousand dollars. Their entire tax will not vary much from eight hundred thousand dollars.

MONEY.

This is a kind of property that people try to get rid of paying tax on as much as possible. It is a hard matter to find and get on the tax roll all the cash capital of the county, in the hands of all parties. However, consider it the best kind of property in the county to pay tax on, and have in all cases where it was possible assessed it. The cash capital assessed under this head, was in the hands of miners generally, and amounted to two hundred thousand dollars.

Money at Interest.—The bulk of this property is in the hands of miners and farmers, and amounts in the aggregate to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mining Capital.—The amount taxed under this head is only two hundred thousand five hundred dollars, including quartz mills and one or two companies who work a steam engine.

Solvent Debts.—This property is generally given by the merchant for his goods, and by the farmer and miner with the money they have in hand. The amount assessed under this head, is about one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND LIBRARIES.

The amount of this kind of property is small, and assessed for twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars. As our county is becoming more permanently settled every year, by an increase of families, I believe next year my assessment roll will show a decided increase of this kind of taxable property.

CROPS.

The crops in this county, as compared with 1857, are about the same, with the exception of the wheat crop; that is light, and in some instances the smut has entirely ruined the whole crop on some of the ranches.

WHEAT.

The number of bushels of wheat is about one hundred and forty thousand bushels. Some of the pieces sown were not worth harvesting. This is the great crop of Scott Valley, and I believe the farmers of that section of our county consider it the most profitable.

BARLEY.

The number of bushels of barley raised this season is not far from one hundred and forty-five thousand. This is the great crop of Shasta Valley. The best pieces of grain I noticed this year in this valley were those put in early in the fall, as early as possible after the first rains. The finest crop of barley that I have seen in this county was in Shasta Valley, on the ranch known as the "Durand Ranch," now owned by James Chapples, Esq. This, I think, was a volunteer crop from last year.

OATS.

This crop yielded very well this year. I think there was about three thousand five hundred acres put in, and should judge that the yield was about thirty-five bushels to the acre, making in all one hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred bushels of oats.

RYE AND CORN.

This crop was light, and should think about one thousand acres was put in, yielding about twenty-five bushels to the acre, making twenty-five thousand bushels in all.

HAY.

This crop was very light, not much over half the crop of last year, upon the same number of acres mowed.

VEGETABLES.

Onions, potatoes, peas, beans, melons, and other vegetables, five thousand seven hundred and ninety acres.

RECAPITULATION OF GRAIN.

Description.	No. of acrs.	Bushels per acre.	No. of bush.
Wheat	7,000	20	140,000
Barley	4,833	30	145,000
Oats	3,500	35	122,500
Rye and Corn	1,000	25	25,000
Vegetables	5,790		
Totals	22,123		432,500

WATER DITCHES AND CANALS.

Shasta River Canal Co.—This canal takes its water from the Shasta River, at Burns & Mahew's saw-mill in Shasta Valley, and supplies Greenhorn, Yreka Flats, and Hawkinsville. Office at Yreka. Jas. Sprout, Superintendent; R. Greathouse, Treasurer. Assessed value, fifty thousand dollars.

Scott River Water and Mining Co.—Takes its water from Scott River and supplies Scott Bar, French Bar, Whiting Hill, Rockhouse Bar, Johnson Bar. Office at Scott Bar. Thomas M. Soap, Superintendent; Treasurer. Assessed value, twelve thousand dollars.

Cottonwood Mill and Fluming Co.—Takes its water from Cottonwood Creek and supplies Cottonwood Flats and Rancheria Diggings. Office at Henley. J. W. Evans, Superintendent and Treasurer. Assessed value, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

Altona Ditch Co.—Takes its water from Kidder's Creek, in Scott Valley, and supplies the Mugginsville and Oro Fino Diggings. Length of canal, sixteen miles. Office at Mugginsville. B. F. Mason, Superintendent; A. P. Benton, Treasurer. Assessed value, three thousand dollars.

Oro Fino Ditch Co.—Takes its water from Kidder's Creek, in Scott Valley, and supplies Oro Fino Diggings. Barker, Moore, & Coe, proprietors and Superintendents. Assessed value, four thousand dollars.

Cottonwood and Rancheria Ditch.—Messrs. Grosse & Jacques, proprietors and Superintendents; supplies Cottonwood and Rancheria diggings; office at Henley. Assessed value, four thousand dollars.

Greenhorn Ditch.—Takes its water from Greenhorn Creek, and supplies Yreka Flats; office, at Yreka; owned by Messrs. Hill & McGill. Assessed value, three thousand dollars.

Hawkinsville Ditch.—Supplies the Lower Flats Diggings; owned by Charles Abbott & Co.; office, at Hawkinsville. Assessed value, one thousand six hundred dollars.

French Gulch Ditch Company.—Henry Hill, agent; takes its water from Indian Creek, and supplies French Gulch. Assessed value, one thousand dollars.

French Flat Ditch.—Owned by John Foch & Co.; takes its water from the South Fork of Scott River, and supplies French Flats. Assessed value, eight hundred dollars.

Newell's Ditch.—Property of Thomas Newell & Co.; taking water from the South Fork of Scott River, and supplies diggings near Callahan's Bar in Scott Valley. Assessed value, three hundred dollars.

Cottonwood Ditch and Mining Company.—Takes its water from Cottonwood Creek, and supplies the lower diggings on Cottonwood Flats; owned by Messrs. Haslitt, Fults & Keller; Daniel Keller, Superintendent and Treasurer; office, at Henley. Assessed value, five hundred dollars.

McEwan's Ditch.—Owned by Messrs. Gramblin & Austin, on Scott River. Assessed value, four hundred dollars.

Siad Water Ditch.—Owned by F. Nicholson & Co., situated at Siadley. Assessed value, four hundred dollars.

Whiting's Ditch.—Takes its water from the first creek above French Bar, on Scott River, and supplies Whiting Hill; owned by Peter Whiting. Assessed value, one thousand dollars.

Mill Creek Ditch.—On Scott River, and takes its water from Mill Creek; owned by Thomas Smith & Co. Assessed value, eight hundred dollars.

RECAPITULATION OF DITCHES AND CANALS.

Names.	Assessed value.
Shasta River Canal Company.....	\$50,000
Scott River Water and Mining Co.....	12,000
Cottonwood Mill and Fluming Co.....	10,000
Altona Ditch Co.....	3,000
Oro Fino Ditch Co.....	4,000
Cottonwood and Rancheria Ditch.....	4,000
Greenhorn Ditch.....	3,000
Hawkinsville Ditch.....	1,600
French Gulch Ditch.....	1,000
Newell's Ditch.....	300
Cottonwood Ditch and Mining Co.....	500
McKewan's Ditch.....	400
Siad Water Ditch.....	400
Whiting's Ditch.....	1,000
Mill Creek Ditch.....	800
Total assessed value.....	92,500
Several small Ditches, not included in the above.....	7,500
Grand total.....	\$100,000

QUARTZ MILLS.

Shores' Quartz Mill.—Located in Quartz Valley, below Mugginsville; water power, with six stamps; employs eighteen men. W. Shores & Bro., proprietors. This mill crushed, during the month of July last, one lot of fifty-four tons of quartz, which yielded five thousand three hundred dollars. Assessed value two thousand dollars.

Fralick & Turk's Quartz Mill.—Located in Quartz Valley, below Mugginsville. Water power, with six stamps; employs eight men; Fralick & Turk, proprietors. The quartz crushed at this mill, during this season, has yielded about fifty dollars per ton. Assessed value, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Berry's Quartz Mill.—Located in Quartz Valley, near Mugginsville. Water power, with six stamps; employs six men; J. Berry, proprietor. This mill is new, and is scarcely in operation yet. Assessed value, one thousand dollars.

TOLL BRIDGES.

Klamath Bridge.—Crossing Klamath River, on the Oregon wagon road; wooden bridge, with abutments; Edward DeWitt, proprietor. Assessed value, ten thousand dollars.

Pioneer Bridge.—Crossing Klamath River, one mile below Klamath Bridge; Edward DeWitt, proprietor. Assessed value, four thousand dollars.

McCloud's Bridge.—Crossing Sacramento River, near the lower Soda Springs; Ross McCloud, proprietor. Assessed value, one thousand dollars.

Jacobs & Tyson's Bridge.—Crossing Scott River, at the head of Scott

Bar; wooden bridge, with abutments; J. Tyson & Co., proprietors. Assessed value, seven thousand dollars.

Scott River Bridge.—Crossing Scott River, near its mouth; wire suspension; owned by Messrs. House & Maplesden. Assessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Pickering's Bridge.—Crossing Scott River, at a point on the Scott Valley trail; Joseph Pickering, proprietor. Assessed value, five hundred dollars.

SAW MILLS.

Shores' Saw Mill.—Located in Scott Valley, near Mugginsville; William Shores & Co., proprietors; employ six men; sash saw, water power. Assessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Aetna Saw Mill.—Located in Scott Valley, at Aetna; Francis Berry, proprietor; sash saw, water power; employ four men. Assessed value, two thousand dollars.

Rough and Ready Mill.—Samuel Berger, proprietor; sash saw; employ four men; water power. Assessed at three thousand dollars.

Barker's Saw Mill.—Located in Scott's Valley, on Kidder's Creek; James Barker, proprietor; employ six men; water power, sash saw. Assessed value, four thousand dollars.

Gordon's Mill.—Located in Scott Valley; D. Gordon, proprietor; sash saw, water power. Assessed value, three thousand dollars.

Mill Creek Mill.—Located on Mill Creek, Scott River; S. McGoffey, proprietor; sash saw, water power; employ four men. Assessed value, nine hundred dollars.

Saw Mill.—Located on Scott River; sash saw, water power; H. Tickner, proprietor; employ six men. Assessed value, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

South Fork Mill.—Located on the South Fork Scott River; Phillip Lawton, proprietors; circular saw, steam power; employ six men. Assessed value, two thousand dollars.

Forest Mill.—Located at the Forest House, near the Scott Valley bridge; Baxter & Heofflu, proprietors; employ five men; sash saw, water power. Assessed value, three thousand dollars.

Saw Mill.—Located on Shasta River, near the divide, between Strawberry and Shasta valleys; Burns & Mayhew, proprietors; employ two men; circular saw; water power. Assessed value, six thousand dollars.

Handy & Greenwood's Mill.—Located near Yreka City; steam power; circular saw; employ twelve men. Assessed value, six thousand dollars.

Westbrook's Mill.—Located on Shasta River, in Shasta Valley; sash saw, water power. Assessed value, two thousand dollars; employ four men.

McCloud's Mill.—Located in Strawberry Valley, near the Forest House; Ross McCloud, proprietor; unfinished; when finished will run one circular saw; water power, and employ four men.

Clark's Mill.—Located in Strawberry Valley, near the Pettis Springs; unfinished; when finished will run one sash saw; water power; employ four men; Marion Clark, proprietor.

Walker & Kelley's Mill.—Located on Shasta River; sash saw, water power; employ four men. Assessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Greenhorn Mill.—Located on Greenhorn Creek; M. Rosenheim & Co., proprietors; sash saw, water power; employ four men. Assessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Cottonwood Ditch Co.'s Mill.—Located at Cottonwood; sash saw, water power; employ four men. Assessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars.

power; employ four men. Assessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars; Cottonwood Mill and Fluming Company, proprietors.

FLOURING MILLS.

Aetna Mill.—Located in Scott Valley, at Aetna; Francis Berry, proprietor; E. P. Jenner, miller; water power, two run of stone, and employs six men. Assessed value, ten thousand dollars.

Lafayette Mill.—Located in Scott Valley, near Mugginsville; water power, two run of stone, and employs six men; Shores & Bean, proprietors. Assessed value, ten thousand dollars.

Rough and Ready Mill.—Located in Scott Valley, at Rough and Ready; water power, two run of stone, and employs six men; Swain & McCaughy & Co., proprietors. Assessed value, eight thousand dollars.

Shasta Valley Mill.—Located in Shasta Valley, on Shasta River; one run of stone, and employs four men; Charles Schlitch, proprietor and miller. Assessed value, ten thousand dollars.

Grist Mill.—Located in Shasta Valley, on Shasta River; one run of stone, and employs two men; R. L. Westbrook, proprietor. Assessed value, one thousand five hundred dollars.

MINING IN GENERAL.

In proportion to the amount of capital employed, the mines of the county yield as well as any in the State. In quartz leads the county is rich, and they are to be found in various sections, which in a few years will prove to be as productive as any that have ever been worked. The placer diggings are about worked out, and the best paying claims at present are in the hills and deep banks, where it requires great labor and time to reach the pay dirt, but when reached, is surer pay than any city bank.

ASSESSMENT 1858.

Improvement on Real Estate	\$958,180
Personal Property	2,121,894
Total	\$3,080,074

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN S. DUDLEY,
County Assessor.

YOLO COUNTY.

JAMES McCAULEY.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
Cacheville, Yolo Co., Cal., Oct. 12, 1859.Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

DEAR SIR:—I herewith submit my Annual Statistical Report of Yolo County for the present year, which, perhaps, may not be as full as you could have wished, yet, under the circumstances, it is the best I could make after diligent inquiry.

Our county being entirely an agricultural one, there were many things that I endeavored to procure, but could not from the fact that farmers failed to take a note of them—such as cheese, butter, eggs, or an exact number of bushels of grain. I therefore had to content myself by making a general estimate upon the best information I could get.

My books show forty-three thousand five hundred and seventy-four acres of land cultivated, and an additional number of twenty-six thousand four hundred and twenty-seven acres of grass land, making a total of seventy thousand acres inclosed.

Apart from the tule, our lands are favorably located, and, with a sufficiency of rain, are capable of producing from fifty to seventy-five bushels of barley per acre. The present year, however, owing to two or three successive drouths, has not returned a yield of more than ten bushels per acre.

The average yield of wheat, I find, for this year, is about eight bushels per acre. These drouths have been a sad drawback to our county, and in fact, of too much importance to be passed by without notice. Our farmers have felt its effects so keenly that their faith is considerably shaken in their dependence on rain.

In my humble opinion, the full development of the farming resources of our county could be more surely attained by the diverting of the waters of Putah and Cache Creeks upon the high lands, thereby draining the swamp and tule and irrigating the dry.

This may be an extravagant idea, but it is one I think altogether practicable. The tule lands that it would reclaim would be an ample remuneration for the outlay. As the State is interested in the draining of the tule lands, and our citizens in that of irrigating their homesteads, therefore, will leave this growing necessity with them, to prompt their own invention.

I find a slight increase over last year in the different classes of stock through the county. Much attention is being paid to the improvement in the blood of horses, cattle, sheep, etc.

The growing of wool is becoming an object of some little importance. The raising of bees, also, is making its mark in our market, and making the pleasure and profit of its dealers.

Fruits of every kind show a slight increase, the grape, however, is the lead. Judging from the increase in this department, I think the Temperance will soon have good cause in scowling upon the vineyard of our county. Old Whiskey, too, is showing his ghostly and hungry face for, within the last year, two distilleries have been erected in the county.

A small experiment in raising tobacco has been tried and found to be well.

One artesian well is in progress in the county. A native black walnut found in portions of our county, the fruit of which, in many respects, is similar to that of the Atlantic States. We have three flouring-mills, in a flourishing condition; five run of stone; fifteen-horse power. Inclosed I also send a statistical table.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

JAMES McCAULEY,
Assessor Yolo County.

YUBA COUNTY.

JOEL D. MARTIN.....County Assessor.

MARYSVILLE, November 30th, 1859.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—Inclosed please find my report for the year 1859. Pardon me for not having written you sooner:

In accordance with the laws of the State, I herewith submit such information as is within my reach, relative to the matters specified in your circular to County Assessors, so far as Yuba County is concerned:

REAL ESTATE.

Description.	Amount.
Assessed value of Real Estate.....	\$1,523,674
Assessed value of Improvements.....	1,657,750
Assessed value of Personal Property.....	2,616,580
Total.....	\$5,798,004

LANDS.

Number of acres of inclosed agricultural lands, forty-five thousand. Number of acres of land under cultivation, thirty thousand.

I cannot state the exact number of acres of uncultivated agricultural land; owing to the unsettled titles, it is very difficult to give the exact number of acres of agricultural land.

By far the larger portion of the county consists of mineral lands. There are no swamp or overflowed lands in the county; still, there are many thousands of acres which overflow at any high stages of water, but is not what is usually termed overflowed land.

TIMBER.

There is but little timber in the valley, and that is found upon the

margin of the Feather and Yuba rivers, and is chiefly oak. The upper portion of the county is heavily timbered with pine, cedar, and fir.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Description.	Acres.	Bushels.
Wheat.....	3,000	90
Barley.....	5,900	177
Oats.....	350	10
Corn.....	500	30
Buckwheat.....	15	
Peas.....	20	
Beans.....	50	1
Potatoes.....	30	2
Sweet Potatoes.....	10	
Onions.....	20	
Alfalfa.....	900	
Hay.....	1,850	
Broom Corn.....	30	

Butter, ten thousand pounds. Eggs, two thousand five hundred dozen.
Wool, thirty thousand pounds.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

Description.	No.
Apple trees.....	15
Peach trees.....	
Pear trees.....	
Plum trees.....	
Cherry trees.....	
Nectarine trees.....	
Quince trees.....	
Apricot trees.....	
Fig trees.....	
Lemon Trees.....	
Orange trees.....	
Olive trees.....	
Pomegranate Trees.....	
Prune Trees.....	
Ornamental Trees.....	
Almond trees.....	
Goosberry bushes.....	
Raspberry bushes.....	
Grape vines.....	
Strawberry vines.....	
Wine, gallons.....	

Total value of fruit raised, three hundred thousand dollars.

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

Description.	No.
American Horses.....	900
Spanish Horses.....	275
Wild Horses.....	260
Cattle.....	1,500
Horses.....	25
Cows.....	1,450
Calves.....	800
Stock Cattle.....	3,000
Beef.....	1,000
Pork.....	575
Sheep.....	7,500
Goats.....	100
Hogs.....	5,000
Chickens.....	2,997
Turkeys.....	597
Ducks.....	121
Geese.....	27

IMPROVEMENTS.

Description.	No.	Value.
Grist Mills.....	6	
Steam Power.....	4	
Can of Stones.....	13	
Total value of Steam Grist Mills.....		\$50,000
Water Power.....	2	
Can of Stone.....	4	
Total value of Water Power Grist Mills.....		7,000
Grain ground, bushels.....	70,000	
Saw Mills.....	22	
Steam Power.....	7	
Quartz Mills.....	5	20,500
Drainage Ditches.....	30	
Miles in length.....	250	200,000
Roll Bridges.....	13	
Ferries.....	4	
Turnpike Roads.....	4	
Miles in length.....	95	
Cost.....		95,000
Decrease.....		30,000
Cost of Repairing and Collecting.....		12,700

GOLD DUST.

As near as I can ascertain, the amount of gold dust purchased the year by buyers in this county has amounted to seven million two hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

MINING TOWNS.

The principal mining towns of our county are Long Bar, Parks' Bar, Sand Flat, Timbuctoo, Sucker Flat, Smartsville, Brown's Valley, Indian Ranch, Frenchtown, New York Flat, Strawberry Valley, Eagleville, Porter's Bar, Bullard's Bar, Oregon Hill, Camptonville, Galena Hill, Young Hill, and Railroad Hill.

A few of the above named towns might perhaps as well be classed, with others I might mention, among the things that have been. Yet, there is some mining carried on at each of these places, and many of them are lively thriving towns.

BEEES.

There are now in the county forty-five hives, or stands, of bees.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

Marysville, in Yuba County, is connected, by telegraph, with Sacramento, Oroville, and Yreka. There were separate lines, but at this time they are combined.

RAILROADS.

Two have been projected—one to connect Marysville with Vallejo, the other to connect Marysville with Folsom. There has been some grading done on each of these roads; the former has the best wishes of the people of this county; they voted an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars, and bonds have been issued to the amount of eighty thousand dollars. There has been considerable grading done, and D. C. McKin, the Contractor, has made the necessary arrangements in the East for rails, cars, etc. The road is to be completed between the city of Marysville and a point on the Sacramento River, known as Knight's Landing, by the first of April, 1860.

TAXABLE PROPERTY, ETC.

For the benefit of tax-payers, and those who feel an interest in the affairs of the county, I will give the amount of taxable property in each locality and explain, so that all may know what portion of the county pays the largest amount of taxes.

The taxable property of the city of Marysville is—

Description.	Value.
Assessed value of Real Estate.....	\$1,158,311
“ “ Improvements	1,053,000
“ “ Personal Property	1,755,400
Total amount of Taxable Property in the city of Marysville.....	\$3,967,711
Amount of Taxes	\$89,271

The assessed value of Real Estate in the mountains is.....	\$11,055 00
Assessed Improvements.....	316,500 00
“ Personal Property.....	342,330 00
Total amount of Taxable Property in the mountains.....	\$669,885 00
Amount of Taxes	\$15,072 41

The property thus designated as property in the mountains, comprises all the upper portion of the county, commencing at the foot-hills.

Description.	Value.
Assessed value of Real Estate north side of the Yuba River.....	\$120,874 00
“ “ Improvements.....	65,850 00
“ “ Personal Property.....	109,568 00
Total amount of Taxable Property north side of the Yuba River.....	\$295,792 00
Amount of Taxes	\$6,655 32

The property thus designated as property north side of the Yuba, is that portion of the county commencing at the city limits of Marysville, and running back to the foot-hills and the Honcut, the dividing line between the counties of Yuba and Butte.

Description.	Value.
Assessed value of Real Estate south side Yuba River.....	\$142,878 00
“ “ Improvements.....	64,105 00
“ “ Personal Property.....	243,113 00
Total amount of Taxable Property south side Yuba.....	\$450,096 00
Amount of Taxes	\$10,127 16

The property thus designated as property south side Yuba River, comprises that portion of the county lying between the Yuba, Feather, and Bear rivers.

Description.	Value.
Amount of subsequent Assessment—	
Assessed value of Real Estate	\$90,550 00
“ “ Improvements	157,795 00
“ “ Personal Property	166,109 00
Total amount of subsequent Assessment	\$414,454 00
Amount of Taxes	\$9,325 25
Total amount of Taxes for the year 1859	\$130,455 00

The delinquent list of 1857 and 1858 are not added in the above.

In the above report I have given you all the information within my knowledge concerning the affairs of Yuba County. You will see that the amount of taxable property falls a little short of last year (1858). It is not because property has depreciated in value in the county, but the simple reason is, that I have thought it just and proper to place a lower valuation on certain real estate, which had, in my opinion, been overvalued. The condition of the county of Yuba is, at this time, good. We have splendid county buildings—buildings that will compare favorably with any in the State, or even in any of the Eastern States—and our debt is not large; in fact, we might boast of our county, and, perhaps, of the mass of its inhabitants.

The Assessor's office is one of responsibility, and I regret that I have not the ability to fill it to my satisfaction. How near I have come to satisfying the people of this county, I leave them to judge. There is one thing certain, until the land titles of California are settled, it is all the most careful and talented can do, to give satisfaction or make the yoke of taxes equal. If the wise could devise some means by which to settle the land titles in this State and make real estate what it should be, the few who have to bear the burden for their neighbors, would soon be relieved, and the revenue of the State, and each county of the State, would far exceed what it now is.

I have complied with the law in my report as near as I could from the knowledge I can glean from the people of this county. I hope it may be satisfactory to you.

Very respectfully,

JOEL D. MARTIN,
Assessor of Yuba County.

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ANNUAL REPORT.

OF THE

STATE SUPERINTENDENT

OF

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

CHARLES T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Senate and Assembly of the State of California :

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has the honor to submit the Ninth Annual Report from the Department of Instruction, as required by the Act of May 3d, 1855.

During the months of November and December, 1859, he received reports from nearly twenty-five hundred school officers, including Census Marshals, Teachers, Trustees, County Superintendents, and County Treasurers.

In consequence of the changes made in the blank forms, and the reforms generally made by the State Superintendent, these reports have been particularly full and interesting, embracing a mass of information upon subjects directly and indirectly connected with the working of our School System, and the condition of our School Lands.

From an analysis of those Reports, the details of which may be found embodied in the Appendix to this Report, is made up the following exhibit of the present condition of the Schools, and by comparison with the reports of last year, the progress that has been made during the year 1859.

At the close of the year 1858, the total number of children in the State, between four and eighteen years of age, was forty thousand five hundred and thirty.

At the close of 1859, the number had increased to forty-eight thousand six hundred and seventy-six, of which twenty-five thousand three hundred and forty-eight were boys, and twenty-three thousand three hundred and twenty-eight girls.

On the first of January, 1859, the total number of children under four years of age, was twenty-three thousand five hundred and fifty-eight—on the first of January, 1860, the number was twenty-eight thousand three hundred.

The total number of children under eighteen years of age was therefore sixty-four thousand and eighty-eight in 1859, and seventy-six thousand nine hundred and seventy-six in 1860—an increase of twelve thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

The total number of children in the State, who were born in California, was, in 1859, thirty-three thousand five hundred and forty-six—in 1860,

forty-one thousand four hundred and fifty, showing the number born during the year 1859 to be seven thousand nine hundred and four.

The number of orphans in 1859 was one thousand nine hundred and six—in 1860, two thousand three hundred and fifty-four.

The number of Deaf and Dumb in 1859 was thirty-nine—in 1860, forty-two.

The number of children attending Public Schools in 1858 was nineteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-two—in 1859, twenty-three thousand five hundred and nineteen.

The daily average attendance in 1858 was eleven thousand one hundred and eighty-three—in 1859, thirteen thousand three hundred and sixty-four.

The number of children attending private schools in 1858 was two thousand four hundred and twenty-two—in 1859, four thousand and eighty-two.

The total number of children attending schools, public and private, in 1858 was twenty-two thousand two hundred and forty-four—in 1859, twenty-seven thousand six hundred and one.

The number of Organized School Districts in the State in 1859 was four hundred and eleven—in 1860, four hundred and sixty-three.

The number of Public Schools in 1859 was four hundred and thirty-two—in 1860, five hundred and twenty-three—increased during the year, ninety-one.

Of the schools maintained during the year 1859, thirty-three were kept open for less than three months, ninety-five for three months, to ninety-three in 1858, one hundred and twenty-one for more than three and less than six months, to one hundred and sixty-six in 1858, fifty-five for six months, seventy-eight for more than six and less than nine months, to one hundred and two in 1858, and one hundred and forty-four for nine months and less than twelve months, to sixty in 1858. During the year 1859 the number of private schools increased from fifty-five to one hundred and twenty-six.

The total number of schools and colleges in the State was four hundred and eighty-seven in 1859—six hundred and forty-nine in 1860.

Of the several grades of schools, there were in 1859, three High Schools—in 1860, two—in 1859, seventeen Grammar Schools—in 1860, twenty-five—in 1859, eleven Intermediate Schools—in 1860, fourteen—in 1859, seventy-nine Mixed Schools—in 1860, one hundred and thirty-eight—in 1859, three hundred and twenty-two Primary Schools—in 1860 three hundred and forty-four.

In 1859 the total number of teachers employed in the Public Schools was five hundred and seventeen—in 1860, seven hundred and fifty-four.

Of the latter, five hundred and thirty-six are males, and two hundred and eighteen females.

The total amount of State School Funds, apportioned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction during the year 1858 was fifty-three thousand four hundred and four dollars and ninety-five cents—during 1859, seventy-two thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty-two cents.

The apportionment for January, 1860, amounted to forty-four thousand seven hundred and seven dollars and eighty-nine cents.

The total amount, expended for school purposes, during the year 1858, was three hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars and seventy-seven cents—during the year 1859, four hundred and twenty-seven thousand and three dollars and seventy-five cents.

Of the latter amount, San Francisco expended one hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and ninety-one cents—Sacramento, forty thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars and ninety-three cents—Sonoma, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and forty dollars and sixty-two cents—San Joaquin, twenty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty-three cents—El Dorado, sixteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars—Yuba, sixteen thousand two hundred and fifty-six dollars and sixty-eight cents—Santa Clara, fifteen thousand dollars—Butte, eleven thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars and thirty-four cents.

These eight counties, with twenty-three thousand six hundred and nineteen children between four and eighteen years of age, being less than one-half the schoolable children of the State, contributed, for the support of schools, the sum of two hundred and eighty-nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars and ninety-five cents, or nearly seven-tenths of the whole amount. In other words, they have paid twelve dollars and twenty-six cents for the education of each child, while the other counties, thirty-three in number, with twenty-five thousand and fifty-seven schoolable children, have paid but five dollars and forty-seven cents per child.

The county of San Francisco has expended seventeen dollars and thirty-four cents for the instruction of each child during the past year.

If all the other counties had contributed in the same proportion, the amount expended during the year, for the support of schools, would have been eight hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred and eighty-nine dollars and fifty-two cents, nearly double the amount actually expended.

The Superintendent has received no report from the counties of Fresno, Klamath, and Marin.

The returns show a gratifying progress during the year just passed, but they do not show that our schools have reached that point of advancement, or that degree of efficiency of which they are capable.

The Superintendent will not permit himself to despair, because his former appeals in behalf of the schools have proved fruitless.

Experience, study, and observation, show him wherein they are deficient.

He can see the feeble vitality of so many of them—the short-comings, the errors of omission and of commission of so many others, and yet, of himself, he is powerless to remedy the evil.

He can but advise. Action is with you, gentlemen of the Legislature.

Hug not to your breasts the delusion that we have a very good system of schools in operation, because forsooth, they are somewhat better than last year.

Note, for a moment, what constitutes a thorough system of education, and then mark how far—very far below that standard we fall.

There are States in the Union—States far less favored than our own—which have such a system in successful operation.

A perfect system provides for the establishment of a University for the State at large, one or more Normal Schools, the holding of three or four Teachers' Institutes during the year, a High School in each county, and schools of proper grade in every neighborhood.

Under a perfect system, the school-houses are comfortable, healthful, and even attractive resorts for the young, supplied with furniture constructed on scientific principles—with school libraries and all necessary apparatus.

Under such a system, the Teachers have been prepared for their vocation, by a special course of study.

It is not enough that they possess profound attainments. They are skilled in the art of teaching—filled with an earnest sense of their responsibility—a zealous interest in their profession, and a genuine fondness for children.

Under such a system, the schools are kept open for ten or eleven months in the year, thus preventing the pupils from losing their habits of study and their recollection of what they had learned.

As far short of these requirements, as falls the system of Public Schools in California, so far short fall we, in our duty to the rising generation.

Other States have provided all the educational facilities, enumerated. Why should we not profit by their experience? We may not be able to make all these improvements, in a single year, but let us resolve, if we can do no better, to make at least one of them, every year.

AMENDMENTS TO THE SCHOOL LAW.

GRANTING CERTIFICATES TO TEACHERS.

In his last Annual Report, the State Superintendent called attention to a radical defect in the School Law, whereby the duty of examining Teachers and granting them certificates of qualification is imposed upon Trustees.

Since then, accumulated evidence of the impolicy of such a system has poured in upon him, and he is now firmly convinced, our Schools never can approximate to perfection, until this defect is remedied.

It is rare that Trustees are elected for their scholastic attainments. The consideration that most commonly influences the choice of these officers is, that they are substantial citizens, permanently identified, by long residence, with the prosperity and advancement of their neighborhood.

In some instances, a sort of patriarchal qualification is considered their chief recommendation—their fitness is gauged by the size of their families.

Even those who have received the benefits of a liberal education, are not always qualified to conduct a minute examination of the qualifications of a teacher. It may have been years since they have had occasion to refer to text-books, and even in those branches of knowledge in which they were once proficient, they may have become rusty from long disuse.

Hence it is that, in a large majority of cases, an examination by Trustees is little better than an empty form.

The applicant obtains his certificate as a matter of course.

In this way a number of ignorant and impudent pretenders have foisted themselves upon our Schools, to the exclusion of experienced and accomplished Teachers, who stand ready to fulfill the duties of their profession, intelligently and efficiently.

This system of examining Teachers by Trustees has proved such a failure, that earnest remonstrances against its longer continuance have poured in from enlightened friends of education.

Such a one writes :
 "The present mode of having Teachers receive their certificates from the Trustees is liable to great abuse, in consequence of the incapacity on the part of those officers. I know a neighborhood in this town, where they have an English teacher, who sounds the letter 'H' in words

where it does not exist, and omits where it should be sounded. Such a teacher will obtain his certificate of competency and teach his pupils to say 'elthy haction,' etc., etc.

It is disgusting to see the incompetent persons who apply here for situations as Teachers in our District Schools.

They seem to have the idea that they have all the education necessary for a teacher. During the four and a half years I have lived in this place, we have had but one really good teacher, and he was not as profound as he should have been. That the teachers in those District where the Trustees are themselves poorly educated, will be little better than none, will be readily conceived."

The County Superintendent of Sacramento also, condemns the present system, and as an illustration of its evils, cites the case of an illiterate Teacher, in whose Report are found such instances of choice orthography as "Collumbus," for "Columbus;" "yused," for "used;" "orphography," for orthography; "attendance," for "attendance," etc.

The County Superintendent of Shasta entertains the same views. He reports that

"Trustees have employed teachers without requiring them to stand a strict examination, and many of them have informed me, that they are not sufficiently qualified to examine a teacher thoroughly. California is well supplied with first class teachers, and they could be obtained for all our schools; but in nearly every District, some of the Trustees have a favorite who must be accommodated."

Further testimony to the same effect could be adduced were it necessary.

Sufficient has been cited, however, to show that under the present system individuals have smuggled themselves into the positions of teachers, who are utterly ignorant of the elementary branches of an English education.

If ignorance so glaring has escaped the scrutiny of Trustees, how can it be expected that those other qualifications of a good teacher—skill in the art of teaching and ability to govern—can be secured?

These are qualities as essential to success in teaching, as mere scholastic acquirements, and they are qualities, the possession or lack of which, none but an accomplished and experienced Examiner can detect.

The remedy for this evil, is to establish a Board of Examination in each County, consisting of the County Superintendent and such of the qualified teachers therein as he may see fit to call to his assistance, and for the State at large, a Board of Examination consisting of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and such of the County Superintendents as he may select for each occasion.

Certificates granted by the County Boards of Examination, should have no force or effect outside of the County in which they are issued, and should be null and void at the expiration of a year from date.

Certificates granted by the State Board, might well hold good throughout the State, and continue in force for two years. From such Boards, none but teachers thoroughly competent could expect to obtain certificates of qualification.

In a little while, the worthless and illiterate vagabonds who, here and there, have been quartered upon the people, would be weeded out—the standard of the profession would be raised, and the really good teacher step from his retirement, to fill the position now occupied by the impudent pretender.

There should, moreover, be grades of certificates, corresponding to the

grades of our Schools. The certificate should specify in what branches the Teacher is thoroughly competent to teach, and of what grade of School he is fitted to take charge. By this means, the very wide distinction between the qualifications of different Teachers would be marked, and the able and accomplished Professor, not be reduced to the level of the peripatetic pedagogue.

If it should be thought best, those cities which have provided for a Board of Education, might be exempted from the operation of the proposed law, and such Board might still retain the power of examining Teachers and granting them certificates.

It should be remembered, that by the proposed change, there will be no interference with the right of Trustees to employ Teachers, and fix their compensation. That right, they will, and should retain. The only effect will be to relieve them of what is oftentimes an irksome duty, and to furnish them a class of Teachers from which to choose, of higher attainments than formerly.

COUNTY TAX FOR THE SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

The amount paid from the State School Fund for the support of Schools, is so small, never exceeding—not always reaching—two dollars per annum for the education of each child between four and eighteen years of age, that it has become absolutely necessary the several Counties should have the power, if so disposed, to raise the funds requisite for the maintenance of their schools.

The present law authorizes each County to raise annually, by special tax, an amount of money not exceeding ten cents on each one hundred dollars of valuation for the support of Common Schools therein, and providing suitable houses, and purchasing libraries and apparatus for such Common Schools. The proceeds of this infinitesimal tax may possibly enable a District to keep up the show of a Public School for the brief period of three months out of the twelve, but they are utterly inadequate to meet the extraordinary expenses necessarily incident to the establishment of schools in a comparatively new country. The first step necessary to organize a school in a new District, is to build a school-house—procure suitable school furniture—proper apparatus, and the nucleus, at least, of a school-library.

This is an expense which has to be incurred but once, but it is one which the one-tenth of one per cent. tax can never defray.

The inevitable consequence is, that many neighborhoods, that would willingly, and could easily, keep up a school, if once in operation, are prevented from attempting a beginning, and their children continue to grow up in idleness, in ignorance and too often, in their legitimate consequence—vice.

I would, therefore, earnestly recommend, that the present law be so amended, that the several Counties may be permitted to impose a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. for the support of Public Schools therein.

Such an amendment would of course not make it obligatory upon the Counties to impose the increased tax. They might still impose no tax at all for this purpose, if it so pleased them—if they preferred their children to grow up like young savages, a curse to themselves and to society.

But if the people appreciate the benefits to follow from the education of their children—if they realize the magnitude of the boon they are conferring upon them—if they clearly comprehend that by such an education they are furnishing their children with the best passport to society

and to business—are providing them with a valuable means of obtaining a livelihood in any condition of life—are enlarging their capacities for enjoyment, are increasing their fitness to become good citizens—and opening to them the road to the highest honors in the gift of a Republican people, then, I say, the people of such a county should not be so cramped by legislation as to be unable to carry their liberal and benevolent intentions into execution—they should have the power to impose such a tax as would accomplish their object.

Aside from the humane and praiseworthy motives that prompt them to desire the rescue of their children from the darkness of ignorance, there is a selfish motive which may influence even those who object to a school-tax, to acquiesce in its imposition. I refer to the natural tendency of the heads of families to seek for a settlement in those counties which furnish the best facilities for the education of their children. This is a controlling consideration with every intelligent parent. The plant growing in darkness will not more surely incline towards a gleam of light, than such a parent to a neighborhood with the best school. As a consequence, the more numerous and the better the schools a county possesses, the greater will be its accessions of population—and that the population most to be desired—and the greater the value of the property of the old residents. The same consideration may, and oftentimes will influence, those citizens whose families reside abroad—who now send their money out of the State to support those families, and thus to enrich other communities—who design, when they have realized a competence or a fortune, to leave our State, and rejoin their families at the East, to send for them and set up their household gods in our midst. As long as the school-house is wanting in their neighborhood, so long will they leave their children abroad to be educated, where there are school-houses, however great the sacrifice of parental ties it involves. It would of course be the pleasure of every parent to have his children around him, but he will forego even that pleasure, if he be convinced they cannot procure educational facilities in his neighborhood. Thus, ultimately, we may lose a good citizen, and the State, the proceeds of his industry, who might, by the establishment of proper schools, be disposed to make his home in our midst.

COUNTY TREASURER'S PER CENTAGE.

I renew the recommendation contained in my last Annual Report, that the present law be so amended as clearly to define the rights and duties of County Treasurers.

It is the practice of those officers to deduct from the State and County School Funds, the usual per centage for disbursing the same. This, in the opinion of the State Superintendent and the Attorney-General, is illegal—but County Treasurers construe the law otherwise.

It should be so amended as to remove all doubt. Our School Fund is, at best, small—pitifully small—and every dollar of it should be devoted to its legitimate purpose.

PAYMENT OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS AND CENSUS MARSHALS.

There is a similar doubt as to the Fund from which County Superintendents and Census Marshals should be paid, and in some of the counties the compensation of those officers is drawn from the School Fund. This should not be so, and the law ought to be so amended as clearly to forbid it.

They should be paid out of the General Fund of the County, that all the school moneys may be applied for the only purposes designed by the framers of the statute, and specifically mentioned therein, viz. the payment of Teachers' salaries, the erection and repairs of School-houses, the purchase of school furniture, libraries, and apparatus. I repeat, that the retention or subtraction of the compensation of the officers mentioned, may, in the present struggling condition of our Schools, make the difference between their successful establishment and their downfall.

TIME OF CENSUS MARSHALS AND TRUSTEES TO REPORT.

By an oversight, the law now requires District School Trustees to report upon the operations and condition of their Schools, upon the first of November of each year, and the School Marshals upon the tenth of the same month.

If literally complied with, it is apparent, the Report of the Trustees must be completed and transmitted to the County Superintendent and Superintendent of Public Instruction, before they have received the returns of the Census Marshal of their District, which returns furnish the only data from which the Trustees can make up the most important items they are required to report, viz. the total number of children in their District between the ages of four and eighteen years, without which item, their report is entirely useless. The State Superintendent has, as far as possible, repaired this defect by proper instructions to School Officers, but not always with success. He would, therefore, recommend that the dates be transposed, so that the Census Marshals shall be required to report on the first of November, and the Trustees on the tenth.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS AMONG THE SEVERAL SCHOOLS IN THE SAME DISTRICT.

A fruitful cause of dissension, which has repeatedly called for the interposition of the State Superintendent, is the unequal and unjust distribution, by Trustees, of the public funds, among the several Schools maintained within their District.

The law clearly fixes the basis, which shall govern the apportionment of the State School Fund among the several Counties of the State, and the distribution of the funds, both State and County, by the County Superintendent, among the several Districts of the County, but fixes no limitation upon the power of Trustees to divide, as they may please, the funds once apportioned to their District, among the Schools, if two or more, established therein.

It would thus appear, that Trustees have unlimited control over the disposition of the money belonging to their District, provided only it is applied to the support of Schools.

In some instances they have exercised—in all they may exercise their authority, tyrannically.

They may and do make invidious distinctions between Schools having equal merits. They may grant to one favorite School all the funds to the credit of the District, and entirely deprive other Schools—or they may place at the disposal of the pet School, a far larger proportion of the money than it would be entitled to under any fair and equitable rule of division.

Sometimes it happens that Trustees are all selected from one neighborhood, or one corner of a District, and are tempted to favor the School

established in their immediate vicinity, at the expense of another School five or six miles distant. Upon such unjust exercise of their powers there is apparently no legal restraint.

It is true the State Superintendent has earnestly remonstrated against such injustice, and has used all the weight of his official position to prevent it. He has advised Trustees that the most equitable basis of apportionment is the daily average attendance of pupils at the several Schools within the District—this basis being the nearest attainable approach to the basis that regulates the distribution of the State Fund among the Counties, and of the County Fund among the Districts. But his remonstrances and his advice have not always been heeded.

In such cases, dissensions and bitterness among the people of the District naturally follow, to the serious detriment of the schools, and the cause of education.

That cause, in the minds of many, becomes confounded with the tyrannical acts of its authorized agents.

It falls into disfavor. The people in the neighborhood of the schools, unfairly treated, become listless and indifferent, lose heart, and relax their efforts to sustain a school, in which they had taken a commendable pride. The harmonious working of our system requires, therefore, that the evil complained of should be promptly repaired.

I would recommend, therefore, that the law be so amended, as to compel Trustees to apportion the school fund among the several schools of the District, upon the basis of the daily average attendance of the pupils at those schools, making a proper allowance, however, in case one or more of the schools may have contracted debts, for the different periods of time, they may have been kept open. This will secure substantial justice to all.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS IN CASE A DISTRICT IS DIVIDED.

As our population increases and neighborhoods become more thickly settled, the old Districts, very often of unwieldy dimensions, are being rapidly subdivided.

In such cases, there is no rule established for the division of the common funds between the old and the new District. The Trustees of the former, having control of those funds, and sometimes being a little sore at the withdrawal of a part of their bailiwick, refuse to allow the new District any portion of the money. A feud at once springs up, and the State Superintendent is appealed to for redress. But the law gives him no power to interfere. He cannot in fact recognize, officially, the existence of the new District, until the annual reports of its officers, in November of each year, inform him of its independent organization.

It is difficult to find, in practice, a just basis for the division of the common funds in cases of this kind. Perhaps the most equitable and at the same time, the most practicable, would be, as before, the daily average attendance of pupils at the Schools maintained within the limits of the two subdivisions of the original District.

Thus, if fifty pupils attend daily the School or Schools of the part cut off, and one hundred, those of the part remaining, the Trustees of the old District should be required by law, to turn over to those of the new District, one-third of the funds belonging to the District at the time of division, after settling the debts due by all the Schools.

DISTRICTS UNITING THEIR FUNDS.

Our School system can never attain perfection, until the Schools are graded. In the cities and large towns, this may be readily done, but, at present, it is almost impossible in the rural Districts.

One District, however urgent the necessity for Schools of a higher grade, cannot support a Primary, an Intermediate, a Grammar and a High School. But two or more adjoining Districts might unite, and jointly maintain a School of high grade, free to the children of both. This is the only way Schools for instruction in the higher branches can be established in many Districts.

The law does not, at present, permit this, and should therefore be amended as to authorize Trustees of adjoining Districts to unite their funds for the maintenance of a Grammar or High School, as near the dividing line between the Districts as possible.

If this shall be done, it will of course be necessary to make provision for the government of the School by a Joint Board, composed of the Trustees of the two combining Districts.

In the same connection, I would suggest the propriety of adopting such legislation as will permit a District in one County, to unite, for School purposes, with a contiguous District in an adjoining County. It sometimes happens that settlements spring up along the boundary of two counties, as, for instance, when that boundary is a highroad, or a small stream of water, with cultivable land on either side.

Neither of the settlements is perhaps populous enough, or financially able, to justify the establishment of a School, and yet, the two together might well sustain one, open to the children residing on both sides of the line. For this, there is no provision under the present law.

CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION TO TRUSTEES.

Section fourteen of the School Law, as amended by Act of March 28th, 1857, provides for the election of District School Trustees and requires them to file their certificates of election in the office of the County Superintendent, but does not specify the officer who shall issue to them such certificates. A controversy has, in consequence, arisen in some of the Counties, the County Clerk deciding that he had not the requisite power, and the County Superintendent, that he had no authority.

Hence there is danger that the will of the people may be set at naught, by the inability of the Trustees, regularly elected, to obtain their certificates of election.

In some districts, it has unfortunately happened, the people were divided into factions, each struggling for the control of the Schools, the location of School-houses, the employment of Teachers, etc. At the appointed time Trustees were elected, but not being able to obtain certificates, or at least being in doubt from whom to obtain them, the incumbents have refused to give up their positions.

This of course results in a feud among the people of the District, and this, in great injury to the Schools.

This defect may be remedied by an amendment specifying the officer to whom the returns of the Trustees' election shall be made, and who shall issue the certificates of election.

THE SCHOOLS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED ON A CASH BASIS.

Another defect in the law, the fruitful cause of controversy, and pre-

nant with danger to the very existence of many of the Schools, is the failure to require the operations of the Schools to be conducted on a cash basis.

It has, in former years, not unfrequently happened that reckless Trustees have anticipated the revenues of years to come to meet the pressing necessities of the present. To keep up the Schools during their term of office, they have contracted debts that absorb the income of succeeding years. Hence when their successors take charge of the Schools, they find not a dollar at their disposal, and so, must shut up the School-houses until the old debts are paid.

In this way, they lose even the pittance which the State annually pays to those Districts which support a School for three months, for without funds, and embarrassed by debts, they cannot keep up their School even for the three months required.

This debt-contracting system operates, therefore, to the disadvantage of the Schools in a twofold manner.

It not only anticipates the revenues of the coming year or years, but it absolutely cuts off those revenues, and thus, without help from other than public funds, perpetuates the debt.

Upon assuming his office, the State Superintendent found many of the Districts thus seriously crippled. He applied himself earnestly to remedy the evil. He issued instructions to all School Officers to bring their operations at once to a cash basis—never, under any circumstances, to contract a debt or audit an account, unless there should be cash at the time to their credit—to make the Schools of each year self-sustaining, and whenever this could not be done, to suspend them forthwith.

These instructions have been very generally followed throughout the State, with the most salutary results.

But certain Districts still neglect or refuse to obey them—still recklessly contract debts, which they know the revenues of the current year will not pay. For this the Trustees care not—they bequeath to their successors the trouble and labor of payment.

It is enough for them, that they can boast of the excellent schools they kept up while in office, and perhaps compare those schools with the feeble, fitful establishments maintained by their successors—feeble and fitful, though they be, through their own improvidence. The State Superintendent would respectfully recommend that the law be so amended as to forbid the payment of any debts incurred prior to the first of November—the beginning of the school year—out of the revenues of the succeeding year. Perhaps the most effective way to stop the contraction of such debts, would be to make the school officers incurring them personally liable therefor.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

In his last Annual Report, the State Superintendent called attention to the necessity of holding, two or three times a year, a convocation of the Teachers of the State—technically known as a Teachers' Institute—for instruction and improvement in their vocation.

In almost every other State in the Union, in which there is a good and efficient system of education, these Institutes are regularly held by the State Superintendent, and are looked upon as invaluable aids to the schools.

We have, in our State, seven hundred and fifty-four Teachers employed in the Public Schools. Granting that they all possess the requisite scholas-

tic attainments—which is far from true—not all clearly understand how best to impart their knowledge—not all comprehend the art of teaching.

In all other learned professions, in all trades, a long apprenticeship is considered necessary. But many imagine they are fully competent to teach without any preparation. They think that the Teacher, like the Poet, "is born not made."

Hence, many undertake to teach according to their own crude notions. They have never had an opportunity of comparing their own lifeless and fruitless mode of instruction with that of accomplished masters in the profession, who have had the benefit of the world's experience—the most perfect models, and have thereto superadded, a lifelong study of their vocation. The Teachers' Institute is intended to furnish them with the opportunity of making such a comparison—of profiting by such experience, such models and such study. The advantages that must result to the children of the State are incalculable.

In another respect, the intelligent but uninformed Teacher must derive great assistance from such an Institute. His acquaintance with text books is oftentimes limited—limited perhaps to those he was accustomed to use when himself a pupil.

He has had no opportunity of examining the vast improvements that each year brings forth—he knows not the facilities and appliances, experience and science are every year placing at his disposal for the instruction of the young.

The Superintendent would repeat, that the improvements made during the last few years have wrought as great a change in the labor of teaching, as the cotton gin or the spinning-jenny, in manufactures; and it would be about as wise for the modern Teacher to disregard or reject the former, as for the planter to return to hand-picking, or the manufacturer to the primitive spinning wheel.

A Teachers' Institute will make all who attend, familiar with these improvements, and the best mode of putting them in practice, and thereby greatly augment their usefulness, and the value of their services.

The late Superintendent of San Francisco, referring to the necessity of such an Institute, has well said:

"While thousands of dollars are annually expended in this State for improvements in agriculture and the mechanic arts, and every incentive of premium and popular favor is given to those who strive to excel in those, it cannot certainly be asking too much of the Legislature, to aid those who have in charge the development of the mental and moral wealth of the State, to perfect themselves, and annually, at least, to come forth for the awards of public favor.

Why should the improvement of a ploughshare to prepare the soil for seed, or a reaper to garner its abundant yield, be deemed of more importance than improvements in modes of mental culture, or of garnering the harvests of intellectual power and moral worth?"

I would earnestly recommend, therefore, that authority be given to the State Superintendent to hold one or more Institutes each year, and that a small appropriation be made to defray the necessary expenses of the same.

LECTURES ON EDUCATION.

The State Superintendent would repeat his offer to embody the result of his experience, observation, and study, in the shape of Lectures upon Education and subjects of practical interest to the Schools, which he will

be happy to lay before the people of the several School Districts, in person, if the Legislature will make an appropriation to cover necessary traveling expenses.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

At the last session of the Legislature an Act was passed, entitled "An Act for the establishment and erection of a State Reform School." Under that Act, three Commissioners were appointed to select and obtain, by gift, or by location upon lands belonging to this State, a lot of land suitable for the site of a State Reform School, for the employment of juvenile offenders, and to procure plans, specifications, and estimates; also to receive proposals for the erection of the buildings necessary and proper for such an institution—the whole to be done under the general direction and supervision of the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The able gentlemen appointed Commissioners, have been diligently engaged in the performance of the duties imposed upon them.

Their Report will show, in detail, what progress has been made. The State Superintendent would here, only express his earnest conviction of the necessity of such an institution, and warmly commend it to the fostering care of the Legislature.

STATE SCHOOL LANDS.

TOWNSHIP LANDS.

Congress has donated to California the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections (one thousand two hundred and eighty acres) in each Township, for the support of Schools.

Under the existing law, it is provided that each Township shall be entitled to the proceeds of the sale of the two school sections lying therein, and that no other Township shall share in those proceeds.

In his former reports, the State Superintendent has endeavored to show the impolicy and injustice of such disposition of these lands.

Reflection and observation have but strengthened his convictions, and it is now his deliberate opinion, if the present policy is adhered to, that full one-half the State will be utterly and entirely cut off from the benefits of this munificent grant.

The State Superintendent recommends, therefore, that the present law be so amended as to convert the proceeds of the sale of the School Sections into a General Fund for the equal benefit of all the children in the State; the interest of this fund to be apportioned semi-annually, in the same manner as is provided for the apportionment of the School Fund derived from the sale of the five hundred thousand acres of land—that is to say, to the several Districts throughout the State, in which schools have been maintained for three months during the year, in proportion to the number of children between four and eighteen years of age residing therein.

This, probably none will deny, is the fairest and most equitable basis for the distribution of this Fund. But it is contended by some that it cannot legally be adopted.

The grant to California reads:

"Sections sixteen and thirty-six shall be, and are hereby granted to the State, for the use of Public Schools, in each Township."

By the terms of this grant, it is urged by the advocates of the Township Fund system, that "the inhabitants of each Township acquired a vested and indefeasible title to the School Sections lying therein, and, by consequence, that the Legislature had no right to convert the proceeds of these sections into a General Fund for the support of Schools throughout the State." If the premises in this proposition be true, the deduction is beyond question, legitimate, and the question will admit of no further controversy.

But, in the opinion of the State Superintendent, those premises are not true.

It is admitted that all the grants made to the several States upon their admission into the Union up to the year 1845, were, in terms, *to the inhabitants* of each Township—that the inhabitants did, thereby, acquire a vested and indefeasible title, of which no subsequent Act of the Legislature could divest them.

The State Superintendent will refer to his last Annual Report for the language employed in the Acts of Congress, making this grant to the several States.

That, admitting Arkansas into the Union, will serve as an illustration of all the rest. It grants section sixteen to the State "for the use of the inhabitants of each Township, for the use of Schools." U. S. Statutes, iii, 547.

Prior to the year 1845, this unequal and unjust method of granting the School Lands, occasioned so much complaint and confusion—its impolicy became so apparent to the people of the old States, that Congress was induced, upon the admission of States after that time, and in the Acts organizing the Territories, to depart from its long settled policy—to vary the almost stereotyped language of previous grants, so as to permit the people of the new States to adopt the General Fund system, if such should be their pleasure.

The use of the word "inhabitants," before universal, was carefully avoided.

It will be found, on reference to the Acts, respectively, organizing the Territories of Iowa, Wisconsin, Oregon, Minnesota, Utah, and New Mexico, that the language of the grant is:

"Sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each Township in said Territory, shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to Schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same." See Statutes of the United States, 1848, ch. 177, § 20; Stat. 1849, ch. 121, § 18; Stat. 1850, ch. 49, § 15; Stat. 1850, ch. 51, § 15; Stat. 1850, ch. 76, § 9, etc.

Here the grant is no longer "to the inhabitants of the Township," as in the case of all the old States, but to the State or Territory, "for the purpose of being applied to Schools."

In these new States, therefore, "the inhabitants" could claim no exclusive interest in the School lands lying within their Township.

The same is true of the grant to California, made by the Act of March 3d, 1853.

The language employed in grants made to the old States was changed in the case of California, so as to read as follows:

"Sections sixteen and thirty-six shall be, and are hereby, granted to the State, for the use of Public Schools, in each Township."

Here there is no mention of "inhabitants," and, in my opinion, the omission was for a purpose.

It was to prevent the inhabitants of a Township from claiming an exclusive interest in the School sections lying therein.

It was to prevent them from asserting that "vested and indefeasible interest" which the framers of the Act of our Legislature, approved April 26th, 1858, would seem to have recognized.

As before urged by the State Superintendent, it is not irreconcilable with the language of the grant of sections sixteen and thirty-six to this State, that their proceeds should be devoted to the equal benefit of *all the Schools*.

These proceeds may be still used as the grant requires, "for the purposes of Public Schools in each Township," but it does not necessarily follow, that five thousand dollars should be assigned to the support of a School in one Township, containing two hundred and fifty inhabitants, while but one thousand dollars is appropriated to maintain a School in another Township, with two or three thousand inhabitants, and perhaps not a dollar for the benefit of still another Township equally meritorious, with five thousand inhabitants.

Against such unequal distribution of the grant to the Schools, the spirit of justice revolts. But aside from the argument derived from a comparison of the language of grants of School lands to the old States, with that of similar grants to the States admitted since 1845, our own Constitution furnishes conclusive evidence in support of the General Fund System.

Article IX, section 2, reads:

"The proceeds of all lands that may be granted by the United States to this State for the support of Schools, which may be sold or disposed of, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new States, under an Act of Congress distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several States of the Union, approved A. D. 1841; and all estates of deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will, or heir, and also such per cent. as may be granted by Congress on the sale of lands in this State, shall be, and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all the rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the Legislature may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of Common Schools throughout the State." Now mark this language: "The proceeds of all lands that may be granted by the United States to this State for the support of Schools."

The sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections were granted by the United States to this State, for the support of Schools, therefore the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections must be "inviolably appropriated to the support of Common Schools throughout the State."

This can only be done by converting the proceeds of their sale into a General Fund.

In no sense can they be said to be appropriated to the support of Common Schools throughout the State, under the existing law, for it will be shown presently that certain Townships have not now, and never can have an acre of land under this grant.

If we recognize the exclusive right of the inhabitants of a Township to the School sections lying therein, the grant can never enure to the benefit of Schools in those Townships which have, and can have no School sections.

An examination of the section of the Constitution quoted, furnishes, further, a conclusive answer to the arguments of those who contend, that it was the intention of Congress to vest an exclusive and indefeasible title to these sections, in the inhabitants of the Township in which they happen to lie, and therefore, that the Legislature has no right to defeat

that intention, to divest that exclusive right, by compelling the inhabitants of a more favored Township to share the proceeds of their lands with those of another Township without any lands.

Granting, for the purpose of the argument, and only for that purpose, that such was the intention of Congress, it is apparent, that our State Constitution, by the terms of the section quoted, diverted the lands granted, to other purposes—to wit: to the support of Common Schools throughout the State, instead of to the support of Common Schools in each Township.

Our Constitution was accepted and approved by Congress, and with it was accepted and approved the disposition made by it, of the School sections.

It is only on this principle we can justify the diversion of the five hundred thousand acres of land from the original purpose of the grant.

Those five hundred thousand acres were granted expressly for internal improvements, and yet the very same section of the Constitution, we are considering, devotes them to the support of Public Schools throughout the State.

The Constitution specifies, in the same sentence, certain classes of things which shall be, and remain a perpetual School Fund. Among them, are "the proceeds of all lands that may be granted by the United States to this State for the support of schools," which of course include the proceeds of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, and "the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new States, etc."

Whatever disposition, therefore, it is competent for the Legislature to make of the one, it is equally competent to make of the other.

The Legislature has devoted the one, to wit, the five hundred thousand acres, to the support of Schools throughout the State, for the equal benefit of all the schoolable children in the State.

It has, therefore, the right to devote the other, to wit: the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, to the same purpose.

This, it appears to the State Superintendent, conclusively settles the question of power.

It only remains to see whether the proposed change is expedient.

And first, in reply to those who oppose the change, on the ground that large sales of School sections have been made, and large interests have become vested, under the operation of the existing law, it is sufficient to state, that the reports, upon this subject, from almost every County in the State, show that ten thousand acres, in all, have not been sold to date.

It is not proposed, of course, to interfere with vested rights.

The legality of all sales, or inchoate sales must be recognized, and those Townships, which have sold their lands, must be permitted to contribute their proceeds to the General Fund, and then share alike with all others, or to retain them under their own control; in which event, they cannot, of course, receive any portion of the General Fund, derived from the sale of these sections.

Desirous of obtaining the best information as to the working of the School Land System in other States, to which grants of School sections had been made, I addressed, in September last, the State Superintendents of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Mississippi, and Alabama, requesting to be informed which system, whether the Township Fund, or the General Fund System, was adopted in their States, respectively, and how the same operated.

From the replies received, I extract as follows:

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
St. Paul, November 3d, 1859. }

Hon. ANDREW J. MOULDER,

Superintendent Public Instruction for State of California:

DEAR SIR:—Your communication of September thirtieth was this day received.

In reply, I have to state, Minnesota has, by an Act of Congress, received a donation of every sixteenth and thirty-sixth section for "Public Schools." This State has not, as yet, made any disposition of its School lands. A bill was introduced last session, but was not finally ratified.

I have carefully examined your plan, and fully approve your recommendation to consolidate the proceeds of the lands into a General Fund, for the equal benefit of all the schoolable children of the State.

I herewith inclose Article Eighth of the Constitution of Minnesota, relating to School Lands, which has been ratified by an overwhelming majority of its voters.

Any communication which your Honor may think proper to suggest, will be thankfully received.

I am, very respectfully,

W. F. DUNBAR,

Auditor of the State of Minnesota.

The Article of the Constitution of Minnesota inclosed, adopts the General Fund System, and reads as follows:

"The principal of all Funds arising from sales, or other disposition of lands, or other property, granted or intrusted to this State, in each Township, for educational purposes, shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished; and the income arising from the lease or sale of said School lands, shall be distributed to the different Townships throughout the State, in proportion to the number of scholars in each Township, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, and shall be faithfully applied to the specific objects of the original grants or appropriations."

The State Superintendent of Wisconsin writes as follows:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
Madison, Wisconsin, November 3, 1859. }

Hon. A. J. MOULDER:

MY DEAR SIR:—In this State, all the proceeds of sales of School Lands granted by Congress, go to form a Common School Fund, which is loaned out on long time at seven per cent. interest.

The income, derived from this source, is annually apportioned among the School Districts in the State, according to the number of children in each of school age. And this, too, is the system of all the Northern States, which have any School lands, so far as my knowledge goes.

This system of a General School Fund for the whole State has worked well in Wisconsin; and I do not believe the Township plan, which is in vogue in Mississippi, and perhaps some few other Southern States, could

obtain a solitary vote in its support in this State, out of one hundred and twenty thousand voters.

I received a letter last year from the Secretary of State of Mississippi, who has charge of School matters in that State, *ex officio*; and I plainly inferred from its tone, that the Township plan of managing its School lands, and the fund derived from them, is generally regarded as little better than a failure.

I can very readily understand, that by the Township plan of management, the portion of lands accruing to each, must of necessity, prove very unequal in value, and it would seem to me, the management of these lands and Funds would be safer in the hands of a few responsible State officers, than in those of a multitude of less responsible men, scattered all over the State. I hope, my dear Sir, your young and vigorous State will weigh well and long the subject, before adopting the Township plan.

Very truly yours,

LYMAN C. DRAPER,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The following is the letter of the State Superintendent of Michigan:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Lansing, November 2d, 1859.

HON. ANDREW J. MOULDER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction for California:

DEAR SIR:—My Deputy has already written a reply to your letter of September 30th, and I should scarcely feel called upon to write another, were it not that I desire to emphasize the opinion he has expressed to you.

We all, in this quarter of the country, feel a deep interest in your Pacific States, and we cannot but be interested in the organization of your Common School System—that great corner stone of free institutions.

In this State, we have had no experience of Township School Funds, as compared with a State School Fund; but having tried the plan of a State Fund, I doubt whether there is a single citizen of the State who would wish to see a change made.

Not having been called on to discuss this subject, I could scarcely hope to adduce an argument for the State Fund System, which has not already been suggested to your mind.

The inequality of funds in different Townships, the lack of any general system of management, the insecurity which must often result from mismanagement, the hindrance it must oppose to making the school system general and uniform throughout your State, are considerations which have, doubtless, already occurred to you as arguments against the policy of separate Township Funds.

If each Township is allowed to hold and control the proceeds from its school sections, I would predict that within ten years half of the fund will be lost.

In our own State, the State School Fund is felt to be a bond of union among the people of the State, and serves to unite the Schools of the

State more firmly into one system, having common interests, and inspired with a common spirit of improvement.

* * * * *
Wishing you success in your labors, I remain

Yours, very respectfully,

J. M. GREGORY,
Superintendent Public Instruction for Michigan.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Des Moines, Iowa, November 21, 1859.

HON. ANDREW J. MOULDER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of California:

DEAR SIR:—Your esteemed favor of the thirtieth of September has just reached me, and I fear that my answer will be too late for your purpose.

I should say, by all means, let the proceeds of your School lands constitute a *general State Fund*, and collect and disburse the interest annually among the several Counties, in proportion to the number of children reported from each. You have an admirable land grant for School purposes—double what we had—and with proper management it will make you a magnificent School Fund. Hence it is all-important that you start right, for whatever system you now adopt, whether good or bad, will be exceedingly difficult to change in after years.

I trust your Legislature will not entertain for a moment the idea of establishing the Township System—that is, of giving to each Township the management and immunities of the School lands within it. I should regard such a step a *fatal error*, and this opinion is the result of seven years' experience as Superintendent of Public Instruction and Secretary of the Board of Education in our own State. The Township System, at best, will be an inefficient one, and must prove abortive in the end. Besides, it is grossly unjust to many of the Townships. The lands in some particular Townships will sell for more than four or five times as much as those in adjoining Townships, and those having the smallest fund, will frequently have the heaviest population. Again, the management of your fund by Townships is attended with far more expense, and hence the chances for losses are greatly increased. I have always held that the lands are donated to the State, for the benefit of the *children of the State*, and if the reverse were clearly true, I would apply to Congress for a special Act, making it a *State Fund*, rather than adopt the Township System. Ours is a State Fund, and it works well, and if your Legislature consults the future educational interests of California, as I am fully persuaded they will, they will not adopt any other.

We have committed some blunders in the management of our fund which I trust you will avoid. Our lands were sold, and the proceeds invested by an officer in each county, and the interest was reported annually to a State officer, and by him apportioned to the counties and districts in proportion to the number of children reported from each. My

objection to this is the additional insecurity of the fund (in itself a very important item) and the expense and confusion attending its management. If we could now undo what we have done and start anew, my plan would be briefly this, which I submit for your consideration:

I would establish at your Capital a *State Land Office* for the disposition of *all your State lands*, with a Register and Receiver at its head—substantially on the plan adopted by the General Government in the disposition of the public lands. I should then employ competent Surveyors by written contract, to survey all the school lands in the State, and other State lands might be embraced in the same contracts if desired. Give to each one four or five counties, and require them to file their field notes, together with an accurate description of each tract surveyed, under oath, in the State Land Office, where the entire surveys should be accurately and systematically platted. You must not be alarmed at the expense attending these preliminary arrangements. It is a labor that must be performed, and under no system can it be done with so little expense as the one I propose. In making the surveys, I should have the lands allotted into eighty, forty, twenty, or ten acre tracts, or in such parcels as would most enhance their value. I would then fix a minimum valuation on each tract, below which it should not be sold. I would make the terms of sale, as a general rule, one-fourth cash, and the balance on a credit of twenty years, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum—the patent to issue at any time when final payment of principal and interest has been made. In the case of timbered lands, or those liable to suffer depreciation by trespass, I should require the *whole amount* in cash or good collateral security for the balance, and I would so frame the law, that a failure to pay principal or interest when due, should work a forfeiture of the contract and all previous payments. You should be careful not to fix the minimum valuation too low, as it will be a very easy matter to lower it at any time when prudence may dictate, but exceedingly difficult to raise it when once fixed. I would then, after giving due notice, offer all the lands in the settled portions of the State at public sale at the State Land Office, according to the allotment, designating certain days for each county. Those that remain unsold, I would sell at private sale as application might be made for them at the minimum valuation. Make the interest on all credits and loans, payable on the first day of January, annually, at the office of the Receiver, who should certify the amount to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, should then, at some stated time—say tenth of January—apportion the same among the several counties in proportion to the number of children reported to him from each, and draw his order on the Receiver for the amount due each county, in favor of some county officer designated for that purpose, who should apportion it among the districts—say on the first of March—together with all other funds raised in the county by tax or otherwise, for the support of schools. I would provide for a small annual tax in the county, to be added to the interest, and to be expended in the county in which it is raised. The amount paid in cash on the purchase of lands, I would loan to the State if it wishes to borrow, and take its bonds, with interest, payable annually, and if the State does not want it, loan it to the counties, and take their bonds, and if that does not absorb the amount, invest the remainder in the bonds of other States. I would make the State at all times responsible for the total amount of the principal, and would not make any loan to individuals.

The above embraces the outlines of my plan for the management of the

fund, and had I a little more leisure, it would afford me great pleasure to give you my views more at length.

I am now very busy in preparing for the approaching session of our Legislature which convenes on the second Monday in January.

We have no statutes that I think will be of material service to you—I will, however, send you such as we have.

I would say, in conclusion, *avoid if possible*, intrusting the management of your School Fund to either townships or counties.

You would never cease to regret so fatal an error.

I shall be happy to hear from you often, and to exchange educational papers with you.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. BENTON, JR.,
Secretary of the Board of Education.

The following is the reply of the Superintendent of Indiana:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Indianapolis, November 7th, 1859.

Hon. ANDREW J. MOULDER,

Superintendent of Public Instruction for California.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of 30th September was received November 1st. My absence from home has caused some delay in answering it.

I concur with you in the opinion that it is best (if it is practicable) to consolidate the proceeds of the sale of the School lands, with other School Funds, into one general Common School Fund, the income from which should be applied for the equal benefit of all the schoolable children of the State.

Such a consolidation of School funds was a favorite measure in Indiana.

In 1852 a law was passed, consolidating all the School funds into one General Fund, which included that portion of the School funds which was derived from the sale of the School lands, the income from which was exclusively appropriated to the furnishing of tuition in the Common Schools of the State.

This income was to be apportioned to the Townships according to the number of children enumerated in each.

It was held by some persons that such a consolidation of the School Funds, and such a use of the income from them, was a violation of the terms of the grant of land by Congress, and therefore, void.

The question was litigated in our Courts. The litigation was very ably conducted, and resulted in enjoining the proper officers from consolidating said funds, or the increase from them, with other funds and income.

The Supreme Court of this State, after a very patient and full examination of the subject, made the injunction perpetual.

I have sent to you a copy of the Sixth Annual Report from this office, which contains three decisions of our Supreme Court upon this subject, as

it has been presented in different forms. These decisions will, perhaps, furnish you with some useful suggestions, as to the investment of the proceeds of your School lands.

I regard it as vastly better to consolidate the School funds and the revenues, if it can be done without violating the terms of the grant.

It more equally and justly diffuses their benefits to the mass of children, and the funds and income are more easily managed and applied.

It lessens the liability to confusion and loss of the funds.

Our School Fund now amounts to six millions of dollars, and our School revenue for the present year, from these funds and taxes, will amount to about a million of dollars.

The children of the State, enumerated for School purposes, number four hundred and ninety thousand.

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. RUGG,

Superintendent Public Instruction for State of Indiana.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana, referred to in the above letter, was based upon the fact that the Act of Congress making the grant to Indiana, declared "that the section sixteen in every Township, and when such section has been sold, granted or disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and most contiguous to the same, shall be granted to the inhabitants of such Township for the use of Schools."

The Court decided that by the terms of the grant, the inhabitants of the Township acquired a vested and indefeasible title to the School lands lying therein, and that the Legislature had no right to consolidate the proceeds of these lands into a General Fund. As before shown, this objection will not apply in California, for in the grant to our State, the use of the word "inhabitants" is carefully avoided.

I have thus, gentlemen, thrown all the light in my power upon this important subject.

I have shown that four out of five of the States from which replies have been received, have adopted the General Fund system, and that the Legislature of the fifth, after witnessing for thirty-six years, the evils of the Township system, endeavored by law to remedy them, by consolidating the funds, but failed in consequence of want of power, growing out of the peculiar wording of the grant.

It remains to be seen whether California will profit by the experience of her sister States of older growth.

If any further argument were needed to enforce the views of the State Superintendent, it may, perhaps, be drawn from the following correspondence in reference to

SCHOOL SECTIONS IN THE MINERAL REGIONS.

No. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION,
San Francisco, September 21, 1859.

Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington City.

DEAR SIR:—By act of March 3d, 1853, Congress granted to California "sections sixteen and thirty-six of the public lands, for the purposes of Public Schools in each township." Section seven of the same Act reads: "And be it further enacted, that where any settlement, by the erection of a dwelling-house, or the cultivation of any portion of the land, shall be made upon the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, before the same shall be surveyed, or where such sections may be reserved for public uses, or taken by private claims, other land shall be selected by the proper authorities of the State in lieu thereof, agreeably to the provisions, etc., etc."

I desire to ask whether, in your opinion, such sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections as happen to fall on mineral lands in this State, become the property of the State, by the terms of the grant, or whether they come under the exception italicised, as "sections reserved for public uses." In other words, I respectfully ask for an official interpretation of the phrase, "sections reserved for public uses."

You will at once see the importance of the point raised. If the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections falling on mineral lands are not included in the exception quoted, the title thereto has become vested in the State for the use of the Schools.

If, however, these sections are construed to be "sections reserved for public uses," it is equally important that the State know it, that she may, through the proper authorities, select others in lieu thereof.

May I ask, therefore, whether there has ever been any official interpretation by your Department, or by any other Department, of the expression "sections reserved for public uses?" and if so, what, and by whom?

If not, may I request the favor of such an interpretation now?

The point is so important, that you will probably desire to fortify your opinion by that of the Attorney-General.

I respectfully request a reply at your earliest convenience, in order that I may submit the question in my next Annual Report to the Legislature.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

ANDREW J. MOULDER,

Sup't Public Instruction, for the State of California.

No. 2.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
November 4th, 1859. }

ANDREW J. MOULDER, Esq.,
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
San Francisco, California:

SIR:—Your communication of twenty-first September last, in reference to School lands, was received at this office on nineteenth ultimo, and pursuant to your request, was laid before the Hon. Secretary of the Interior with our views upon the questions presented, with our letter of twentieth ultimo, copy herewith. The Secretary has returned your letter with his communication of the second instant, copy herewith, in which he affirmed the views of this office.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. A. SMITH,
Commissioner.

No. 3.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
October 20, 1859. }

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith a letter from Andrew J. Moulder, Esq., Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of California, in reference to School Sections, with the following views of this office in relation to the questions presented for discussion.

It has invariably been the policy and practice of the government, for obvious reasons, to reserve from sale, pre-emption, or any other disposition, all mineral lands. Not only has the general pre-emption act of 1841, interdicted the extension of its provisions to such lands, but the principle is clearly manifested by the proviso in the third section of the act of third March, 1853, entitled "An Act to provide for the survey of the Public Lands in California," etc., which declares that "none other than township lines shall be surveyed where the lands are mineral," etc. By the sixth section of the same act, sections sixteen and thirty-six are granted to the State of California for the purposes of Schools.

The Grant, by its terms, only contemplates such townships or parts of townships, as might or could be legally surveyed and divided into sectional subdivisions. By the language quoted, it was intended by Congress that mineral lands should not be so divided, or disposed of in any way, but should be left in a state of entire exclusion from all disposition whatever—and as the most effectual means of carrying out such intention, Congress forbade the running of any other than the township lines. The Grant of School Sections to California therefore, did not embrace

mineral lands, because there was no such divisions as "Sections" known to the mineral lands. Consequently, it is the opinion of this office, that the State of California is not entitled to indemnity sections under the seventh section of said act, in lieu of *supposed* sections that do not exist, and which cannot exist, under any law now in force. And further, we are of opinion if mineral lands have in any case been divided into sections contrary to the said proviso, the act is illegal and void so far as the right of the State to select indemnity School Sections is concerned; and the foregoing opinion as regards cases where no sectional lines have been run, will apply with equal force to cases where they have been run contrary to law.

As Mr. Moulder intimates a desire to have the opinion of higher authority, I have thought proper to submit his questions for your consideration and decision, with the foregoing opinion of this office.

Very respectfully, etc.,

S. A. SMITH,
Commissioner.

No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, November 2d, 1859. }

SIR:—I have carefully considered your report of the twentieth ultimo, and the letter of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of California therewith, and have to state that I am clearly of the opinion:

First—That this Department, in the present state of the law, cannot recognize a vested right in the State to any lands, as having been granted for School Purposes, which lie in unsurveyed regions, or in localities in which township lines only have been run, or in townships that have been subdivided in violation of the last clause of the third section of the act of March 3d, 1853, regulating public surveys in California.

Second—That unsurveyed lands, and mineral and waste lands, through which only township lines can be legally surveyed, are not "reserved for public uses" within the meaning of the seventh section of the same act of Congress, authorizing the selection, in certain cases, of "other land" for the use of Schools, than sections numbered thirty-six and sixteen.

Your views are therefore hereby affirmed.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Upon this correspondence, little comment is required. From it, it is apparent, the Schools in the mineral districts can never receive a dollar's benefit from the munificent grant of lands to this State, if the exclusive right of the inhabitants to the School lands lying within

their Township is recognized—in other words, if the law of April 28th, 1858 continues in force.

Can it be for a moment supposed, that the framers of the law, making the grant of sections sixteen and thirty-six to this State, who were the representatives in Congress of California, or that the Congress itself, intended to benefit the Schools in one-half of the State, and utterly cut off those in the other half from all the advantages of the grant?

But even admitting so monstrous an absurdity, will not our Legislature be justified in so interpreting that clause of our Constitution, which perverts, if you please, the intention of Congress, but which perversion, as in the case of the five hundred thousand acres, was ratified and approved by the Act accepting our Constitution and admitting us into the Union, so as to secure practical and substantial justice to all the Schools, and all the children of the State?

Another point, gentlemen of the Legislature, deserves your attention in connection with this correspondence.

The decision of the Commissioner of the Land Office and the Secretary of the Interior, establishes the fact, not only that the State has no title to the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, which happen to fall on mineral lands, which probably include nearly one-half of our area, but that she can never select other lands, to an equivalent extent, in lieu thereof—can not do it now, because the mineral lands are not surveyed, and never can do it, even if they should be hereafter surveyed; for these officers decide, that even in those cases, where lands, not supposed at the time to be mineral, but upon which minerals are afterwards discovered, are surveyed, we acquire no title to the School sections, fixed by the Surveyor's lines, nor the right to select others in lieu thereof. The practical effect of this decision, is to deprive us of nearly three million acres of lands—a result, which I can not, for a moment, suppose, was intended by the framers of the law.

Under these circumstances, it is necessary that a strong appeal be made to Congress, to repair this injustice, by the passage of an Act permitting us to select these three millions of acres, for the use of the Schools, from the unoccupied agricultural lands in other parts of the State.

I have dwelt somewhat at length upon this subject of School lands, because I am satisfied, no more important question—none involving more momentous consequences, more valuable interests, can engage your attention during the present session.

STATE UNIVERSITY—MILITARY INSTITUTE.

The State Superintendent has heretofore called the attention of the Legislature to the urgent necessity of adopting measures for the speedy organization of a State University, as required by our Constitution, and has set forth, at length, the arguments in favor of modeling it after the plan of the Military Institutes of West Point, Virginia, South Carolina, and other States.

By correspondence with the Superintendents of some of these Institutes, he has gathered much valuable information regarding the efficiency and working of the system proposed, which he will be happy to place at the disposal of your Honorable Body, more at length than would be convenient in this Report, should you think proper to adopt the Superintendent's recommendations.

Of one error, in connection with this subject, I desire to disabuse the

minds of those who are not familiar with the workings of a Military Institute.

It is not the primary object of such an Institute to produce a mere soldier, however skillful and accomplished.

Its aim is to furnish a School of applied science, where those large classes of society who do not intend to adopt the learned professions, so called, may be thoroughly fitted for their vocations in life.

I cannot better convey the idea intended, than by quoting from the letter of the distinguished President of the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute.

Referring to the report of the visit of the Superintendent of that Institute to all the Military Institutes and Schools of applied science in Europe, he says:

"The author of the report, Col. Francis H. Smith, recognizes the fact of the growing want, both in Europe and in this country, of a system of education different from that which grew up under monastic and ecclesiastical influences, upon the revival of learning in Europe, and which from that time to this, has given form and direction to collegiate and university education both in England and America. Physical science, with its applications to the arts, has come to change the face of society and the world.

The Newtons, the Franklins, the Davys, the Watts, the Fultons, the Whitneys, and the Morses, have come to seize and wield the hitherto secret laws and unknown powers of nature, and to become demi-gods of knowledge, of power, and of progress.

In England, this progress of physical science and of the arts, has caused to arise, by the side of the landed aristocracy, and that of the established church, an aristocracy of commerce and of manufactures, while in America, the members of what are called the learned professions, find themselves surrounded by an ever-growing and influential class of agriculturists, of merchants, and of manufacturers.

In England, the church and the landed aristocracy have built up and supported the universities of Oxford and of Cambridge; and in this country, the influence of the learned professions has modeled our colleges and universities after those two great English prototypes.

But neither in this country nor in England, has any adequate provision been made for the thorough and especial education of the agriculturist, the merchant, the engineer, or the artist.

These classes now loudly demand in both countries the establishment of institutions of learning, in which the mathematics and the physical sciences shall be thoroughly taught, *together with their applications to the useful arts*—so that while the universities shall be left to fill the sphere appropriate to them, the polytechnic schools may educate the future astronomer, the chemist, the soldier, the navigator, the agriculturist, the engineer, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the artist."

Col. Francis H. Smith, the Superintendent of this Institute, thus bears witness to its value:

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, }
October 26th, 1859.

ANDREW J. MOULDER, Esq.,

Superintendent of Public Instruction for California:

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of the sixteenth

ult., and have sent to your address all those documents, addresses, etc., which will put you in possession of the essential facts connected with the history and operations of this Institution.

The value of such an Institution is so fully recognized by the whole country, that arguments are scarcely required to demonstrate it.

The fact is patent to all. All you need is to inaugurate the system by Act of the Assembly and put the establishment into operation under proper management, and its success is inevitable.

Should you, at any time, need any information, it will give me great pleasure to supply it.

I remain, very respectfully,

FRANCIS H. SMITH,
Superintendent Virginia Military Institute.

From the letter of one of the first graduates of this Institute, now resident of California, warmly supporting the establishment of a similar Institute here, I extract as follows:

"I was one of the young men chosen by the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute to form the first corps of Cadets, to start the School in 1839.

I know well what an humble beginning it had, looked upon as it was as a doubtful experiment.

Yet now, under the able guidance of its distinguished Superintendent, Col. F. H. Smith, it is one of the most successful and popular Schools in the State, and that one, around which the State pride most clusters.

Such a one, California may soon have, if men like yourself will take it up, and move promptly in the matter.

To interest you, and to induce you to interest others, is the motive prompting me to take the liberty of addressing you this letter."

Filled with the desire to signalize my administration of the Department of Instruction, by the organization of our State University, I addressed, on the fifteenth September last, the following letter to Hon. Charles L. Scott, one of our Representatives in Congress:

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION,
San Francisco, September 15th, 1859.

Hon. CHARLES L. SCOTT,
House of Representatives:

DEAR SIR:—Permit me to call your attention to the following Joint Resolution passed by the Legislature of California at the session of 1858.

"Number ix. *Resolved*, By the Senate and Assembly, that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to urge upon Congress, by all means in their power, the cession of the buildings and grounds, situate at the port of Monterey, in this State, and known as the Monterey Redoubt, to the State of California, for the purpose of the establishment of a Military Academy, or for other educational purposes." Passed February 17th, 1858. See Statutes of California for 1858, folio 352.

This resolution was passed at the instance of the Superintendent of

Public Instruction, and in consequence of his earnest recommendation that immediate steps should be taken to establish the State University, provided for by our Constitution, on the military plan. In further explanation of the object aimed at, I quote as much of the Superintendent's Report as relates to this subject:

"Full eight years have elapsed since the Constitution made it the duty of the Legislature 'to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of a university,' and yet the first step remains to be taken.

Why should we delay longer? Our population has become permanently settled—families, with full sixty thousand children under eighteen years of age, have taken up their residence here, to call this their home through all time to come. Thousands more would join us were they satisfied the means of a thorough education could be obtained for their young men.

The university, then, is eminently needed. For what, then, are we waiting? We must make a beginning sooner or later, and it rests with you, gentlemen of the Legislature, to immortalize yourselves as the founders of a great Pacific University. The State has never been in better condition financially, and probably never will be again, to make a beginning in this matter. I would then respectfully, but most earnestly recommend your honorable body to appoint a Board of Regents for the selection of a site, and to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars for the erection of a suitable building for the University of California. Bear in mind that even if this be done at once, nearly or quite a year must elapse before the institution will be prepared to commence its labors.

As to its internal organization, I prefer the military system for many reasons.

First. The graduate is an accomplished and scientific soldier, who in time of war will be capable of directing intelligently and efficiently any arm of the service, whether it be the engineers, the artillery, the sappers and miners, the cavalry, or the infantry; and bear in mind, that our State is likely to need, in coming years, such talent, above all other States in the Union.

We are far removed from the seat of the General Government, and in time of foreign war or rebellion, must rely, in a great measure upon ourselves. Even though the Federal Government should be willing to support ten thousand troops in our midst to protect us from foreign invasion, the cost of transportation is so great, those troops would probably have to be raised and officered from our own people, and the likelihood of this is just in proportion to the educated skill and military talents of our population. It would be indeed a foolish government that would not avail itself of soldiers ready made, such as abound in our midst, composed of that large class of our citizens who acquired military experience in Mexico.

It is to continue the supply of such soldiers through the next generation, that I urge the military system of education.

There is one other consideration, to which I allude with some hesitation, but the true statesman should look, not only to probabilities, but to possibilities; and it is possible there may one day be a separation between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the establishment of an independent Republic upon our coast. God grant that it may not be in our time—that it may never be! But a century is but a span in the life of a Nation, and more than a century may see this realized. Circumstances may force it when least expected; but come when it

may, it is the part of wisdom to be prepared for it; and what greater better preparation than the existence of a high military school—a West Point in full organization in the young Republic?

Second. The military system is eminently calculated to develop the physical powers, and to give to the student a soldier-like and manly bearing. The system contemplates constant drill and the most invigorating exercise in the open air.

Instead of the pale and stooping scholar, enervated by confinement with constitution sapped by close application and consequent neglect of physical education, such as but too often leaves the portals of our colleges, we shall find the graduate of such an institution as we would have robust in frame, blooming in health, erect in figure, accomplished in all manly arts, and capable of enduring any hardships to which a life in California may expose him.

Third. The military system encourages and begets a high tone of honor among the students. They are considered and treated as gentlemen incapable of a dishonorable act, until the contrary is proved, and then the scorn of their fellows is keener punishment than the most straight-laced faculty could inflict.

Let the rules of discipline be plain, full, and emphatic, and as stringent as you please, and let him who infringes them be tried by a court-martial of the officers of the companies into which the students will be enrolled, and those officers his fellow-students of the highest grade, and he will submit with far better grace, to any punishment to be inflicted—never degrading—than if sentenced at the arbitrary pleasure of an individual, even though that individual be the most upright of professors.

A judgment of expulsion by such a court would be a stain through life that none but the most abandoned would incur.

Never fear but such a tribunal would enforce the rules and maintain discipline; the *esprit du corps* always has and always will ensure this. But, while the military system possesses all these advantages, it is not the end of a university education—it is only a valuable means—a useful adjunct.

The end and object is to train up and send forth into actual life our youth skilled in practical pursuits—capable of assuming at once a position, and relinquishing dependence upon their parents and guardians.

Ours is eminently a practical age. We want no pale and sickly scholars, profound in their knowledge of the dead, their languages and customs. We need energetic citizens, skilled in the arts of the living, and capable of instructing their less favored fellows in the pursuits that contribute to the material prosperity of our State. For what useful occupation are the graduates of most of our old colleges fit; and not of ours alone, but of the time-honored universities of England? Many of them are bright scholars, ornaments to their *Alma Mater*—they are, perhaps, all that the system under which they have been instructed could make them; they are learned in the antiquities of nations long since gone; they are eloquent in Latin; they may write a dissertation on the Greek particle; be masters of the rules of logic and the dogmas of ethics—valuable acquirements, it is true—but when, after years of toil, they have received their diploma, their education for practical life has just commenced. They have still to study for a profession—are still dependent upon their parents.

This may do for old settled communities, but it will never answer in California. A young man at seventeen, eighteen, or twenty years of age in this State, must expect to start in life for himself. He must have some

occupation that will maintain him. Longer dependence is not to be tolerated or expected.

To fit our youth for such occupations, to end this dependence, must be the object of our university.

I would, therefore, urge that such professorships only shall be established, at first, as will turn out practical and scientific civil engineers; mining engineers; surveyors; metallurgists; smelters; assayers; geologists, or scientific prospectors; chemists, both manufacturing and agricultural; architects; builders; and last, but not least, school teachers.

For all these there will be a demand, increasing every year; and of all university graduates, they are the most likely to obtain immediate and profitable employment in California. I need not enlarge upon this.

Let me call your attention, however, to the necessity of educating a class of our young men in mining engineering.

The character of mining has undergone great changes since 1849 and 1850.

Enterprises are now conducted on an extensive scale. Tunnels of great magnitude, with labyrinthine galleries, are run into the mountains; deep shafts, with far-stretching drifts, are sunk; quartz-works and mills are multiplying. In all these enterprises, a skillful engineer would be a valuable acquisition; and, as they progress in magnitude, his services would become indispensable. It is from the want of such directing intelligence that we so often hear of accidents in the mines. Our State has scarcely started in the work of internal improvements. None offers more inducements—in none will more be needed. For these we shall require civil engineers and surveyors, and all such will, in a few years, find employment.

I would not recommend the State to support all the students that may apply for admission into the University. On the contrary, I think it may be made almost immediately a self-sustaining institution.

Let the State educate, at her expense, some sixty or seventy students annually; say two from each Senatorial District, to be nominated by the Senators—preferring orphans, and youths whose parents are in indigent circumstances—and let all others pay whatever prices may be fixed upon; and, my word for it, we shall have four or five hundred paying students in our University in a very few years—amply sufficient to relieve the State from any further expense for its support.

With such an institution, no ordinary college could compete. It would become popular at once. In return for the education given to the State students—and by such, I mean those nominated by the Senators—it might be made a condition with them to teach in the Public or other Schools for two years after graduation.

This would at once supersede the necessity of a Normal School, while the graduates, being prepared expressly for the vocation, would always be preferred by Trustees and parents throughout the State.

The actual expense incurred by the State would be small, but whether small or large, it could not be more profitably laid out than in the training of an intelligent corps of instructors.

In what I have said, I would not be understood as undervaluing scholastic attainments, or what are commonly styled the learned professions.

For these, the plan of a grand University must, of course, make provision—but that provision should only be a prospective extension—an increase of professors' chairs, as they may be needed. At present we certainly should not suffer for want of them.

We have a full supply of lawyers and doctors. For the mere book-

worm, the Latin and Greek antiquarian, this is certainly not the country."

The University lands, amounting to forty-six thousand and eight hundred acres, donated to the State by Congress, have all been sold, realizing fifty-seven thousand six hundred dollars in cash.

This amount has been, or will be, under our law, invested in State Stock. At the ruling rates it will purchase stocks to the amount of fifty-five or seventy thousand dollars.

This amount may be considered, therefore, in our Treasury, as the nucleus of a fund for the establishment of our University.

It is apparent, however, that it cannot go far toward that end.

We propose, therefore, to save the expense of purchasing a site, and erecting temporary buildings, by obtaining from the United States, a cession of the Monterey Redoubt.

That, you are aware, is situated just without the limits of the town of Monterey, bordering upon, and commanding a splendid view of the whole bay of that name.

The grounds are spacious—amply large enough for the purposes of the institution proposed, including a parade-ground.

The buildings or barracks are extensive, although somewhat rude and primitive of construction.

They might, by proper expenditures made by the State, be converted into tolerably good quarters for the cadets until our means permitted the erection of more substantial and suitable buildings.

Suffice it to say, that with these grounds and buildings, and the seventy thousand dollars to the credit of our University Fund, now in the Treasury, we could make an encouraging beginning. We could, at least, commit the State to the policy of maintaining such an institute. Its practical benefits would soon insure it the fostering care of our Legislature and people, and, in time, we might hope to see in flourishing operation, such an institution as would be a credit to our State.

Such are but a few of the advantages that California would derive from the cession.

Now let us see if such considerations cannot be offered, as will clearly show to Congress, that the cession will be an absolute advantage to the General Government.

The Redoubt is not now, and for a long time has not been, occupied, except perhaps by a barrack-keeper, and there is not the remotest probability, that it will ever be garrisoned in time of peace, for the reason, that there are no Indians in that vicinity, whose depredations are to be feared.

In time of peace, therefore, this Redoubt is not only utterly worthless, of no conceivable use to the United States, but it is an actual incumbrance, to the extent of the expense of maintaining a custodian, and keeping it in repair.

Now, how will it be in time of war? I doubt very much if it could hold out an hour, however manfully defended, against the attack of a hostile fleet.

Besides, there is not the slightest necessity for such a fleet (desirous of capturing the town of Monterey) of exposing itself to the fire of the Redoubt, as there are hundreds of places around the Bay, where a fleet could be landed, out of range, and then march, without hindrance, upon the town.

But, supposing this should not be the case, and that the Redoubt should

be considered essential to the protection of the town, all the purposes designed, could as well be attained, if granted to the State, as if retained by the United States. If necessary, it may be made a condition of the cession, either that the United States shall have the right to occupy the Redoubt in time of war, for the purposes of defense, or better still, that the State shall so provide that the cadets at the Military Academy, who may be expected in a few years to number three or four hundred, shall form a garrison, subject to the orders of army officers, for the defense of the work.

They will of course be exercised in the artillery practice, for which the broad, open bay fronting the grounds affords an admirable field, and in time, should be as skilled in gunnery, as the best artillerymen in the army. Such would be their *morale* and *materiel*, too—high-spirited young Californians from sixteen to twenty-one years of age—that the government might confidently rely upon as gallant and skillful a defense, as if made by Federal soldiers.

From this we may conclude, that the proposed cession would be of vast benefit to our State—would enable us to initiate the organization of a Military Institute—would thereby raise a corps of skillful and scientific soldiers, and to that extent, add to the military resources of the United States in time of war—would relieve the Federal Government of the cost of maintaining a place of no use in time of peace—would still allow the government in time of war, all the advantages it could derive if retained by the United States, and in addition furnish a numerous garrison of high-spirited and disciplined young soldiers, fully capable of making the best defense, that could be expected from the best troops.

If these considerations are urged upon Congress, I have not a doubt, that body will promptly and cheerfully make the desired cession.

It might be well, perhaps, to explain the matter to the Secretary of War, who is known to be a great friend of Military Institutes, and prevail upon him to recommend the cession in his next report to Congress. Such a recommendation would be almost conclusive with that body.

Trusting, sir, that to you the people of our State may be chiefly indebted for the benefits expected from the proposed action, and thereby to you may be measurably ascribed the credit of founding our Pacific University, I have the honor to subscribe myself

Very truly,

Your friend,

ANDREW J. MOULDER,
Sup't of Public Instruction.

Lest I should have erred in the description of the grounds and buildings belonging to the Monterey Redoubt, I addressed a letter to Hon. D. R. Ashley, asking further information upon the subject.

His reply, as follows, contains matter of interest:

MONTEREY, December 15th, 1859.

Hon. A. J. MOULDER:

Sir:—Your letter of the fifteenth ult. was duly received, but sickness delayed my attending to it until this time.

The extracts you sent me from your letter to Hon. C. L. Scott, I consider in every respect true.

At least, you will not be found to have overcolored.

The buildings at the Monterey Redoubt, are :

A magazine, about twenty-five by sixty feet, one story, of stone, and well built, of course.

A store-house, two stories, about twenty-five by fifty feet.

A small house, about fifteen by thirty feet.

A barrack-house, two stories, about twenty by sixty feet.

A house for officers' quarters and barracks, about eighteen by fifty feet, two stories high.

All these building, except the magazine, are block-houses, well built, and very capable of supplying all present wants of an institution such as you propose.

The lands pertaining to the fort, include something like thirty acres, and the adjoining owners, I have called upon, and they advise me they will donate lands adjacent, so as to make enough for all needful purposes in case the United States will cede the Redoubt as desired.

Before the taking of Monterey, in 1846, the Mexicans commenced defensive works at the place now occupied. While the Mexicans so held the land for public purposes, an Alcalde at Monterey granted four hundred varas square, over the fort-grounds, to Talbot H. Green; but he never had possession, and his claim has always been considered null.

The United States holds the place, up to this time, and I think their cession would be fully sufficient.

Besides, we here believe, that Green, who is now in the Eastern States, will freely relinquish all claim, in case the United States will cede for the purposes desired, and we are now sending to him for that purpose, and shall undoubtedly receive his answer during the session of the Legislature.

Yours, etc,

D. R. ASHLEY.

THE FIVE PER CENT. FUND.

In conclusion, the State Superintendent would again call attention to the necessity of adopting effective measures to procure from Congress the grant, made to all other States upon their admission into the Union, of five per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of all public lands within our limits.

In September last, the Superintendent addressed to the Hon. Chas. L. Scott, a brief, setting forth, in detail, the history of similar grants made by Congress, since the organization of our government, and the grounds upon which California has a right to demand a like donation.

The document is too lengthy to be inserted here, but the material points may be found in the Superintendent's last Annual Report.

As an indication of the value of this grant, the proceeds of which are, by our Constitution, devoted to the support of Public Schools, it may be stated that, in the early part of 1859, an agent of the State of Missouri received from the United States the sum of four hundred and fourteen thousand dollars on this account. This large amount, as I understand, was but two per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of public lands in Missouri, that State having previously received three per cent. of those proceeds.

There are many millions of acres of public lands for sale in California, the usual per centage upon which would be a valuable and most acceptable addition to our meager State School Fund.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. MOULDER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION, }
January 4th, 1860.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

EXHIBIT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
During the year ending October 31st, 1859.

COUNTIES.	Number of Districts.....	Total Number of Children.....	Number of Children between four and eighteen years.			Number of Children under four years.....	Total Number of Children of all ages born in California.....	Number of Orphans.....	Number of Deaf and Dumb.....	Number of Pupils attending School	Daily average attendance.....
			Number of Boys.....	Number of Girls.....	Total.....						
Alameda.....	16	2,230	719	685	1,404	826	1,808	58	.....	616	361
Amador.....	16	1,114	763	614	1,377	737	1,080	71	.....	626	383
Butte.....	20	1,912	685	553	1,238	685	884	30	2	588	341
Calaveras.....	14	2,167	686	589	1,275	882	1,227	64	2	479	300
Colusa.....	8	558	165	165	330	228	299	21	.....	167	89
Contra Costa.....	11	1,523	512	497	1,009	514	865	34	.....	377	265
Del Norte.....	4	189	66	50	116	73	89	8	.....	75	45
El Dorado.....	29	3,403	1,093	1,011	2,104	1,299	1,705	38	4	1,053	678
Humboldt.....	8	805	266	212	478	327	430	26	.....	230	125
Los Angeles.....	7	2,075	850	757	1,607	468	1,676	84	1	426	257
Mariposa.....	6	789	282	223	505	329	614	23	.....	124	104
Monterey.....	6	793	304	217	521	274	494	23	.....	124	104
Madera.....	8	1,196	467	399	866	380	584	24	1	431	219
San Bernardino.....	1	167	56	68	124	43	163	9	1	52	25
San Francisco.....	1	13,858	3,858	3,882	7,740	6,091	7,588	331	.....	6,201	2,829
San Joaquin.....	31	2,935	1,068	921	1,989	946	1,273	74	1	1,271	721
San Luis Obispo.....	1	625	220	255	475	150	524	15	.....	37	18
San Mateo.....	3	769	293	262	555	214	429	50	.....	158	94
Santa Barbara.....	4	1,356	517	524	1,041	315	1,286	140	5	117	78
Santa Clara.....	21	4,062	1,591	1,354	2,945	1,117	2,385	97	2	842	515
Santa Cruz.....	5	1,510	565	584	1,099	411	941	68	1	220	148
Shasta.....	12	905	272	266	538	367	401	16	3	220	164
Sierra.....	9	852	248	211	459	398	488	17	.....	177	129
Siakiyon.....	13	943	249	253	502	441	509	22	1	241	118
Solano.....	13	2,268	694	744	1,438	880	1,065	64	2	684	332
Sonoma.....	43	5,138	1,642	1,455	3,097	2,041	2,328	205	3	1,611	1,132
Stanislaus.....	2	211	70	56	126	85	129	8	.....	56	32
Sutter.....	9	870	275	250	525	345	412	19	.....	213	150
Tehama.....	3	437	194	129	323	114	183	20	.....	86	69
Trinity.....	2	386	95	98	193	193	235	44	.....	51	39
Tulare.....	4	757	279	249	528	229	283	20	1	178	85
Tuolumne.....	9	2,433	739	689	1,428	1,005	1,465	58	.....	646	391
Yolo.....	13	1,500	495	441	936	564	710	75	4	577	320
Yuba.....	15	2,006	681	590	1,271	735	390	143	.....	708	390
Totals.....	463	76,976	25,348	23,328	48,676	28,300	41,450	2,354	42	23,519	13,364

EXHIBIT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—(Continued.)
During the year ending October 31st, 1849.

COUNTIES.	Teachers.		Number of Schools	Grade of the Schools.					Number built of Wood.....	Number built of Brick.....	Number of months during which Schools were kept open.					Number of Private Schools	Number of Pupils in Private Schools
	Male	Female		High	Grammar	Intermediate.....	Mixed	Primary			Three months.....	Over three months, and less than six months.	Six months	Over six, and less than nine months	Nine months and over..		
Alameda.....	13	14	18	1			7	10	17			5	3	5	6	146	
Amador.....	16	8	16				4	11	15	1		4	4	4	3		
Butte.....	24	4	20				2	17				6	1	2	3		
Calaveras.....	11	7	14				2	12	1	2		3	1	3	3		
Colusa.....	5	5	8						7			3	3	1	1		
Contra Costa.....	14	3	16					16				4	3		8		
Del Norte.....	1	2	4					4				1			1		
El Dorado.....	32	12	31	2				29	31			4	8	5	9	10	
Humboldt.....	9		8					1	7	5		2	3	1	1		
Los Angeles.....	8	2	8					2	6	3		2	2	1	1		
Mariposa.....	6	1	6					3	5	3		2	2	2	3	2	
Monterey.....	4		4					1	5	5		2	2	1	1	2	
Napa.....	16	7	17					6	12			1	3	1	1	1	
Nevada.....	11	6	15					17	11			4	4	1	4	6	
Placer.....	15	8	19					14	11			4	4	1	4		
Plumas.....	1	1	3					3	1			1	1	1	1		
Racine.....	42	16	42	1	4	1	26	10	86	2	2	12	1	5	17	1	
San Bernardino.....	18	1	8					3	4	5		2	1	3	1		
San Diego.....	1		1					1									
San Francisco.....	20	55	29	1	8	6	4	10	12	4			8	2	9	48	
San Joaquin.....	39	11	36		2			17	17	31	1	1	1	1	1	5	
San Luis Obispo.....	1		1					1									
San Mateo.....	4	2	5					2	3	5		1		1	3	12	
Santa Barbara.....	3		4					3	5	3		1		1	1		
Santa Clara.....	30	11	21					9	12	20	1	3	1	3	6	4	
Santa Cruz.....	5	1	5					1	3	5		1	4	1	1	6	
Shasta.....	9	6	12					12	10			3	4	1	3	9	
Sierra.....	6	4	9					9	7			1	3	2	2	4	
Siskiyou.....	10		13					13	7	1		1	3	2	2	9	
Solano.....	14	3	13					13	13			4	3	1	4	7	
Sonoma.....	59	11	43	2	1	1	1	39	41	2	12	11	5	7	8	5	
Stanislaus.....	2		2					2	2			1	1	1	1		
Sutter.....	12	2	9					3	5	9	2	5	1	1	1		
Tehama.....	1	1	2					3		2		2		2	1	12	
Trinity.....	1	1	2					1	2			1			1		
Tulare.....	5		4					3	1	4		1	1	8	2		
Tuolumne.....	12	1	9					7	8	1	3	3	1	2	1	3	
Yolo.....	21	3	13					9	13	3	7	6	1	5	7	2	
Yuba.....	19	4	20					4	18	13	5	1	6	1	1	2	
Totals.....	536	218	523	2	25	14	138	344	353	37	95	121	55	78	144	126	

EXHIBIT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—(Continued)
During the year ending October 31st, 1899.

COUNTIES.	Amount of State School Money drawn to pay Salaries.....	Amount raised in the School Boundary, and paid Teachers, per Report of Trustees.....	Total amount of all Drafts on account of Salaries.....	Amount expended in the erection, rents or repairs of School-Houses	Amount expended for School Libraries and Apparatus.....	Amount of County Tax received for School purposes.....	Total amount of Expenditures for School purposes.....	SUPERINTENDENTS.
Alameda.....	\$2,136 68	\$3,700 00	\$6,419 00	\$1,578 00	\$132 00	\$4,866 87	\$8,250 00	H. Gibbons.
Amador.....	1,671 73	3,063 52	3,881 68	717 40	50	2,538 68	6,653 75	H. Holcombe Rhees.
Butte.....	1,272 18	3,380 93	6,241 55	2,313 46	13 75	3,975 59	11,568 34	H. A. Gaston.
Calaveras.....	989 00	3,245 31	6,621 43	2,844 84	421 25	1,889 62	9,845 30	Robert Thompson.
Colusa.....	266 20	468 20	1,950 68	722 96	12 00	1,767 96	2,516 46	B. M. Hance.
Contra Costa.....	1,497 03	677 29	3,677 73	1,065 30	.....	2,122 09	4,768 47	A. F. Dyer.
Del Norte.....	249 37	208 00	692 00	280 00	35 00	520 23	1,195 00	R. S. McLellan.
El Dorado.....	3,524 68	7,294 94	7,392 81	2,533 12	43 00	4,047 93	16,893 00	H. S. Herrick.
Humboldt.....	433 92	1,621 67	1,061 18	518 50	.....	2,002 86	3,376 42	H. H. Seaverns.
Los Angeles.....	2,761 86	589 00	2,420 00	1,512 50	.....	489 50	4,662 52	John W. Shore.
Mariposa.....	386 86	290 10	1,063 90	538 00	.....	.....	2,264 54	Angeline Reynolds.
Merced.....	189 55	80 00	878 29	127 00	378 08	708 29	1,335 30	F. J. Woodward.
Monterey.....	2,064 60	782 62	3,068 09	492 54	40 00	1,077 67	4,082 83	J. S. Robert.
Nevada.....	2,838 48	2,591 70	4,881 50	1,328 75	52 50	686 41	6,367 95	J. M. Hamilton.
Placer.....	1,569 72	2,911 99	3,724 53	2,452 12	29 25	2,087 33	7,686 10	C. T. Overton.
Plumas.....	382 41	75 00	782 46	.....	.....	.....	9,409 49	S. S. Greenwood.
Sacramento.....	4,697 58	15,172 79	31,124 12	9,580 68	37 00	22,780 03	807 46	J. C. Church.
San Bernardino.....	1,205 45	1,436 32	3,285 00	602 94	.....	.....	40,998 93	F. W. Hatch, Jr.
San Diego.....	248 99	.....	434 02	.....	.....	334 74	3,887 94	Ellison Robbins.
San Francisco.....	11,602 00	.....	80,283 71	21,470 24	25 00	178 51	434 02	José M. Estudillo.
San Joaquin.....	2,489 28	7,338 41	14,514 86	11,080 21	188 00	112,359 51	134,731 91	James Denman.
San Luis Obispo.....	550 00	.....	550 00	110 00	127 00	12,950 59	25,586 43	L. C. Van Allen.
San Mateo.....	786 89	159 22	1,878 88	87 39	.....	402 00	787 00	P. A. Forrester.
Santa Barbara.....	1,324 00	.....	1,324 00	618 00	.....	1,490 40	2,651 75	J. V. Diller.
Santa Clara.....	3,957 00	3,083 00	12,128 00	1,997 00	63 00	1,204 25	1,942 00	James L. Ord.
Santa Cruz.....	.....	889 00	.....	195 00	10 00	4,025 00	15,000 00	Matthew Mitchell.
Shasta.....	682 49	1,921 29	1,760 30	515 89	.....	1,798 84	2,260 00	D. J. Haslan.
Sierra.....	541 08	1,625 75	2,470 83	472 75	76 50	1,824 93	4,197 48	Grove K. Godfrey.
Siskiyou.....	783 95	674 75	3,313 08	2,851 97	.....	3,301 17	3,951 25	Joseph R. Plunkett.
Solano.....	2,220 04	3,411 44	7,992 90	1,794 67	15 00	3,582 45	6,339 80	R. S. McEwan.
Sonoma.....	252 98	10,577 14	16,990 57	9,791 92	211 50	.....	9,346 42	S. Woodbridge, Jr.
Stanislaus.....	697 65	487 25	2,417 91	628 58	.....	361 50	28,740 62	Frank W. Shattuck.
Sutter.....	82 00	9 00	992 00	130 00	.....	842 00	770 00	Thomas A. Leggett.
Tehama.....	263 00	225 00	1,200 00	450 00	335 00	950 00	2,871 49	A. S. Long.
Trinity.....	.....	684 00	1,800 00	.....	.....	.....	3,351 00	W. L. Bradley.
Tulare.....	.....	1,280 87	4,469 21	2,208 59	28 50	.....	2,235 00	M. Ruch.
Tuolumne.....	1,184 50	3,196 74	2,873 50	2,877 62	76 50	1,966 70	1,800 00	O. K. Smith.
Yolo.....	1,890 33	11,106 38	13,352 00	2,971 43	23 25	3,305 94	6,043 83	B. A. Mardis.
Yuba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,673 58	Henry Gaddis.
Totals.....	\$63,223 48	\$97,534 16	\$264,972 37	\$90,266 42	\$2,368 58	\$205,212 39	16,256 68	E. B. Walsworth.
							\$427,003 75	

TOTAL AMOUNT OF STATE SCHOOL MONIES APPORTIONED
During the year 1859.

COUNTIES.	46		
	January Apportionment— 39,736 Children, at 82 cents each	July Apportionment, 39,736 Children, at \$1 each	Total amount
Alameda	\$962 68	\$1,174 00	\$2,136 68
Amador	902 00	1,100 00	2,002 00
Butte	578 18	1,699 00	1,272 18
Calaveras	902 82	1,101 00	2,003 82
Colusa	234 52	288 00	522 52
Contra Costa	687 98	839 00	1,526 98
Del Norte	58 22	71 00	129 22
El Dorado	1,428 52	1,736 00	3,159 52
Humboldt	246 82	301 00	547 82
Los Angeles	1,271 82	1,551 00	2,822 83
Marin	40 18	49 00	89 18
Mariposa	287 00	350 00	637 00
Merced	84 80	115 00	209 80
Monterey	814 82	999 00	1,813 82
Nevada	1,122 58	1,389 00	2,491 58
Placer	807 70	986 00	1,792 70
Plumas	168 10	205 00	373 10
Sacramento	2,313 22	2,821 00	5,131 22
San Bernardino	562 52	686 00	1,248 52
San Diego	105 78	129 00	234 78
San Francisco	5,227 50	6,375 00	11,602 50
San Joaquin	1,438 28	1,754 00	3,192 28
San Luis Obispo	256 66	313 00	569 66
San Mateo	353 42	431 00	784 42
Santa Barbara	622 38	759 00	1,381 38
Santa Clara	2,097 56	2,558 00	4,655 56
Santa Cruz	584 64	652 00	1,236 64
Shasta	367 36	448 00	815 36
Sierra	282 08	344 00	626 08
Siskiyou	339 48	414 00	753 48
Solano	1,206 96	1,228 00	2,434 96
Sonoma	2,419 82	2,951 00	5,370 82
Stanislaus	113 98	139 00	252 98
Sutter	306 68	374 00	680 68
Tehama	166 46	203 00	369 46
Trinity	131 20	160 00	291 20
Tulare	120 54	147 00	267 54
Tuolumne	994 66	1,213 00	2,207 66
Yolo	647 80	790 00	1,437 80
Yuba	850 34	1,037 00	1,887 34
Totals	\$32,583 52	\$39,736 00	\$72,319 52

Number of children, 39,736, at \$1 82 each, \$72,319 52.

APPENDIX.

REPORTS
FROM
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

AMADOR COUNTY.

H. HOLCOMBE RHEES.....Superintendent.

Number of months each School has been kept open.—The main reason why the Schools are not sustained throughout the year, as I gather from conversation and correspondence, is a very singular one—that the parents are afraid of paying too much. The present generation I fear will not rise above this comparison of education with dollars and cents. Unless we can increase the Public Funds, the Schools will be intermittent. My Statistical Report will show the number of months each School has been kept open.

During the year, there have been four new districts organized, which is an encouraging sign.

Improvements Needed.—I am still more convinced that there ought to be uniformity in text-books, and that the School Law ought to provide for such uniformity. My experience has led me to believe that the County Superintendents might advantageously be made the proper officer to issue certificates of the election of Trustees, and clothed with the power to administer to them the oath of office. Let the Judges of Election send to the County Superintendent the poll-list, and let him issue thereon, without fee, the certificate, and administer the oath. The Clerk of this county, and I presume of other counties, charges for the certificate, and the Trustees do not care to pay out of their own pockets for certificates of election to payless offices. I suggest, also, that the Trustees be required to file copies of certificates granted Teachers, in the County Superintendent's office. I have required this in several instances, and have found it work well; or the plan of a Board of Examiners would perhaps be better, and their certificate filed with the County Superintendent.

General Remarks upon Education.—To overestimate the value of a thorough education is, perhaps, impossible, and yet I have long been convinced that there was a disposition, constantly growing, to teach too much, and without proper regard to the disposition, and capacity, and position of the pupil. We may prate as much as we will of the equality of the Anglo-Saxon race, but the fact, demonstrated by experience, is that "all men are not created equal," in mind at least. Most children very early exhibit "a turn" (as our New England friends would say) for some particular pursuit, and this should be gratified as far as possible, and the education made to bear a relation to it. By attending to the bent of the pupil's mind and bringing the education to bear upon fitting him or her to carry out successfully such predisposition, a larger amount of good may be accomplished, and society reap a greater advantage than by compelling the child to study what can never, under any circumstances, benefit him, or be of use to him in his calling.

In short, no ten children, taken promiscuously from the mass, can pursue the same studies with like advantage and the same credit.

You may perceive, by some of the Trustees' reports, a complaint of my not visiting. I have only to say in vindication, that when I go twice to a District School-House, during time that I have reason to suppose School is in session, and find no teacher or pupils, I do not feel under obligation to go a third time on a fool's errand.

If Trustees would notify the Superintendent when they have School, he would not be compelled to ride thirty or more miles for nothing. I essayed to visit once a quarter, but sickness in my family, and an accident to myself, prevented my visiting some of the Schools while in session. The most of them, however, were visited more than once.

This much in my own vindication.

H. HOLCOMBE RHEES,
Superintendent of Public Schools,
of Amador County.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

ROBERT THOMPSON.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—The Schools of Calaveras are gradually filling up and the attendance becoming more regular. Those living in the vicinity of the Schools generally attend, but the great reason why so few of the whole attend is the great distance they live from the school-house. Many of those families are moving to larger towns for the purpose of having a better opportunity to educate their children. It is the only way except to send their children to board out.

Whether Graded or not.—Our Schools are not graded. The reason is there are not scholars enough in any one district to support two teachers. We have three Schools in the county that will want to be graded within a year.

Age of Teachers.—Our Teachers are generally young single men and females. We have not a married male Teacher in the county. Our female teachers are also generally young, quite so—eighteen to forty-five years.

How many design to make Teaching a permanent Profession.—Only five.

Capacity of Teachers.—First class, five; second class, ten; third class,

three. They generally have had but a few years' experience in teaching—some few are old, experienced Teachers—from three months to eighteen years.

Examinations.—There have been some few very fine examinations and exhibitions during the last year. The greatest improvement in interest in School matters during the last year I attribute to a better quality of teachers. As soon as we have good teachers we shall have an interest in Schools, for they will create an interest that cannot otherwise be kept alive. The parents are generally interested in the Schools in proportion to the interest of their children, and the interest of children depends very much on the quality of the teacher. Where we have good teachers, the parents visit the School often, but when the teacher is second or third-rate, the parents are seldom seen at School.

Number of Months each School has been kept Open.—We have five Schools that have only been kept open three months each, and whose facilities for schooling are on the decrease. They are situated in sparsely populated districts, and those who have heretofore been there, with large families of children, are moving to the larger towns, while others are not moving in to supply the places of those who leave. This is diminishing the number of children, and some of these districts will have to be discontinued and annexed to those adjoining them. The families are centralizing. The larger towns are improving, but a part of that improvement is at the expense of the smaller districts. Some of these out Schools have had an average of less than eight scholars this season. They must cease to exist in a great measure, and, as larger Schools become better, and the expenses of living less, they will have to send their children to board from home. Such, in the nature of things, must be the case, or their children grow up without an education. Nine of the Schools have been kept open from six to ten and a half months, and most of these hereafter will be annual.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—Our Schools, with the exception of the small districts above spoken of, have succeeded very well, financially, during the last year. They have been generally sustained by rate bills, besides the public funds, and in one of our districts, the Trustees have adopted the plan of requiring each scholar to present to the Teacher a receipt for the monthly rate, before he can be admitted to the School. This worked so well, that I recommend it to all the districts. None stayed out on account of it, and the money was always on hand to pay the Teacher when due him. It has also had a great influence in keeping the scholars steady in school. They allow nothing for absences. They make the rate bills much lighter than they otherwise could, for all pay, and the trouble of collecting is saved. When parents know a few dollars must be paid at a certain time, and it cannot be postponed, they make preparations to pay before hand, and soon become so used to it, that they pay as a matter of course, the same as they do postage, or stage-fare, without complaint. I wish it were a law, that no one could enter School whose parents are able to pay, until the monthly rate was paid. Parents, generally, would be ashamed to have it known, that they could not pay two or four dollars. Some now run a large bill, and then feeling unable to pay, keep their children out on account of what they owe.

How Trustees perform their Duties.—The Trustees have generally performed their duties well. They begin to take a pride in keeping up the Schools under their charge. There has been a great improvement in this respect in our county. Almost every report came in this year well filled,

showing that more care is exercised by them in knowing their duties and they have more pride in performing them. I anticipate little trouble from negligent or indifferent Trustees in future.

Improvements Needed.—The improvements our Schools most need, will come by building better School-Houses, and finishing those not yet finished. Scholars take a pride in keeping themselves and the house neat and clean, when the house is neat and well finished. There is a greater inducement for good Teachers to engage, and keep for a long time in Schools. A pleasant, well finished room, has a refining influence on the scholar's mind, and they show it in their ideas of decency and propriety ever after. A well finished wall, hung with maps and charts, meeting the eye of the scholar every few minutes, for thirty hours a week, can but have a good and lasting impression upon his mind. We contemplate directing our attention to the improvement of our School-Houses, and to elevating the standard of our Teachers. As a general thing, there is a good degree of interest manifested on the part of our children. In mental activity, they are above the average, in my opinion, of those of the same age in the older States.

The parents who have come here, generally have good health, giving to the children good and strong constitutions, and this being a healthy climate, and so mild, as to allow children a great deal of out-door exercise, they retain all the mental vigor that generally accompanies a healthy and vigorous body.

Number of Private Schools.—We have none in our county. I am happy to say, that the feeling is very general that we should turn all our energies to the support of the *Common Schools*.

Average Attendance in the Public Schools.—Although the daily average has not been as large as it should be, yet it is better than it ever has been before; good Teachers, pleasant School-Houses, and rate bills paid in advance, will cure, in a great measure, the great evil that now exists in this particular. Make the School-room a pleasant place, and the children will love it, and loving it, will exert themselves to be at School all the time. But make it unpleasant and they dislike it, and parents will too often listen to their entreaties, and allow them to remain at home.

General Remarks upon Education.—There are so many things to be said on the subject of education, that I am at a loss to know where to commence, or what to urge, as of the greatest importance. Our State is new, and our various systems of government and education, are new also. They are but just forming, and if neglected in their infancy, they will have but a withered growth, and fail, in a great measure, to accomplish the objects for which they were created. Our object should not be merely to have the name of having a School system, but of having one that has within it vital force and a continual influence. It is the continued effort that molds and fashions the idle and indifferent. The notions of the stable, active man, are the ones adopted by those among whom he may move. The universal adoption and influence of those notions, will depend very much upon the earnest sincerity of their promulgator. If one would have his principles take the lead, he must carefully cull them, and make them worthy of that position, and when the community is convinced of it, they will at once grant them that place. So with our School system. It should lead all others, for it has the most important work to accomplish. It takes the rough ashler from the quarry, and makes it ready for a place in the great temple of State. If our educational system is a good one, and does its work well, it will make our State prosperous and happy. The individual who is well mentally

and morally trained, instead of ever being a criminal or a pauper, he has within him the elements of usefulness to the State, whose influence may continue even after he has ceased to be. Communities are made up of individuals, and what is true of individuals in this respect, is true, also, of communities, and what is true of communities, is true, also, of the State and nation.

If we wish our State to take and hold a high position among our sisterhood of States, we must carefully perfect and foster that which will make her great. Individual or national greatness is out of the question without an education. The very foundation of our State government is our Schools, and their usefulness depends upon the system under which they exist, and the fostering care they have from that same government, at whose foundation they are employed to secure and strengthen it. We are now enjoying what our forefathers did for us, and for the institutions that made us what we are, and shall we do less than they? We profess to live in a more enlightened age, and shall we be less liberal in spreading abroad that which renders man useful and happy? I think not. We shall do, if we understand what is required to supply the existing deficiencies. Now, it may be asked, can we assist in making our Schools what they should be? I do not propose to speak of all that needs change in our School system, but I wish to call attention to one deficiency that has already been felt, and must, if not supplied, be very seriously felt in a few years; it is one that cannot be supplied in a day—it will take years—hence the necessity of looking to it at once. I refer to a Normal School, in which, those who are intending to teach, can be taught how to perform their various and complicated duties, to the best possible advantage. It is not an experiment; they have been thoroughly tried in many of the older States, and found to be of great utility. The good resulting from a School, in a town or district, depends very much on the Teacher's proficiency. A Teacher well trained, in a good Normal School, will understand how to meet all the difficulties in the way of his School. If there is not an interest on the part of the parents, he creates one. In short, he understands his profession, and can bring to his aid the experience of ages, though it be his first School. Any one who understands the subject, must admit, that a Teacher well fitted for his calling, can advance a School more in six months, than one of an ordinary class can in ten. Establish a Normal School, and the normal scholars, though not enough for all the Schools, will at once elevate the standard of Teachers, and hence the usefulness of our Schools. It would be better, even, to take the cost of the institution from our School Fund, than not to have one. If we do not, we must depend upon the Atlantic States for Teachers, for our Schools will not properly fit them. It is out of the nature of things to procure enough good Teachers to supply the demand, without a Normal School. Let the proper authorities, therefore, be strongly urged to establish one.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
Sup't of Public Schools of Calaveras County.

COLUSA COUNTY.

B. M. HANCE.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School, etc.—The great cause of non-attendance, appears to be, a want of interest on the part of Parents, in the education of their children—they but seldom visit the Schools. In some instances, the low qualifications of Teachers no doubt has the same bad effect. Examinations are very rare. I visited all of the schools in session last October, and was particular to examine the pupils, in the various branches that they were studying. I, also, endeavored to direct the attention of Teachers and pupils, to the importance of applying and communicating the knowledge acquired.

The Schools would seldom be kept open longer than the public money lasted, if the money could be got otherwise than by keeping a three months' school. I am of the opinion, that the School Law should be amended, as to require the maintenance of a school six months instead of three, in order to secure the school moneys: and that those six months be the first six of the school year.

Teachers.—Not one, I believe, intends to make teaching a permanent profession. They teach, only as subsidiary to some other employment. There are but two first class Teachers in the County Schools—the others will come under the second class.

How Trustees Perform their Duties.—The Trustees have so much imposed on them by the present School Law, that it is difficult to get men to serve that are well qualified for the office. None of them will make any charge for their services, so that too often, their business is but poorly attended to by those that know how. It has occurred to me, that one of the most efficient means for spurring the negligent and indifferent to exertion would be, (if possible,) for the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to visit each County—having given previous notice to the County Superintendent—for the purpose of conferring with the Trustees of the several districts of the County.

Improvements Needed.—One of the greatest defects in the School Law appears to me, to be, in giving the power of examining Teachers, to the Trustees, who, almost to a man, are not at all qualified to do it. I do not believe, that one-half of the Teachers of this County, are regularly examined. The Trustees often accept a Teacher on the mere statement of a friend, so that the public fund is often paid out to a poor, trifling, lay creature. I am of the opinion, that no better method could be adopted for the issuing of certificates of qualification to teach, than that the State and County Superintendents alone, possess the power. The State Superintendent, for the State, and each County Superintendent for his County. I believe it would be very good to the Schools of this County, if the Trustees were required by law, to open the Schools on the first Monday of November, and continue them for six months, in order to secure the public money.

B. M. HANCE,
Superintendent of Public Schools, of Colusa County.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

H. S. HERRICK.....Superintendent.

School Lands.—El Dorado County has no surveyed School Lands, or surveyed Government Lands of any kind, and in all probability will never receive any benefit from the sale of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, unless a general division is made of all the funds arising from the sale of School Lands.

School-Houses.—Our School-Houses are constructed of wood. Ten out of twenty-four might be styled suitable houses for School purposes, ten more possible, the remainder ill-constructed, and better prepared for anything else than accommodation of children in school.

Attendance at School.—From the reports of Teachers, the attendance shows an improvement over previous years; not as much as might be. In many districts, the population being scattered over a large extent of territory, prevents as regular attendance as would be, if more concentrated.

The City of Placerville has the only graded School in the County, which is divided into Grammar and Primary. The remainder of our Schools cannot be consistently graded until the pupils are more advanced. also increase in number, and we have a larger School Fund.

Teachers.—Our Teachers vary in age from eighteen to forty years; about one-half design making teaching a profession.

The Trustees have made it their business not to employ an applicant without passing a strict examination.

We have five who rank as first class, and twelve who rank as second class Teachers; the remainder ought to attend school three or four years, before attempting the business of instructing others.

It is a very erroneous idea, that any individual should be allowed to teach without a thorough knowledge of the English branches, and unless they design teaching as a permanent profession. Though we may not all at once reach this standard, we ought certainly to aim at it.

Duration of School Term.—Our Schools have been kept open on average, about five months during the year.

I would suggest, that each district should be obliged to keep its School open six instead of three months in the year, or forfeit the Public School funds. I believe this course would prove the most effectual means of increasing the duration of the School term.

How Trustees perform their Duties.—The Trustees of this county have performed their duty in most instances, as well as could be expected, under existing circumstances. They receive no remuneration, yet all have sent in their reports promptly.

One great difficulty arises in this county, as in all mining sections, from the frequent resignation of Trustees, who remove to some other locality.

I can propose no remedy, as long as our population continue so transient.

Improvements Needed.—I find a great deficiency in Text-Books, in at least one-half of our Schools.

I have found in some, as many different authors as pupils, rendering it impossible for the Teacher to classify them. I consider that this evil could be removed, if the County Superintendent was empowered to establish a uniform system of Text-Books in all of the Schools.

Another, is the frequent change of Teachers. There are but one or two Teachers who have been employed over a year in the same School.

In most districts, a change seems to be the motto, more for a variety than profit, either to parent, teacher, or pupil.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—Our Schools, aside from the State and County School Fund, are wholly supported by weekly assessment, of twenty-five cents to one dollar on each pupil in attendance. The Teacher, at the close of his term, gives in the amount collected, the remainder of his salary is paid out of the State and County funds. This plan adopted in all of the Schools, thus far, has worked admirably, and proved more efficient than the old system of making out rate-bills at the close of the term; for the reason, that it is much easier to pay weekly than quarterly, or even monthly; and many, if they did not pay weekly, would never pay anything. I have observed, also, that this course has enabled the Trustees to keep their Schools in session much longer than formerly.

What we want, in reality, are Free Schools; a Property Tax sufficient to keep the Schools open at least three-fourths of the year, and then private Schools could be sustained when desirable. Our County Tax for Schools, is two thirty-ninths of fifty-six thousand dollars, while for the poor, five thirty-ninths of the same sum. Now, reverse this order, and pay five thirty-ninths for Schools, two thirty-ninths for the poor, and our taxes are not increased, while it would augment the School Fund and increase the interest of the county by educating her rising generation.

General Remarks upon Education.—I am satisfied that the common ideas of education are quite imperfect. It is natural that young children suppose the only purpose of their school-days and studies, is to give them a certain knowledge of grammar, arithmetic, geography, etc., but those who conduct their education, ought certainly to have higher and broader views. We educate for practical life. We seek to make good citizens. We propose to adjust the opening intellect to the great field of truth it will be required to explore; to those nice discriminations it should be able to make, between the true and the false, the right and the wrong. We aim to impart sound ideas of individual and social rights; to erect in the soul a high standard of justice; to suppress the vicious action of the passions, and call out the higher virtues of the heart. In short, we ought to be thoroughly employed in making true men and true women, well prepared for the mission of intelligent beings in this life, and immortal minds in the life to come.

To do this, in addition to all the ordinary means and processes of education, it is the profound conviction of the undersigned, that the children of our Public Schools be taught their true mission here; their relations to their fellow-men and to God, in this world and the next; by familiar talking lectures occurring regularly, at least once a week. They should be required to write notes of these lectures, and sustain often examinations upon them, and thus, by a gentle and thorough process, they should be led out into the great world of realities in which they must exist.

The Teacher should be competent to do this, and for this very purpose, he should have a clear mind and be a good man—a man of some just ideas of human nature and of the philosophy of teaching. Indeed, I am prepared to affirm, that the whole School is in the Teacher. If he is a thorough, lively, entertaining School in himself, something will be done for the development of the children, though assembled in a hovel; and if he be a simple rulesman, a stiff, mechanical, traditional agent, nothing of importance will be achieved, though he may be ever so highly learned, and though you should cover your School-House outside and in with gold. Say what you will, but *the Teacher is the School.*

It is, moreover, my humble opinion, founded on the nature of the case and some experience, that the high moral ends of education can never be reached, without a free and regular use of the Holy Bible, without note or comment. The Teacher whose mind is not imbued with its inspired principles, and whose views of responsible man do not include its masterly relations, is not qualified for his position. The children who are denied its invaluable lessons of piety and morality, and its pure and beautiful sciences, during the long and important period of their public School training, are the victims of a high injustice and an intolerant bigotry, which ought to have no place, and certainly no dominant influence in this free and happy land.

H. S. HERRICK,
Sup't of Public Schools of El Dorado County.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

T. S. ROBERT.....Superintendent.

General Remarks upon Education.—The great incentive to action is interest, and as long as the compensation to teachers remain so small, and Schools taught so little each year, there is no hope of reform. Raise the rate of School tax, and make it some inducement for men to exert themselves; then it is, you will see a change, and not till then. Let it be optional with the Supervisors, to levy the rate of County School tax, not to exceed so much, and fix the salary of the County Superintendent at a reasonable sum.

T. S. ROBERTS,
Superintendent of Public Schools,
Of Monterey County.

NAPA COUNTY.

J. M. HAMILTON.....Superintendent.

Examinations.—No extra means, as far as I can learn, have been used to create or keep alive an interest in the Schools. The Teachers, with but few exceptions, report a great deal of indifference on the part of Trustees and Parents. Examinations, exhibitions, and visits, few and far between.

How Trustees Perform their Duties.—Some of our Trustees perform their duties faithfully and well, others manifest a great deal of indifference, and take but little interest in anything pertaining to the Schools. The official visits recommended, are not as regular or general as they should be.

Improvements Needed.—In order to meet the wants of individuals, Schools of higher grade than any we have, are needed. At present, no one district in this County, is able to sustain a School of high grade, and as there is no provision of Law, by which the Trustees of several districts might unite and perform collectively, what they cannot accomplish singly, we are obliged to get along without them. It seems to me this might be remedied, and some way devised, by which three, four, or more districts, might unite to form and sustain one High School among them, for the

benefit of all, and to which none should be admitted but those found sufficiently qualified, after examination. Until something like this is done, our Common Schools cannot meet the wants of our community, and will not be able to compete with the Select Schools, established by private enterprise. It should be made the duty of the County Superintendent, to see that specific studies are taught in every School district—such as orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, etc.

For many reasons, the examination and granting of certificates to Teachers, would be better in the hands of the Superintendents than in the hands of the Trustees. It might be made the duty of the Superintendent, to examine all candidates for the profession of Teacher, (in the presence of the Board of Trustees, should they desire it, to whom the application for a School is made,) and to give each person, found qualified, a certificate, setting forth the branches he or she is capable of teaching, and no Teacher be employed in any School to teach other branches than those set forth in their certificate. The Superintendents should have power to cancel any certificates given by themselves or predecessors in office, when they may have cause to do so, upon giving, say ten days' notice, to the Teacher and Trustees of the district where the withdrawal of the certificate is to be made. This plan has been tried in some of the older States, and I think is now in successful operation in Oregon.

General Remarks upon Education.—I have visited most of the Schools now in operation within twenty-five miles of me—have spent part of a day in each—have conversed with Teachers and Trustees, and suggested such alterations or additions as I thought were needed. I have expressed a desire and intention on my part, to create a more general interest in the scholars, and have been assured by many of the Trustees, they would back up with their influence, my endeavors to make the reforms pointed out.

My first effort, will be to secure a uniformity of text-books and course of instruction throughout the county; next, to dispense with all Teachers about whose capacities there can be any question; then I will strive to keep alive a feeling of interest in the Parents and Trustees, and a spirit of emulation on the part of the children themselves, by regular visits and examinations.

These things I look upon as essential to the prosperity of the schools. I find, that heretofore, it has been the practice of almost every Teacher, to introduce new books when he took charge of a school. Some of the Parents of scholars would consent, others object; this happens sometimes in a school of twenty-five or thirty scholars, as many as four or five different kinds of text-books are in use, and scholars equally advanced, cannot be classified, because their books are dissimilar—the disadvantages of such a state of affairs are so obvious they need no comment. I think it can and will be rectified in this county. Observation, and information obtained from others, has led me to believe, that although common sense has gradually extended themselves throughout the State, and good has been accomplished by them in some localities—and some have been laid broad and deep, in public opinion, on which we surely build in years to come—still, the results are far short of the expectation, and out of proportion to the large sums of money expended. This is owing, I think, in a great measure, to our common school system. For instance, there is at present no agency for the examination and improvement of Teachers of the Schools, or for the proper supervision or grading of the schools. There is no sufficient accountability on the part of the officers of the

districts, no responsibility felt or manifested by any one—nothing to secure a uniformity of text-books, or course of instruction in specific branches—in fact, no efficient control anywhere, to promote health and guard against irregularities and abuses. The School Trustees are taken from the body of our people, (this is as it should be, and is one of the strongest and best features of the system,) and to them is intrusted the duties I have named—but how many of them, although in many respects among the best citizens and neighbors we have, are totally unfit by education, or devotion to other pursuits, to become critical judges of the acquirements and professional skill of Teachers. In too many cases, family interests, the disposition to minister to the pecuniary wants of a friend, or the offer to teach for low wages, has been the standard in the selection of Teachers—and men utterly unfitted for the position, from absolute want of the proper qualifications, have been intrusted with the mental and moral instruction of the youth of our land.

J. M. HAMILTON,
Superintendent of Public Schools of Napa County.

PLACER COUNTY.

S. S. GREENWOOD.....Superintendent.

As a general thing, there has been no means used to keep alive an interest in the Schools of this county.

Some of the Trustees perform their duty well; others very negligent. It was solely the fault of the Trustees, that Mount Pleasant and Illinois-town districts, lost their share of the Public Fund for the present year.

If Trustees and County Superintendents do their duty, as they should, no district in this county need go without having three months School in the year.

Improvements Needed.—Teachers should not be allowed to take charge of our Schools, until they undergo a rigid examination. To make sure of this, their certificates should have the signature of the County Superintendent. I say this, in view of the known negligence and indifference of some of the Trustees, and in some cases, of their incapacity to examine a Teacher, sufficiently rigid, to ascertain his qualifications to teach.

The School Fund should be increased by the sale of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of land, donated by Congress, for School purposes. This fund should be consolidated for the benefit of all the Schools. There may be some opposition to this, but I think it would be the fairest way for the State to share alike the benefits to be derived from this fund. If the School sections were sold, and the proceeds properly managed, we might easily maintain our Public Schools eight months in the year, at least.

S. S. GREENWOOD,
Sup't of Public Schools of Placer County.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

F. W. HATCH, JR.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—The chief causes of non-attendance, so far as my own observation has enabled me to judge, has been the apathy of parents, the indulgence afforded their children, and the neglect to co-operate with the Teacher in enforcing the wholesome discipline of the School. In the country, there is a better ground of excuse; many of the pupils live at a considerable distance from the school-house.

Outside of the city, it is impossible to grade the Schools, owing to the paucity of children, and the poverty of the fund, and a beginning has just been made, to perfect a system of grades in Folsom.

Examinations, etc.—Quarterly examinations and exhibitions are had in some districts. Complaint has always been heard from Trustees and Teachers, upon the subject of visits from parents and others. The duty is too slightly appreciated generally. They send their children to School, pay their assessments regularly, but, beyond this, they exhibit no solicitude upon the subject. It is a serious discouragement to the Teacher, deadens his energy, and chills his most enthusiastic aspirations for the success of his labors.

I am unable to suggest a remedy. Personal and public appeals have been made in vain.

The best means for increasing the duration of School-term, would be a provision in the law, requiring each district, exclusive of incorporated cities, to raise, within itself, at least one-half the amount paid for Teachers' salary, or a sum equal to that drawn from the State and county funds for this purpose. In this way, even without increase in the public revenue, the duration of the School-term in each district now organized, might be doubled.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—In the city of Sacramento, by a city tax, distinct from the county and State tax, which it shares alike with the rest of the county; in the country, in a few districts, by private enterprise, when the public fund is exhausted. In many of the districts, no School is kept longer than the School Fund will permit. The means of improving the finances, and specially of correcting this custom, have been suggested under a previous head, and also in my own Supplement—vide "Rate Bill;" also "District Support of Schools."

How Trustees perform their Duties.—I have heard but little complaint against the Trustees generally, so far as concerns the discharge of their official duties in their respective districts. A few have been behindhand with their reports, and one or two have failed to make the necessary returns to this office. This can only be accounted for on the supposition of inadvertence, and not of any intentional neglect, or disregard of the subject. In most instances, a laudable energy and promptness have been exhibited in this matter. Especially in this case, since none of them are, I believe, remunerated for their labors, beyond the consciousness of doing good.

Improvements Needed.—I beg leave to refer to the supplement to my report.

If it were possible, or a proper subject for Legislation, the abolition of the rod from all our Public Schools would be a most desirable improvement. It is a custom, which severe and determined measures on the part of the Board of Education in this city, three years ago, banished

from our Schools here, but by degrees, and under the lenient, if not approbatory action of future Boards, it has become to some extent re-established. I was pleased to notice the observations of the Superintendent of Public Instruction upon this subject. I have alone fought against the practice alluded to, here, for years.

F. W. HATCH, JR.,
Sup't of Public Schools of Sacramento County.

[SUPPLEMENT.]

Hon. A. J. MOULDER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction:

I herewith send my annual report for the county of Sacramento. Having so recently taken possession of the office of County Superintendent of Public Schools, I have labored under some disadvantages, arising from a want of perfect familiarity with the condition of the Schools, and the interests of education within my jurisdiction. The reports of the Trustees and Teachers, just received, have formed the most reliable source of information touching the subject, within my reach. They reveal the more prominent features, and furnish ample ground for reflection and comment.

It is profitable and not uninteresting, to look back a few years in the history of our Schools, and trace their progress and improvement from their earlier days at the present time. This is especially gratifying, where, as in the present instance, the retrospect discloses a steady, though gradual advance, concurrent with the general prosperity of the country.

Four years ago, it was my duty, as the incumbent of the same position that I now hold, and the first in this county elected under the present law, to present to the Department of Instruction a brief statement of the condition of our Public Schools. At that time, November 1855, there were in the county, outside the city limits, eight districts in which School organizations were maintained. In three localities, private Schools had been kept for a varying period, and with but little success. In the city of Sacramento itself, there were five Grammar and four Primary Schools, numbering nearly five hundred and seventy pupils, with an average attendance of one hundred and twenty, nearly; giving in the entire county, including the city of Sacramento, an average School attendance of about six hundred and twenty-four pupils, or, as compared with the estimate then made of the juvenile population, one in three and one-quarter. The census returns of that year gave an aggregate of two thousand and seventy-seven children.

Many causes, not now existing, concurred at that time, in thwarting the best directed efforts to disseminate in every township, the advantages of a Common School education. The population was unsettled, scattered, fluctuating; the permanence of the locations made was uncertain; dependent, mainly, upon precarious fortune; the districts organized were too large in extent, yet too sparsely peopled; and the characteristics of climate were such, that for many of the pupils, communication with the School-House was interrupted, as well by the rains of winter, as by the oppressive heat of summer. There was a want of earnest, working interest in the subject of education—an absence of that spirit of determination and resolute enterprise, which, in other matters, is so characteristic of our people, and which spurns the obstacles which seem to oppose their

wishes. Many of the inhabitants were unable to incur a very large expenditure out of their private resources for the support of Schools, and the Public Fund was entirely inadequate. There was, besides, a want of system, of regularity in maintaining a School, even in regularly organized districts, and sometimes a melancholy indifference in the selection of a Teacher.

During the year ending November 1st, 1856, fifteen Schools had been in operation, for a greater or less period, in the County Districts, and twelve in the city—an aggregate of twenty-seven. The census returns exhibit a total of two thousand two hundred and seventy-four children between the ages of four and eighteen years, of whom one thousand two hundred and forty-two were registered on the School books. The daily average attendance was reported to me at eight hundred and fifty-three, or one in two and two-sixths of the juvenile population. The average duration of the Country Schools was a little over five and one-half months. The progress exhibited by the reports of that year was the subject of congratulation, and gave evidence of an increasing zeal, and a more healthful tone in popular sentiment upon the important subject of Common School education.

Several serious obstacles still existed, calculated to retard the operations of the Schools, and lessen their efficiency. The grade of the Country Schools was low. They were adapted, generally, to those seeking instruction in the simple rudiments of education; and the qualification of the Teachers, was not, in all cases, such as to commend them, even for these simple duties. There was, besides, a want of uniformity in the system of books adopted, and a lamentable absence, in some instances, of regularity on the part of the pupils in attending upon the exercises of the Schools.

An impulse had, however, been given to the cause, which could not retrograde. The importance of an early education of the youth of the State was becoming deeply implanted in the public mind, and the interest then awakened made itself manifest in the succeeding years, by the gradual extension of the facilities for instruction, and the augmentation of the Schools. In November, 1857, my immediate predecessor reported twenty-five Public Schools in the country, and eleven within the city. The number of pupils in attendance was about one thousand and three hundred, and the daily average attendance nearly nine hundred and fifty, or one in a little over two-ninths of the juvenile population.

Two additional Public Schools were reported in November, 1858, and a daily average attendance of pupils in the entire county of one thousand and ninety-seven. The average duration of the Country Schools was about the same as it had been two years previously, viz: five to six months.

The amount of money raised in the county (exclusive of the city) and paid Teachers, during these four years, appears to have been as follows: to wit: in 1855, seven hundred and twenty-one dollars, or eighty dollars and eleven cents for each district; in 1856, two thousand six hundred and forty-two dollars, or one hundred and seventy-six dollars and thirteen cents for each district; in 1857, two thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty-two cents, or one hundred and one dollar and twenty-five cents for each district; and in 1858, three thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and forty-two cents, or one hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty-three cents for each district.

At the present time, I have information of the organization of thirty-one School Districts, exclusive of the city; in twenty-seven of these

School has been maintained at least a portion of the year. The daily average attendance of pupils, has been (for the county, excluding the city of Sacramento,) one thousand and seventy-nine; the proportion to the population of children, one in two and ninety-three hundredths. The census exhibits a population, between four and eighteen years, of three thousand one hundred and sixty-four. The average duration of the county Schools has been six and four-twelfths months.

The interest manifested upon the subject of Education now, as compared with the past, and of which the above brief review affords some evidence, is highly gratifying, and measures are even now in progress of perfection, by which some districts which had lost their association with the system, and in which no School has been maintained during the past year or two, will be enabled to unite their energies in extending the advantages of Common School instruction. But while those indications of progress are calculated to inspire the friend of the cause of education with lively satisfaction, there are yet existing, pressing obstacles to success, and serious evils to be corrected. To some of these, allusion was made in my annual report in 1856. They continue in force at the present day. I refer, especially, to the following considerations, which can only be fully corrected by a modification of the School law.

Examinations of Teachers.—This should be done, in all practicable cases, by the Superintendent, or at least so observed by him, as to enable him to determine upon the qualification of the applicant. In the law, as it now stands, there seems to be nothing obligatory on this subject, though latterly, the custom of requiring an examination by the Superintendent has been usually practised. The rule should be uniform and essential. The following is one instance in which a different result would probably have followed the examination of the applicant, preliminary to his appointment; in one of the Teachers' reports, embodied in my own to your department, I find these instances of choice orthography, to wit: "Columbus," for *Columbus*; "yused," for *used*; "orphography," for *orthography*; "attendance," for *attendance*.

Reports of Teachers.—It should not be allowable for any warrant to be drawn in favor of a Teacher who is about to give up his School, until such Teacher shall have filed in the office of the County Superintendent, a full report of his School, up to the expiration of his term of service. Hitherto, in the absence of any express obligatory requirement, this has been sometimes neglected, and the record of the School lost. Serious inconvenience has arisen from the want of such a provision of the law, in making up the annual report, herewith submitted. I know that in times past, it was even much more embarrassing than at present.

Removal of Teachers.—It is not probable, that any difficulty would often arise in the matter under consideration. The mutual amicable and confidential relations which should exist between the Superintendent and Trustees, and the desire on the part of both, to promote the interests of the charge confided to their keeping, may be expected to prevent any serious collision of sentiment between the county and district officers. Working together for the advancement of education, and the mutual and moral improvement of the rising generation, it is gratifying to state, that, in general, a spirit of harmony and conciliation exists among all parties, which has not frequently been disturbed by conflicting views. The necessity, however, of some legal provision upon the subject, has been pointed out upon me in more than one instance, during my connection with the Common Schools of California. Reference is made, now, not so much to educational, as to moral qualifications. The voluntary observance of

the rule previously referred to, has generally prevented, as its binding enforcement would always do, any disagreement or conflict as to the former of these. The latter are not always so easily ascertained after trial. To meet an emergency, however, statutory provision ought to be made, pointing out a mode of getting rid of a Teacher, *morally*, otherwise objectionable, when the Trustees will not, upon solicitation and after the delinquencies have been fully shown, exercise their prerogative of removing him. Under the present law, this duty is theirs only, and though the good sense and prudent discrimination of Trustees generally obviate the necessity of interference, yet instances have occurred, when a power vested in other departments—in the State Superintendent, for example, or the State Board of Education—might have proved advantageous to the interests of the Schools. It is unnecessary to discuss the importance of moral deportment in the Teacher, nor the evils likely to arise from examples of intemperance and profanity, on the part of those holding that sacred and influential relation to young children. They are too manifest to require comment, and should not be tolerated in a Teacher, whether in the school-room, or during the hours of relaxation. Having become convinced that there has been, and is now, just ground for solicitude on this subject, I have felt it to be my duty to make these suggestions.

School Districts—Boundaries.—My attention has been called by the Trustees of Michigan Bar District, and information desired as to the means proper to be pursued, in order to obtain a union of School Districts in two counties, whose boundaries are contiguous. It has happened, in several instances within my personal knowledge, that a flourishing School District might have been maintained, by permitting the crossing of county boundaries, and taking advantage of the united strength and resources of both. Another application, of a similar character, has just been made to me, from the northern portion of the county, adjoining Santa Clara County. In the latter, the citizens of either section are too weak, singly, to sustain a School. In the case of Michigan Bar, concession, and united action on the part of parents in both counties, has accomplished what the law did not contemplate or provide for. The course to be pursued in such cases should, however, be defined by the statute.

Rate Bill.—Complaint has reached me from several quarters, of an inability to enforce the Rate Bill, authorized to be assessed in certain cases. The defectiveness of the statute was early felt in this city, when an attempt was made by the Commissioners to collect under its authority. However much it is to be regretted that compulsory measures should be needed in a matter of such vital importance to the community, involving only a few dollars expenditure, experience has demonstrated the fallacy of all expectations founded upon a more liberal and charitable estimate of human sympathies and patriotism. So long as the measure contemplated in the school law is allowed and directed, there should be a provision defining the manner of its enforcement in extreme cases. Especially is this needed, if, as under the apparent intent of other sections of the law, seems to be the case, none of the funds received after the commencement of a new School year can be legally appropriated to defray the expenses of the previous year. If this is to be considered the meaning of the law, as it certainly is the dictate of wisdom, what course can the Trustees have for the means necessary to defray the expenses incurred for the common benefit and by common consent? Especially, shall the schools in our cities be permanently maintained when the Public Fund is exhausted, no certain recourse can be had

the only provision offered by the law to meet just such an emergency? It may, and frequently does happen, that the expenditures incidental to the support of schools in any given year—the erection of buildings, the purchase of furniture, apparatus, etc.—may absorb a large portion of the fund available during the year, leaving a deficiency on the first November following, due the Teachers or other creditors of the districts. These, not being regular annual expenses, may be fully canceled by the funds of the next School year. They are incidental and temporary, affecting the present only. Shall the officers, in these instances, be left to the thankless refuge of private liberality, or shall they, anticipatory of the emergency, dismiss the schools, and send the pupils adrift to acquire habits of idleness, and in too many cases, its associate evil, vice? In the city of Sacramento, as I have been informed, the indebtedness exceeded on the first November, the fund applicable to its payment, about eight hundred dollars. The cause of this deficiency is said to be the extra and unusual expenditures required for re-furnishing the schools, repairing, etc. Another year, by economy, and *retrenchment* in management, it is anticipated that the revenue will afford a surplus over the current expenses, sufficient to cancel all obligations. What, in this case, shall be done, since previous experience, and a fair and thorough trial of the rate-bill system, teaches them that, under its present construction, it cannot be enforced? This is, doubtless, one of many similar instances, in which the school system is liable to serious interruption, in consequence of the insufficiency of this portion of the law; unless, indeed, it be permitted to draw upon the revenue of one year to meet the deficiencies of its predecessor. This system, formerly adopted, was found to be attended with pernicious consequences.

Uniform System of Books.—We have here a proposition, difficult, under present circumstances, to carry out practically; yet it is urgently needed for the full and systematic development of the advantages capable of being derived from the Common School system. The reports received from Teachers, strikingly exhibit the diversity of sentiment and practice existing in the selection of school books. Nor is the discrepancy confined to different schools, but even in the same school, and in classes of equal grade, it would appear that different text books upon the same subject, are in use. Such a practice can only result in permanent injury, and is entirely inconsistent with efficiency in instruction. It is urged against a rule on this subject, compulsory in its character, that it will operate severely upon many unable to purchase the required selection; while others object to the frequent changes of books called for, and with less reason, to the attendant expense. For the former of these classes—the poor—the School Fund should provide; for the latter, the plan recommended affords the best possible security against frequent and unnecessary changes. Once fixed, though the Teachers may change, the text books will remain the same—only such modifications being made as will, in the judgment of the State Superintendent or Board of Education, keep pace with the progress of improvement.

District Support of Schools.—It has been previously stated, that the average duration of the Schools in the country districts was six and four-twelfths months. Of these, one was kept in existence during the entire year; five, for less than nine and over six months; eleven, less than six and over three months; and three, for three months. The exhibit is, in some respects, an improvement on former years, and affords ground for hope in the future. It cannot be denied, however, that the habit of keeping the School for so large a portion of the year, as most of the dis-

tricts have hitherto done, and the consequent interruption to which children are subjected in their studies, is a real impediment to their progress, destructive of the interest in study so necessary to success, and promotive of habits which the restrictions of the next School-term can scarcely correct. Some of the causes of this unfortunate condition of things have been alluded to. The characteristics of climate—the rainy season, especially—prevent the attendance of many who live at a distance from the school-house, and thus subtract from the support vital to the maintenance of the School. But this is only one, of many more easily corrected. The determination is wanting; a sense of the necessity of drawing upon private resources for what the public professes to do for us. I do not believe, that there is any decided unwillingness on the part of our people in the country, to lend their aid substantially in promotion of the education of their children; nor can I think, that any permanent hostility would be manifested to an amendment of the School Law, requiring at least one-half the amount paid for Teachers' salaries, annually, to be raised in the districts. Many do this now, voluntarily, reaping an advantage of more value than can be estimated by the inconveniences to which they are in consequence subjected. By the reports of Trustees, it may be seen, that two thousand nine hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifty-five cents have been raised in fourteen country districts, for the support of Schools in their neighborhood, during the past year, while the amount drawn from the County Treasury, for the current expenses of the year, in these same districts, is given at six thousand two hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty-six cents. The ratio of money subscribed in the above districts, to the juvenile population, in the same, is three dollars and forty-seven cents to each. In the city of Sacramento, twelve thousand two hundred and twenty dollars and thirty-nine cents were raised, by assessment, to meet the expenses of the Schools, and this sum, or something near it, is contributed annually, for that purpose, additional to the general County and State Tax, for School purposes, to which the whole county is subject; or seven dollars, nearly, to each child between four and eighteen years of age, in the city. This is done by the force of legal authority, it is true, but it is done cheerfully. Why should not some such course be pursued in the country districts? Its adoption and general observance, would be productive of the most happy consequences. Let us take the fourteen districts to which reference has been made. We have seen, that two thousand nine hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifty-five cents were raised within their borders, for the payment of Teachers' salaries, and six thousand two hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty-six cents, drawn from the county for these and other expenses, incidental to the Schools. The average duration of the school-term in these districts, was eight and four-twelfths months, and the average monthly salary paid, seventy-four dollars and eighty-seven cents. If, instead of two thousand nine hundred and fifty-one dollars per annum, it had been agreed to raise a sum equal to one-half the total expenditure of the Schools, viz—four thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars, the mean duration of the school-term might have been raised to twelve months, while the additional cost for each child, between four and eighteen years of age, would have been only three dollars and ninety cents, or a total, for twelve months, of five dollars and twenty-five cents. This is one dollar and seventy-five cents less than the people of the city of Sacramento have voluntarily consented to raise by taxation, for a similar purpose. In the idea of a perfectly free system of Common School Education, there is something delightful to contemplate. In Massachusetts

setts, and, perhaps, in other old States, a proposition to collect money from individuals for the support of the Public Schools, would, probably, be startling, and the signal for an outburst of indignation. But there, the School Fund is ample; private enterprise is not needed; the system is as comprehensive and perfect, as years of intelligent labor and devotion to the subject are capable of making it. With us, on the contrary, it is yet in its infancy, and its tender years and feeble struggles need the fostering care and sustaining arm of a liberal public. I do not think that this support would be grudgingly bestowed, even though compelled by the stern sanction of law.

Selection of Trustees.—The policy of choosing Trustees of School, at the time of holding a political convention, is one from which much evil is capable of resulting. Happily, by the present School Law, this is no longer the case in the country districts. It prevails, however, in some of the cities, where, of all the localities, it is most likely to lead to mischief. It is impossible, that party preferences and associations should not, more or less, influence the mind of the convention nominating, in its selection, and though the choice may fall on good and worthy men, such is not so likely to be the case, as when party ties are ignored, and the only qualifications demanded, is a moral and intellectual fitness for the position. Though it is not one of pecuniary value, it is not without its influence and patronage. Hence, it is liable to be sought by those having private ends to secure, in entire disregard of the sacred interests involved. The responsibilities of School Trustees are but too lightly estimated generally. Parents and guardians of youth, are especially culpable for the slight regard manifested for the subject. Unless these officers are faithful to their trusts, the School system must decline, its efficiency for good be impaired, and its important and benevolent purposes be perverted into sources of private gain, or individual favoritism.

The selection of School officers in the cities, should be made at a time when no other election is held. In this way many evils, which now are liable to creep into School system, may be avoided.

The practice now, and hitherto adopted, of electing a full Board of School Trustees, annually, in the cities, is one which, in my judgment, might be profitably amended. Very often, at such annual election, an entirely new Board is chosen—strangers to the duties devolving upon them, and unfamiliar with the oftentimes complicated condition in which the affairs pertaining to the Schools are involved. Under such circumstances, it is not strange that confusion and irregularity should characterize the proceedings of every new Board, and exhibit itself in the management of the Schools. Were the law so amended, as to require one-half of the new Board to remain in office for two years, and the other half to be relieved at each annual election, many of the difficulties and embarrassments which now exist, would be avoided.

These cursory remarks, considered to have been called for by the condition of the Schools in this county, are respectfully submitted to your department. The correction of the evils spoken of, and the introduction of the measures alluded to, it is believed, will add materially to the benefits reaped from our Schools, promote their efficiency, and administer to the success of the system.

Respectfully submitted.

F. W. HATCH, JR.
Sup't Public Schools of Sacramento County.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

E. ROBBINS.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—Many causes combine to make the attendance in most cases quite irregular, and still other, or the same causes, produce non-attendance altogether on the part of some. Among these may be enumerated, remoteness from the School-House, poverty, stinginess, bad accommodations, worse Teachers, indifference of parents, requirement of services at home, of prejudices and disunions, a legion, and a want of tact in the Teacher. Many children, too, instead of being governed by parents, are governed by their likes and dislikes, and when a Teacher is thorough in governing and instructing, they stay at home.

My plans for improvement are, a more liberal provision on the part of the State, and some sort of compulsory attendance.

Teachers.—I think there are not more than two or three Teachers in the county who entertain any settled design of making teaching a permanent profession. In justice, however, I will say, there are several others who would be numbered among this class but for the starvation prices to which we are tending in regard to Teachers' compensation, and the low estimate put upon the services of a really valuable and competent Teacher by the people of the county generally. The chief end to be attained in the employment of a Teacher—the *sine qua non*, so to speak, seems to be a cheap Teacher. True, this is the result of "hard times," but how often is it found to be true in this thing as in many others, that the "cheapest is the dearest." This consideration, however, is practically lost sight of by the many with whom a School is a School. In this respect they are much like the one we read of in the story, of whom it is said:

"A primrose by the river's brim,
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more."

Teaching is thus degraded to the level of common labor, and by some placed below that even—it is "such easy work"—"it requires no labor." Peripatetic quacks, broken-down politicians, white-gloved gents, mount-banks, shoulder-strikers, horse-thieves, whitewashed blacklegs, gamblers, *et id omne genus*, often seize upon the idea of teaching a quarter, as a make-shift, to replenish their empty purses, and offer to teach for what they can get. Against these dolts and scapegraces must the honest deserving Teacher bid, and come down or fail of employment.

This is not a fancy sketch. Some of these worst epithets have applied to persons who have palmed themselves upon people and Trustees in this county as Teachers.

This nuisance could be greatly abated by requiring persons proposing to teach to hold a certificate from the County Superintendent or a "Board of Examination."

How Trustees perform their duties.—In most cases the Trustees are somewhat negligent. Generally very little provision is made for the comfort and convenience of Teachers and scholars. They employ a Teacher at the lowest possible rate, and leave him to take care of himself as well as he can, on the "it-will-do" and "can-get-along" principle; and it has sometimes happened that he has had to "get along" with one little table and two or three little benches without backs, and other things in proportion. This negligence arises in part from lack of means to do with

and in part also from a general indifference of the people to the interests of education, who do not rally around the Trustees, as they should come out when a School-meeting is called, etc., but yet, sometimes at least, in a great measure, from a want of zeal and devotion in the Trustees themselves.

There are honorable exceptions, and a marked improvement in some respects is manifest.

To be a little more systematic and specific—first, what they do:

First—They employ a Teacher at as low a rate as possible. This they are almost obliged to do to suit public opinion.

Second—They give him a certificate, generally, after a loose examination, or none at all; but there are exceptions.

Third—They sign the order of the Teacher on the Superintendent, when he gets them together, or takes the order around from one to another.

Fourth—Some make out their annual report, and others are induced to sign them, when they have been made out by the Teacher.

Fifth—They are quite punctual in appointing the School Marshal and reporting the same to this office.

Sixth—They permit the Teacher to make out a rate-bill for balance of his wages, and collect it, if he can.

Second, what they do not:

First—They do not always notify the County Superintendent, of the examination of Teachers, and invite his co-operation.

Second—They do not always provide for incidentals, such as brooms, buckets, etc.

Third—They do not generally keep a record of their official acts, nor preserve Teachers' reports, etc., as a basis for their annual report.

As a means of spurring both Trustees and Teachers, and infusing them and the people generally with life and spirit, I would suggest that the County Superintendent be authorized to hold a semi-annual County Convention of Trustees and Teachers, to be organized under a specific name, with officers, the County Superintendent to be the president *ex officio*; exercises, etc., (except purely business sessions,) to be public, and to consist of such addresses, essays, lectures, and discussions, as may be previously arranged by Committee, or otherwise. I believe this, in course of time, would have a telling effect upon the educational spirit of the State.

Finances of the Schools.—In nearly every instance a portion of the Teacher's salary has been nominally raised by rate-bills.

As a means of improving the financial condition of the schools, I would suggest:

First—A direct appropriation from the State, or a large increase of the State School Tax.

Second—That each County be required to raise by taxation, an amount of School money equal to its share of the proceeds of the State School Fund, as a condition of receiving the same.

Third—That the poll tax be reduced to one dollar, and be all devoted to the support of the Schools of the County. Then it would be readily collected, whereas now the payment of it is extensively resisted.

School Lands.—I am convinced the act of April, 1858 is as baseless as a vision; and even if it were not so, that the machinery there devised for the management of this vast interest, is not only cumbrous and unwieldy, and quite unsuited to the requirements of the case, but entirely impracticable. To me it is evident that some central power must be exerted—some guiding hand put forth to save and to husband this mag-

nificent endowment, and if it can consist with the terms of the grant, the proceeds should by all means inure to the General School Fund, not only on the score of equity but also of simplicity. It is a matter of deep regret that the Legislature should allow the earnest and timely appeals of the State Superintendent on this as well as other topics of vital interest to the cause of popular education thus to pass unheeded. May we not hope, that at the approaching session of our General Assembly this matter will receive the attention its paramount importance claims.

Amendments to the School Law.—I would respectfully suggest the following amendments:

First—That County Superintendents be authorized to administer the oath of office to Trustees, and the latter to be required to qualify before the former.

Second—That Teachers be required to take the oath of office in like manner.

Third—That no Teacher, not a citizen of the United States, be permitted in any of the Public Schools of this State. This would seem to be demanded in justice to American Teachers and for the sake of consistency and integrity to our Government. We want Teachers who will inculcate Republican sentiments and ideas, and no one not identified with us, in fact, will be in sympathy with our institutions, nor can such one be of that kind of spirit necessary in order that he may inspire his pupils with American views and sentiments.

Fourth—That Marshals be required to report by the *first* of November, and Trustees by the *tenth*, instead of *vice versa*.

Fifth—That Trustees be required to file with the County Superintendent certificate of employment of Teacher, stating for what length of time, at what salary, when to begin and how to be paid.

Sixth—That a Rate Bill once made out and indorsed by the Trustees, shall operate as a judgment in favor of the Teacher, and against the persons to whom it is assessed, according to each one's several amount, the same to be collectable by Constable or Teacher.

There are of course some points here which should be well guarded. It should be made an imperative duty of the Trustees to weigh well the claims of the poor to exemption from the Rate-Bill, and to exempt such as they shall find in their best judgment to be justly entitled to such exemption. For this purpose they might appoint a Special Meeting, giving due notice of the time, place, and object, of such meeting, that those claiming exemption might appear and establish by oath, or otherwise, their inability to pay. Yet, should such persons not appear, it should still be the duty of the Trustees to exempt those of whose inability they shall be fully satisfied. Again, ample time and notice should be given, after a rate-bill is made out, before a levy could be made. I believe some such measure to be due Teachers in many portions of the State, where great negligence and indifference prevail in regard to the claims of the Teacher, over and above the public funds, so much so that the half or third, as the case may be, to be raised by rate-bill, is as worthless as so much "Shin-plaster." One case has come under my own observation, where a man refused to pay his school bill, on the very ground of that unfortunate statement in the "Commentaries," that a school bill cannot be collected by law. I think a mere legalizing of the rate-bill in such way that patrons must be sued and judgment obtained in Court, though that might have a good influence, would not fully supply the wants of the case, but that the rate-bill itself should constitute the judgment.

Seventh—That all persons seeking employment as Teachers, shall be

required to obtain a certificate of qualification from the County Superintendent of the county in which he seeks employment, or from a Board of Examination, headed by the Superintendent. This change I consider to be imperatively demanded by unity, uniformity, and symmetry, in justice to worthy Teachers, and in order to elevate the standard of teachers' qualifications, and put up a bar against presumptuous pretenders, imposters, and empirics. I, however, respectfully, yet most earnestly, dissent from the opinion that the Examining Committee should consist of the Teachers of the County in conjunction with the Superintendent; for this arrangement would seem to me somewhat complex, and present the anomaly of Teachers examining themselves, or at best, examining one another. I think a Board, consisting of two beside the Superintendent, would possess more weight, impartiality, and efficiency, and command more deference than the Superintendent alone, and that that number would be amply sufficient. I would suggest that the Superintendent be permitted to select his associates, two in number, from among the Teachers of the County, or, which would be preferable, if the right men can be found, from among the citizens.

Eighth—That the County Superintendents, in all, or a portion of the counties, receive a salary to be fixed by law.

This I believe to be demanded by the interests of public education, and I will give some of my reasons.

In some of the most wealthy and populous counties, the Superintendent probably receives a fair compensation under the present arrangements, but in other counties, this service might as well be gratuitous. It is a proposition, the truth of which will at once seize on the reflecting mind, that an active, earnest, enthusiastic, stirring, energetic Superintendent, as compared with one of an opposite character, will greatly multiply the usefulness of the School Fund, and thus virtually cause a saving to the county, of some thousands of dollars annually; since the efficiency of the Schools is, in a great measure committed to him. If he lets Schools and Teachers just wag along, and take care of themselves, but little good can result from his administration. It will not often happen, that a qualified person will undertake this duty, and prosecute it with vigor and devotion for a mere nominal compensation—thirty, fifty, or one hundred dollars a year. If he does it at all, it will be from pure love of education and from force of character. Besides, it will hold good as a rule, that a man of the right stamp, chosen to this office will need pay for his services, for the support of himself and family. He needs, too, the stimulus of mind, strength of purpose, and courage of heart, inseparable from the thought that one is to receive a just compensation for his labor; otherwise, ninety-nine times in one hundred, he becomes dispirited, and gives his attention to something that will procure bread. Above all, the laborer is worthy of his hire, and if it is right he should have it,—it is not right it should be denied him. Last year, the Supervisors of this county, allowed the Superintendent, twenty-five dollars a quarter, in scrip, worth from thirty to forty cents, on the dollar; and though I shall probably do three times the work he did, I am not likely to be allowed any more, for they seem to consider that established as a precedent. When I entered upon the duties of the office, I determined "Excelsior" should be my motto, and accordingly, and was allowed eight dollars and thirty-three cents for the first month; I give this as an example. For these and other reasons, I am persuaded it would greatly facilitate the progress, and enhance the usefulness, of the Schools in the several counties, as well as save thousands of dollars, to regulate by law at a reasonable standard, the salary of the Superintendents. Of course, it should not be alike in all the coun-

ties, but a graduated scale could easily be arranged, and counties with only one or two districts have been organized could be omitted; and it could all be done in a supplementary act, without encumbering the School law proper, or, instead of this, a rule of prices might be fixed upon fees; say, for filing and making an entry of each paper; issuing warrants; making entry thereof; appointment of Trustees; examining Teachers; visiting Schools; mileage; apportioning money; giving Trustees notice; making each entry; making annual report; writing per folio, etc. to the end of the chapter.

Ninth—That the appointment of Trustees be revokable, at the pleasure of the County Superintendent, and that the latter have power to remove from office, for cause, an elected Trustee.

Tenth—That no school books shall be used in the Public Schools of the State, except such as shall be recommended, or, in special cases, permitted by the State Superintendent. To insure a supply, the County Superintendent might be authorized to act as a kind of agent between the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and bookseller, on the one hand, and the districts of his county on the other. This I consider to be a most essential policy, in order to avoid the "confusion worse confounded," of an endless variety of books. Perhaps it would be well, first to revise the list heretofore recommended.

Eleventh—That an examination, exhibition, or some kind of celebration, be required in every School, at least once a year, and twice where there is more than six months School.

This would awaken an interest among the Scholars.

Twelfth—That County Superintendents be required to visit the Schools once a month, instead of once a year as now.

Twice a quarter would do.

Thirteenth—That each Board of Trustees be required to elect a District Clerk, outside of their number, to record the doings of the Board, do the writing required to be done, and to file and preserve all papers, accounts, reports, records, etc.

I think the Trustees might generally find a young man of some ambition who would take a pride in doing the business which is now so poorly done at best, and in many cases not done at all.

Where there is a Teacher permanently resident in a district, he might be selected for this purpose.

Fourteenth—That County Superintendents be required to call and hold a semi-annual County Convention of School Trustees and Teachers for mutual consultation, deliberation, and discussion, addresses, lectures, essays, and such other exercises as are calculated to awaken an interest in the public mind in the cause of education, and to impress it with the importance of using all laudable means to secure the highest ends contemplated by the State in the establishment of Common Schools, and to contribute to the propagation of enlightened and liberal views in educational matters, put to rout narrowmindedness, and secure public cooperation with the measures and efforts of School officers and Teachers.

In conclusion of this part of my work, I would recommend a partial revision of the School law the coming winter. A judicious revision in accordance with the suggestions of experience and reflection, I hold to be a desideratum.

I indulge the hope, that you will think fit to undertake this task, and get a revised law carried through this winter. Any amendments might simply suggest to the Legislature would pass unheeded, and your wholesome recommendations last winter. "What is every body's

business is nobody's." I think your position in the State, and your relation to the School system, require you to take the lead in bringing before, and carrying through, the Legislature any measure demanded by the Public School interest of the State; and, surely, no one uninvested with experience, interest, and authority, inseparable from your position, could be equally competent for the undertaking.

By the way, I am entirely opposed to applying any portion of the School Fund to the support of a Military School, at least till a free Common School education shall be afforded to every child in the State; but a Normal School we are much in need of.

Free Schools.—It is evidently the design of the State, supporting Public Schools, to afford the means of education to all—to bring it within the reach of the most humble, that neither poverty, nor seeming poverty, nor "hard times," nor miserly dispositions, may defraud the children of the commonwealth of their rightful patrimony—an education.

It is no less evident, that this object cannot be fully attained short of the free School system, and the means of doing this should come from the wealth of the State, for the intelligence of the people is the security of that wealth. Hence, I would strongly recommend an effort to secure an annual appropriation for five years of a pretty "round sum," to be added to the proceeds of the School Fund, that each county be required to raise an amount equal to its annual apportionment, and that the Schools shall all be free as long as the money holds out. Teachers will then know the what, the how, the when, and the where, of their pay, and can afford to teach for less, as they will be sure of what they *do* get, and that without expending time in vain attempts at collecting.

General Remarks upon Education.—We will briefly consider this subject in a fourfold point of view, corresponding to the fourfold nature of man—physical, moral, intellectual, and spiritual, or religious. As to the relation of the State to this compound education, the moral and the spiritual are so blended, they may be considered as one. In the "rough and tumble" of California life, the physical education of the child is well begun; but to carry out and perfect this, gymnasiums should be established in all our schools. The importance of an intellectual education is confessed, if not felt, by every one; though even that is too often made a question of dollars, and is not, after all, so highly prized as the gold that perisheth. Yet it is cheering to know that the people in many places entertain liberal views, and practice liberal things. But moral education—what shall I say of that—most neglected of all, most forlorn, most poverty-stricken, tatters and in rags, thrust out by parents and Teachers, an outcast, shunned, disowned, with but here and there a hand put forth to rescue and protect, to shelter and save—bleeding, stripped, and wounded nigh to death, with only an occasional Samaritan to afford relief? Fearfully large the number of those parents, who not only quite neglect the moral education of their children at home, but also have no conception that the Teacher has to do with ought but the intellectual culture of those same children. How large, too, the number of those Teachers who seem to take the measure of their duty filled up when they have gone through a certain round of books and intellectual exercises, never for once so much as dreaming that the child has a moral nature to be cultured, moral qualities to be developed and guided. Or if, perchance, a gleam of this light once breaks upon his mind, he shifts the responsibility on the parent, persuading himself that he has no part in this matter. In many of our schools profanity and blackguardism constitute no small portion of the out-door exercises, while lying is universal, and theft not unfrequent.

Go into almost any School in the State, and ask the Teacher, "How many of your pupils can you believe implicitly under all circumstances? What will the reply be? In some cases, if the Teacher will be frank, 'not one.' In others, one truthful one in five, ten, or twenty, may be found. This, I am free to confess, argues a degree of remissness in the parent for which no amount of moral teaching in School can fully compensate. The Teacher, however, may do something toward staying the wave of vice, and something may be done by lectures and personal appeals to parents to arouse them to a sense of danger, duty, and responsibility. Let the alarm be sounded, the note of warning given, till parents and Teachers appreciate their position.

Somewhat allied to moral, is social education. The Teacher possesses power, beyond estimate, for molding the manner, guiding the affection, elevating the aims, developing politeness, gentleness, good-nature, generosity, propriety, charity, friendship—in fact, for imparting a finish to the individual, in his progress from a child to a man, well fitted to enable him to glide smoothly among the rough elements of society, and win him honor and respect everywhere.

E. ROBBINS,

Sup't of Public Schools of San Bernardino County.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

JAMES DENMAN.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—The attendance at our Schools has generally averaged higher than in many of the Eastern Cities, as will be observed by comparing my yearly report with those of New York and other Cities. We have a few truants in our Schools, but are troubled much more with a class of indolent and irregular scholars, whose parents take little or no interest in their education, and they therefore do just as they please. These evils can best be remedied by constantly impressing upon parents the necessity of punctual attendance at School, and exciting a more healthy public sentiment in regard to the importance of the education of our youth. Great good would result from strict laws, properly enforced, against a large class of depraved and abandoned boys that prowl around our streets and Schools, to corrupt the scholars and to entice them to vagrancy.

Teachers.—About twenty-five, or one-third of the department, designed to make teaching a permanent profession. Many of the ladies and gentlemen connected with our Schools are Normal graduates of the best institutions of the East, and have devoted most of their lives to the cause of Education. They have been pioneers in building up on the Pacific Coast our Public Schools, and establishing them upon a foundation that will ever be a monument to their self-sacrificing zeal and devoted labors.

Examinations.—Reviews are held in the Schools on Friday of every week, at which parents are invited and urged to attend. Examinations are also held in our Public Schools by the Board of Education, when scholars are thoroughly examined in all the studies they have pursued during the year. The Public and Parents are specially invited to attend and witness the proficiency and progress of their children. These examinations have resulted in great good, by securing the influence of the parents who could not be induced to visit the Schools at any other time. These exercises have reflected great credit upon both Teachers and pupils.

have done much towards inciting a deep interest in the public, in the success and permanency of Public Schools. Exhibitions and Day Festivals are yearly held in our Schools during May vacation. Social reunions among Scholars, Parents and Teachers, are occasions of great interest and pleasure, and are peculiarly adapted to the childish nature and wants of our youth. They are regarded and looked forward to as the reward of their long toil and success in study and good deportment. Here, both Scholars and Teachers lay aside all thoughts of the duties and discipline of the school room, and all join in celebrating the return of Spring, with her renewed life and vegetation. They are resigning vases in the toilsom path of school life, that all can look back to pleasant reminiscences.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—Our Schools are supported entirely by Public Funds. As soon as the Legislature shall enable the Department to raise an available building fund, sufficient to accommodate the children in the city, with commodious buildings, well supplied with the most approved modern furniture, the present income will be ample to defray all the current expenses, and enable the department to supply the Schools with libraries and laboratories, well supplied with apparatus.

The interests of our Schools are intrusted to the care of a Board of Education, consisting of twelve members, elected from the different districts of the city. The most of them are gentlemen of ability, who have voluntarily devoted much of their time, from pressing business, in furthering the interests of education. In a young city like San Francisco, which is composed of representatives of almost every nation, it is no simple position to establish a system of Public Schools worthy of this great metropolis of the West.

Although the Board has labored under many financial embarrassments, and met with much difficulty and opposition, like all pioneers in a great cause, yet they have generally performed their labors with zeal and ability, and deserve the thanks of every friend of education.

Improvements Needed.—The great defects in our system of education in California are a lack of interest on the part of parents, and that zeal and esprit de corps among the Teachers that should characterize members of one of the most important professions in which the mind is employed. To remedy these evils, Educational Conventions and Teachers' Institutes should often be held in different parts of the State, to discuss the best method of teaching, and to excite the interest and the sympathy of parents and friends of education. To encourage and foster these institutions in their struggles of infancy, the State should liberally endow them with funds, so that the Superintendent of Public Education could employ the best talent of the land to interest, by lectures and essays, instruction in the art of teaching. These Institutes have resulted in much good among the best educated Teachers in the State, in awakening a deep interest in both Parents and Teachers, and in giving all to renewed energy. I see no reason why these social gatherings should not prove equally successful and beneficial in this State, especially as the Teachers are pioneers, scattered over an extensive territory, and with little facility of communication and means of obtaining a knowledge of the great and rapid improvements in the art of teaching that marked the progressive spirit of the nineteenth century.

Final Remarks upon Education.—Although our Schools are far from perfect, yet, on reviewing their past history, there is much to encourage and gladden the heart of every friend of education. Their rise

and progress are unequalled in the annals of any city in the U. S. From a beginning of only one School, with two Teachers and eighty scholars, in 1851, our present system of Public Schools has increased with rapidity that there are now employed in the department over seven Teachers, with an attendance of six thousand two hundred and scholars, all of which has been accomplished in less than nine years. Through all the struggles and revolutions that San Francisco has undergone in its transition from the confusion and disorder consequent to the pulling together of so many discordant elements, to its present orderly and flourishing condition, our Public Schools have ever been the beacon light on which rested the hope of our future greatness and prosperity. To effect results as glorious and promising in the future from a beginning so dark and feeble, has required a devotion and sacrifice that should entitle those early pioneers in the cause of education to a fame equal to the greatest benefactors of our race. Our Public Schools will ever stand as a monument to show to the world that, while the great mass of our population may have been lured to our shores by the greedy thirst and glitter of gold, yet there were a few actuated by higher motives and determined to acquire wealth.

But while the friends of education, have much cause for congratulation at the promising results obtained during so short a career of action, they should remember, that much yet remains to be accomplished, to keep up with the progressive spirit of the age. Teachers should be more liberally rewarded for their arduous services, and School edifices should be erected, and well supplied with the most approved furniture, and School apparatuses; Libraries well stored with the best works on history, literature, and science, should be furnished every district in the State, so that our youth could be enabled to store their minds with the choicest thoughts of the most gifted authors of the past and present. A State Normal School should be established as soon as practicable, from which we could supply our Schools with professionally educated and practical Teachers, without being compelled to depend upon the uncertainty of supply from the Eastern States. The great danger to be apprehended in the success of our Public Schools, in California, is the want of a progressive spirit and energy on the part of the Teachers, to elevate the standard of their profession, and keep pace with the rapid march of improvement. We are separated many thousand miles, from the old established seats of literature and learning, from which have emanated, that progressive spirit of improvement in the art of teaching, which has revolutionized all old theories and systems of instruction. Our Teachers, scattered over an extensive territory, sparsely settled, should strive with redoubled energy, to improve themselves in everything that could elevate their position, and make their high calling, honored and respected. They should exert themselves, to encourage a lively interest in Educational Conventions, and Teachers' Institutes, as a means of inciting a hearty cooperation of parents and friends of education, in behalf of the condition and wants of our Public Schools.

As the best means of keeping up with the literature and progress of the day, in every part of the world, Teachers should liberally supply themselves with the many valuable journals of education, published in every section of the country. But in this great work of education, the State has a responsibility devolving upon it, which should command the profound attention and careful consideration of every member of government; they should be urged on, in this glorious work, by the consideration of virtue, religion, and patriotism. In the forcible language

Mr. Bulkley, "we are fairly committed to the establishment of a Free Government, and Free Institutions, and as the basis of all, we must not forget that *Free Schools, are the chief corner stone.*"

In this work, we cannot stand still; it was a sage remark of Goethe, the German Poet and Philosopher, that "nature knows no pause in unending movement, development, and production. Whether we speak of the earth on which we tread, or of the intellect on its surface, *there is a ceaseless attached to standing still.*"

But we cannot stand still; the spirit which has been awakened, knows no rest. In this State, knowledge cannot be degraded and dishonored, we pursue the same onward course which we have entered, in erecting temples, where she shall hold her seat, and with open doors, invite all to come and drink at her fountains, without money, and without price.

JAMES DENMAN,
Sup't of Public Schools, of San Francisco County.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

L. C. VAN ALLEN.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—The regular attendance at School, is comparatively small, owing in a great measure to a want of interest on the part of the parents, and the remoteness from the School-Houses, many living from four to six miles distant.

The census returns from the county, show an aggregate of one thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine, between the ages of four and sixteen; of this number, one thousand two hundred and seventy-one have attended School, from six to two hundred and fourteen days, during the year.

I would suggest, that the Trustees be required to report to the County Superintendents, and the County Superintendents to the State Superintendent, the number that attended School less than two months; two months, and less than four; four months, and less than six; six months, and less than eight; eight months, and less than ten; ten months, and less than twelve, and twelve months. In this way, a much better estimate of the condition of the Schools could be formed. But from what we have before us, we learn that the continuation of each scholar, is very small.

The only way to remedy this evil of non-attendance is to increase the School Fund by the sale of the School Lands, so as to enable the inhabitants to form more districts without it being too heavy a tax on them. At the present condition only about one-half of the eligible children receive any schooling, and a portion of them only six days during the year.

We have no graded Schools, except in the city of Stockton, where we have two Grammar and two Primary Schools. The County Schools cannot be graded, for the reason that they have not scholars enough in attendance to make it an object, and furthermore, they have not funds to employ Teachers.

Teachers.—We have Teachers from eighteen to fifty years of age—most of them are between twenty and thirty years of age.

There are not any (to my knowledge) who intend to make teaching a permanent profession.

With few exceptions, our Teachers throughout the county are very good and well educated, although very few classical scholars among them.

Most of them have had some experience in teaching before coming to this country, and the greater portion of them may be styled first class Teachers.

Examinations, etc.—Examinations, exhibitions, and visits, by parents, shown by the Teachers' Reports, have been very meager during the year, the great majority not having been visited at all.

The few districts which have been visited by parents and have exhibitions, etc., are far in advance of those districts where this interest is not manifested.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—The finances are not in a very good condition, many of the districts not having money enough to keep their Schools open more than three months, although the greater portion have sustained their Schools a much longer period by subscriptions and rate-bills.

How Trustees perform their Duties.—The Trustees, with few exceptions, have performed their official duties very well; little complaint can be made of them.

Improvements Needed.—It is unnecessary to state that there are defects in the School Law, and that improvements are needed. In my opinion, districts containing few children between the ages of four and eighteen ought to be brought on as near an equal financial basis as possible to the larger ones, in order to enable them to sustain their Schools as long as possible without it becoming too burdensome. To do this, I would suggest that one-third of the State funds, be divided annually among the Districts of the State, and the remaining two-thirds, according to the number between the ages of four and eighteen in each district.

L. C. VAN ALLEN,
Sup't Public Instruction
of San Joaquin County.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

P. A. FORRESTER.....Superintendent.

SAN LUIS OBISPO,
November 8th, 1859.

HON. ANDREW J. MOULDER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR:—Agreeably to instructions received from you, I have the honor to submit my Annual Report of the condition of the Common Schools in this county.

The School Lands in this county are either covered by Mexican grants of little or no value, and our Schools will receive but little benefit from the sale of them.

School-Houses.—There are no School-Houses as yet belonging to this county. A very fine adobe building is rented in Mission District, and

well adapted for the purposes of a School-House, being, large, airy, convenient, and comfortable.

Attendance at School.—The attendance at School is small, owing to the negligence of parents and guardians, and the distance of families from the Schools; some ranches or farms contain from five to forty miles of land, and, unless the parents engage the services of Teachers at home, the education of the children is neglected, and they are cast upon the world a miserable and useless lot of wealthy, ignorant beings.

The Mission District School has been kept open since last January without any intermission, and has been well attended, and I think our School Fund will enable us to keep the School open for another year. Our County tax is a small one (five cents on the hundred dollars) and scarcely adequate to pay the rent of school houses, and I believe if it was increased to one-fourth of one per cent. it would be cheerfully paid. Why not appropriate more to the support of Common Schools, and less to the maintenance of a Penitentiary?

School Trustees.—The Trustees have been very attentive the past year in the performance of their duties. They have visited the Schools often, held regular meetings, and used all means in their power for the benefit of the Schools. Through their exertions we can boast of having as fine a School in the Mission District as any in the State.

I am opposed to the election of School Trustees; they should be appointed by the County Superintendent, to hold office during his pleasure. By these means the Superintendent can have attentive and capable men to act as such, relieving him of considerable anxiety and trouble, and beneficial to the cause of education. As the Superintendent, from his position, is the best judge, the power of appointing Trustees should, of right, be vested in him. Great care should be taken in the choice of Teachers, and the proper control and conduction of Schools, and as these duties devolve on Trustees, none but competent and qualified persons should be chosen.

Yours most respectfully,

P. A. FORRESTER,
Sup't of Public Schools.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

MATTHEW MITCHELL.....Superintendent.

Attendance at Schools.—The principal causes of non-attendance at School in our County are, first, the great distance between each School, which prevent the young children from walking so far, so if it were possible to have more School-Houses our children would be better cared for.

There are twenty School-Houses in the County, some of which are not the most commodious kind, but cannot be bettered at present, owing to the poverty of some districts which are not very thickly settled, but have improved during the last twelve months.

More than half of our Schools are of the mixed grade, caused chiefly by the number of scholars of different degrees of advancement, who have to attend the same School. The remainder are primary, and seem to be the best suited to our country districts, as they are all well attended. The Schools in the towns through the County are maintained ten

months every year, which is principally caused by the regular attendance of the children, who are not required to walk a great distance, like the majority of our children in the country.

The Schools all through the country districts do not average more than six months, in consequence of the want of funds, as the patrons are in many instances very poor, and are thereby compelled to keep their children at home to assist them at labor.

Examinations.—In every School in the County an examination takes place at least once every year, and many of our Teachers distribute premiums at the end of each term, in presence of the parents of the children, which is well calculated to encourage emulation among the children. Many of the parents are careless in visiting the Schools, unless during exhibitions, and seldom manifest that interest they ought for the success of the Schools.

Teachers.—There are not more than ten of our Teachers who are disposed to make the business a fixed profession. The remainder invariably change at the first favorable opportunity, as they do not consider themselves fairly compensated for their labor. Not more than five of our Teachers may be classed as first rate, the others are employed through necessity, but do not well understand their profession. Eight of the present incumbents have had nearly ten years' experience, but some of them do not seem to profit much by the lapse of time.

How Trustees perform their Duties.—Some of the Trustees are very lukewarm in visiting the schools at the stated times, (particularly in the country districts,) where many of them do not consider themselves capable of examining the children, while others take the greatest interest in the success of the undertaking. I think that the law should compel the Trustees of every district, to visit the school at least once every month, which would certainly stimulate the Teachers.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—The schools are supported by a rate bill, when the Public Funds are insufficient to defray the current expenses. In many instances, the poor people pay very cheerfully, when they have it in their power.

I think that our schools could be kept open much longer every year, if the patrons would agree to pay a small contribution regularly each year; by this means, the Teacher would be sure of his wages, and would consequently work with more spirit, if he had not to depend on the doubtful generosity of many who think that the Public Funds ought to defray all expenses.

The Trustees should enforce a regular contribution from all the parents who are considered able to pay.

MATTHEW MITCHELL,
Sup't of Public Schools of Santa Clara County.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

DAVID I. HASLAM.....Superintendent.

The public funds are not sufficient to keep the Schools open for more than three or four months in a year, and for the remainder of the year that they are open the money is raised by subscription. There has been no instance, to my knowledge, in this county, where the Trustees have made any move to collect money by special tax, and I am not aware

any other means that can be used by which the finances can be improved.

In some of the School Districts the Trustees attend well to their duties, in others, complaints are made that it is almost impossible to get them to visit the Schools.

I know of no means that can be used to spur up the negligent. It is too often the case that Trustees are single men, who have no interest in the matter, who are appointed when no others will qualify.

The Schools are seldom visited by the parents or the public. The whole interest of keeping up an interest in Schools devolves on the Trustees.

Schools in this county depend, in a great measure, upon the public money for support, and as that is not sufficient to keep the Schools open for more than three or four months in the year, it is often the case that, when they wish to open the Schools, no person can be found fully competent to take charge. It is essentially necessary, for the purpose of having good Schools in this county, that they should be kept open for two terms, of five months each, in the year, then they can depend upon having Teachers with whom they are acquainted. As it is now, the children do not attend School sufficiently; they, in a measure, forget what they learn from the time School closes until it opens again.

DAVID I. HASLAM,
Sup't of Public Schools
of Santa Cruz County.

SHASTA COUNTY.

GROVE K. GODFREY.....Superintendent.

SHASTA, Nov. 20, 1859.

Hon. ANDREW J. MOULDER,

State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned has the honor to submit, in accordance with the requirements of the law, his Annual Report of the condition of the Public Schools of Shasta County, for the School year ending on the thirty-first October, 1859, presenting therein such statements, suggestions, and recommendations, as he deems of importance to the welfare of this county.

The number of children reported by the census returns is as follows: Whole number of children between the ages of four and eighteen years, five hundred and thirty-eight; under four years, three hundred and sixty-seven; born in California, four hundred and one; total number under eighteen years, nine hundred and five. Of these, three are deaf and dumb, and sixteen orphans. Number of pupils attending School, two hundred and twenty; daily average attendance, one hundred and sixty-four.

The amount raised by rate-bills and subscription in the county, and paid Teachers, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty-nine cents, which, being added to the public money, makes three thousand six hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty-nine cents. Total average to each Teacher, three hundred and six dollars and seventy-nine cents. The amount of expenditure for erection, rents, and repairs of School-Houses, five hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty-nine cents. To-

tal amount of all expenditures in the entire county for School purposes during the year, four thousand one hundred and ninety-seven dollars and ninety-eight cents.

Teachers.—We have a better set of Teachers this year than we had last. We have five that can rank as first class, and have given general satisfaction; four as second class, and who have done only tolerably well; and one who has not even attained this low standard, and employed by the old bachelor Trustees because of the sex differing from theirs.

No person should be allowed to teach School without a thorough education, and who designs to make teaching a permanent profession. Much depends upon the capacity of Teachers to commence the early training of children on the right principles, and mold and fashion their tender minds with impressions which will be beneficial to them in after life and prepare them for future usefulness.

Shasta County can boast of only one who intends to make teaching a permanent profession.

Every Teacher should be required to hold a certificate from the County Superintendent before they are allowed to teach School. This will keep out all unworthy Teachers, and induce the Trustees to select persons for this office who are qualified to impart knowledge. In many instances the Trustees are not proper judges of those qualifications which a modern Teacher should possess in this enlightened day of enterprise and improvement. There appears to be no standard by which Trustees judge Teachers' qualifications. I know of many who have taught School without a certificate of examination.

Teachers should be thoroughly educated. Cheap Teachers are dear at any price. Better let the School Fund remain in the Treasury than to employ poor Teachers, who have no ability to govern a School, nor faculty to impart knowledge.

California is well supplied with Teachers, and my opinion is, to give no one a certificate without he is well qualified, then this process of trying would be put an end to, and, in many cases, the unprincipled, who labor to be popular, would be rejected, and the moral and conscientious employed.

Applications are frequently made to Trustees by quack Teachers, whose qualifications are merely literary, without any mental training, and with no faculty for teaching, and in many instances they are employed, and the scholars at the end of the term are not so wise as when they commenced.

Teaching is a profession which calls for the exercise of the finest intellect, and the highest grade of genius. Encouragement should only be given to those who design pursuing this business to the exclusion of all other employment.

Attendance at School.—From the reports submitted by the Teachers, the attendance shows an improvement over last year. Many of the county districts are large, and the population being scattered, prevents as large an attendance as would if the families were more concentrated. The small amount of money received by us from the State and County fund prevents the establishing of new districts.

It is hoped that the disposal of the School lands will materially aid in removing this obstacle.

Apathetic indifference, ignorance, and a want of interest on the part of parents, keep many at home.

Children are too frequently allowed to judge of a Teacher's capacity

and if they do not like them, are permitted to play the truant. The right to dispose of their own actions, renders it difficult for the Teacher to draw all the children from the streets, unless, indeed, he study the more to please the whims and fancies of the child, than his moral and mental culture.

In visiting the different Schools in the County, it is truly wonderful to witness the little interest manifested on the part of some of the parents in educating their children, while others are beginning to see the necessity of keeping their children at School in regular attendance, and not let them grow up in ignorance.

We need some compulsory law, that will compel the careless and indifferent parents to avail themselves of the advantages of the Public School for their children.

Stirring Teachers would do much, if they would see the parents often, and impress upon them the value and importance of education, and the duty which they owe to their children in keeping them in regular attendance at School; for without regularity and punctuality of attendance, it cannot be expected that scholars can progress and make any advancement.

The per centage of attendance is the measure of character of a scholar, and of the estimate in which education is held by parents. The only way they can give character to their children as scholars is to make them feel that School must not be neglected for any excuse, save sickness, or absolute necessity.

There are no grades established in our County Schools—they all rank as primary.

There is no way of increasing the duration of School terms, except by taxation and sales of the School lands.

Educating the youth is a matter of public concern, and such being the case the public ought to interest themselves in the District Schools.

It is of far more importance than any one thing to which we, as a people, can turn our attention. As a matter of economy in money matters we think it for the interest of any State to educate all the rising generation at the public expense. It is the only certain way of educating the great mass of children. My plan to arrive at this result is simply to clothe the Trustees with power to employ Teachers for one year, to agree with them at such rate per month, and then assess each person in the district, liable to poll tax, to such an amount as will, with the State and County fund, defray the expenses of such School for the year.

It is time to do away with the three months' system. There was a time in the history of California when it was a virtue; to continue it longer would not be making any advancement in education.

I am well satisfied that the new system recommended, will not only be popular with men of every creed, but will also impart vigor, tone, and vitality, to the Common School system.

The California Legislature should provide for a Free School system, and leave the parents if they do not send their children, unless they can render a reasonable excuse for non-attendance.

Then we should have a thorough system of Schools, wherein it would engender thought, animate virtue and good resolution, and soothe and calm the passions, and give employment to all the idle hours of life in filling the mind with useful information.

It would lessen fifty per cent. of all crimes and troubles with which this country is afflicted, and as our scholars graduated from the Free Schools they would be prepared for the great battle of life, choosing their own course thereafter.

Examinations.—Examinations of Schools, and visits by parents have been too much neglected in this County. Though the Trustees' reports show that parents have visited more frequently, especially in country districts. Shasta District embraces a thriving village, and yet has exhibited less interest in this respect than any within the County.

The Schools are required to hold an impartial examination at the close of each term, to which parents are invited. I regret exceedingly that there is so much apparent indifference among our citizens in visiting Schools, and being present on the last day to witness the examination.

Although there has been more interest taken in the examinations of Schools during the last year than at any time previous, yet it is hoped that parents will exhibit still more interest.

Many of our Schools had no examinations at the close of the term. They did not deem it practical on account of the scholars being so backward in their studies. Scholars did not wish to make a public exhibition of their ignorance. Trustees in each district should see that their Schools at the close of each term should have an examination and an exhibition when practicable. It is highly beneficial to the Schools, it pleases the Teachers, and they feel that their labors are appreciated. It also excites and stimulates the pupils to be perfect in their lessons in order to receive praise from visitors when they pass examinations.

No children are so dull and stupid, under such circumstances, that would not wish to evince a knowledge of their studies, and show that they are gaining in knowledge. When they are making great proficiency in their studies parents are pleased, and become more interested in the free system of education.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—Our School Districts are out of debt. All our districts, except Sierra District, No. 7, have used the money to their credit in addition to the amount raised by subscription. Whenever the funds belonging to a district is exhausted, I have drawn no warrants in their favor, and I should continue to enforce this rule until forbidden by higher authority. Our Schools are supported by rate-bills, after the public funds are exhausted, and I do not see why they should not be collected as any other debt.

If the law is such that they cannot be, it should be amended, though in many instances parents are too poor to pay. What we want is a free School system—the times demand it—this is the only true way to educate the mass of children who are growing up in ignorance, and this can only be done by a tax levied upon property holders the same as in Massachusetts. It is for the interest of the State to make ample provision for the education of the children at the public expense.

Improvements needed.—A Teachers' Institute, in my opinion, is the first thing we require. The influence of such an institution would have a wonderful effect in elevating the standard of Teachers.

A want of uniformity in the Text-Books is a great deficiency. Scholars have so many different kinds that it is impossible for the Teacher to classify them. Another is a frequent change of Teachers—each having his own way of imparting knowledge.

Teachers should be required to undergo an examination every year. He should keep up with the modern improvements in the art of teaching.

Trustees, as a general thing, are incompetent to examine Teachers. People should choose such men for this office as are qualified to fill it, and will take a deep interest in the cause of education.

I think it is of vital importance that the law should require each Teacher to be examined by the County Superintendent.

We have the elements of an excellent system of Common Schools, and with proper effort and a zealous discharge of duty by the School officers, it can be made to work admirably.

The volume containing the "Commentaries on the School Law," setting forth in detail the powers and duties of School officers and the true principles of education, has produced a beneficial effect upon School officers as well as patrons generally, and a very marked improvement has already been exhibited in the performance of their duties. Their reports have been in consequence, prompt, full, and interesting, with remarks of suggestions and recommendations.

How Trustees perform their Duties.—Judging from their reports, I should suppose that they were generally remiss in complying with the law concerning visits, though they have taken a livelier interest this year than last in the discharge of their duties, and have frequently exhibited their zeal by corresponding with this office in relation to School business.

Trustees of various districts have employed Teachers without requiring them to stand a strict examination. California is well supplied with first class Teachers, and they could be obtained for all our Schools, but in nearly every district Trustees have a favorite who must be accommodated.

Many evils originate from Schools being poorly governed, and from Trustees retaining poor and indifferent Teachers—in many instances, parents blame the County Superintendent.

General remarks upon Education.—During the past year, I have traveled over the country, and lectured in every School District, on the subject of education, to arouse the people to action.

The County Superintendent's salary, should be so far increased, as to enable him to visit all the Schools twice a year. A few dollars in this way, would do much for our Common Schools; their success depends, in a great measure, upon the energy and personal appeals of the County Superintendent.

Although our Schools have steadily improved in numbers, in time of service, and in efficiency, yet, much remains undone, for which we have cause to lament.

The improvement that has been made in this county, has not yet entirely removed the obstacles that have impeded the cause of education. Under the circumstances, perhaps it would be unjust to complain of indifference; but as one who has been a zealous advocate of the rights and interests of the rising generation, I must urge a more universal interest, and a more harmonious action in this particular. Every motive that can move a generous spirit, bids us act in this noble enterprise. Religion, patriotism, and philanthropy, calls upon us not to neglect to provide means for the education of our children. But due allowance must be made for the adverse circumstances, by which we have been surrounded; our emigration and settlement here, have been peculiar, and unexampled, differing essentially from the settlements of other new States.

Teachers' reports, show two hundred and twenty pupils attending Public Schools, which is less than half of the county census, and the daily average attendance is one hundred and sixty-four, which is considerably less than one-third of the county census; it follows, that three hundred and eighteen children have not availed themselves of the benefit of the Public Schools, and that fifty-six, have in effect, spent their time at School, in idleness, without receiving any instruction. The returns further show, that out of the twelve Schools maintained during the year, they were kept open for an average term of five months only. To have efficient

Schools, wherein scholars can make proficiency in their studies, they should be kept open ten months in the year.

With these facts and views before us, I think, no person acquainted with the subject, will deny that our School system of education, is not yet equal to the progress, wealth, and population, of California. What we need are Free Schools, for under our present system, there is a very large number of children in our county, who will of necessity, be dependent altogether for the benefits and advantages of an education. Widows and others, who strive from day to day, to keep hunger from their door; those who by the most untiring efforts, can scarcely supply the physical wants of their families; to such, the avenues to learning must be entirely closed except three months in the year, for it is utterly impossible for them to pay the fees of tuition.

The education of the youth, is a matter of public concern, and the people ought to interest themselves in the District Schools.

If we desire to elevate the character of society, improve public morals, lessen the number of juvenile offenders, diminish the expenses of our courts and prisons, we must make ample provision for the education of our children.

It is seldom that we find an educated man in the poor-house; the records of every prison, in the civilized world, will show that a very large majority of those who have been incarcerated, are uneducated. Ignorance and crime, are closely connected, and always go hand in hand; hence the necessity of education to the rising generation, as a security to society, against vice and crime.

As a question of economy, it is better and cheaper for the State to pay for the education of a youth, than to defray the expense of his conviction in courts, and of supporting him in prison, for a series of years afterwards.

California, with all her enlightened and educated people, is far behind some of the despotic and monarchical governments, in her system of education. In Saxony, Prussia, Austria, and some other of the European States, every parent and guardian is required by law, to send his child to School. Massachusetts has tried the working of this new system, and it has proved effectual; shall our State be behind her?

California is a progressive State, and her citizens have no right to do wrong, and perpetuate ignorance.

The public health is the supreme law, and will not our Legislature make such enactments, as shall compel parents and guardians to send their children to School? economically, socially, and morally, the State has a very great interest in the education of the youth, and to my mind it is far more important than any other one thing, to which we, as a people, can turn our attention. Education is the goddess of art and science, the key to all knowledge and understanding, and upon a practical system of education, it is believed, depends the perpetuity of our institutions, and our character among the States of this confederacy.

Respectfully submitted,

GROVE K. GODFREY,
Sup't of Public Schools of Shasta County.

SIERRA COUNTY.

JOSEPH R. PLUNKETT.....Supintendent.

Attendance at School.—The number of children entitled to attend, is four hundred and fifty-nine; whole number attending, one hundred and twenty-seven; average attendance, one hundred and twenty-nine. Notwithstanding this disparity, I know of none in the county, having the guardianship of children, and access, who do not send their children to some school. The desire to do so is universal; but families situated scarcely one hundred yards from the School-House, may be as practically isolated from it, as if they dwelt twenty miles off; swollen streams, precipitous mountains, impassable snows, and distance from the School-House, are the principal causes of non-attendance; (the other, the supervision of the Superintendent will remedy,) added to which, the population of the mining regions is largely migratory; "prospects" fail—the "lead" gives out—or belief in the better "paying" qualities of another locality, and the family moves. Considerations of educational advantages, strong though they may be, give way to the desire of wealth, or the necessity for bread. Whatever of evil the search for gold entails, falls heavily upon the young in the mountains. But the remedy is being found, in the gradually increasing permanency of our population; and one of the principal causes of the permanent aggregation of families into communities, is, assuredly, the strong desire of the people to live where an opportunity may be offered them of educating their children—even at the sacrifice of alluring prospects elsewhere.

Examinations, etc.—In these particulars, the Public Schools have been badly neglected. Chips' Flat District, reports that parents visit frequently, but the reverse is the reply from all the others.

How Trustees perform their Duties.—Generally with great laxity; though I might mention some notable exceptions, in a few of them, whose "reports" and official letters, betray sad illiteracy, yet, whose native good sense, energy, and promptitude, in the discharge of their duties, place them high in point of usefulness, and far in advance of those from whom much might be expected. *It is my impression*, which, however, remains to be tested by coming time, that the fault lies principally in the County Superintendent; that, if he courteously, yet clearly and succinctly points out to the Trustees their duties, and the necessity for their performance, there will be but little cause for complaint.

I am but recently elected to the office of Superintendent; the "suggestions" asked for, must, I submit, to be serviceable to the cause of education, be deduced from experience in the practical working of the School system; that experience, it is scarcely possible, a new incumbent of the office can possess.

JOSEPH R. PLUNKETT,
Sup't of Public Schools of Sierra County.

object can only be attained by making the Schools free—financially as well as otherwise.

How Trustees perform their Duties.—The Trustees of the two Schools in this county have shown a praiseworthy degree of diligence and attention to the interests of their Schools, and have visited them in their capacity, seeming to take all due and proper interest in the welfare of their charge.

Examinations, etc.—Parents have very much neglected the better interests of their children in this regard—no visits in a parental capacity have transpired during the year just passed. There seems to be a general apathy here in point of education, which renders it extremely difficult to keep up an interest in the pupils, and exceedingly discouraging on the part of the Teacher. Exhibitions have been given on May day, but these affairs are but lame and impotent apologies for that lively interest which could be so easily shown by the attention of the adult members of society. An examination has transpired, but the coldness of its reception by the people, has shown the fallacy of attempting this as a means of awakening an interest. The Teacher has been compelled to fathom his own resources, to furnish variety and inducement to the opening mind of the scholars, and has been partially successful, at least, as may be inferred by the comparatively high average attendance.

The School at Weaverville has been kept open during the whole year, vacation time excepted. Money raised by some source, is the means which I can suggest, to continue the Schools longer than heretofore. Since it seems very difficult to raise that necessary agent from the parents of the children, it must be looked for from taxation and legislation.

Improvements needed.—Apparatus and libraries, are a great auxiliary to the Schools, and should be furnished by all means; but how to come by this, is the question. They cost much, and people are unwilling to devote the fund devoted to this purpose, is altogether insufficient from any cause, and these auxiliaries, must either be furnished at the expense of the philanthropic Teacher, or not procured at all. I would suggest, that this matter be called to the attention of yourself and others, and that the views be drawn out, that will ameliorate the condition of School matters in this regard.

General remarks upon Education.—By a comparison of last years, with this year's report, it will be seen that one School District has been added to our county list of Schools. The number of children between four and eighteen years, has increased thirty-three,—eight boys and twenty-five girls—exclusive of those who have left the county, and one that died. The number under four has increased sixty-one; and children of all ages, born in this county last year, ninety-two; the increase in orphan children, forty over last year, may be accounted for, in an imperfect canvass at that particular point, by the Marshal of last year. There is not as far as heard from, a single deaf and dumb person in the county. Our number of Teachers has increased one over last year.

The School at Weaverville is in a prosperous condition, and is gradually improving, notwithstanding it lacks the fostering interest of the people, who seem studiously to have avoided visiting, or in any way exhibiting their concern, for the welfare of this branch of our industry. If a State rivalry could be instituted, and suitable prizes be awarded, to the Schools as exhibit the greatest improvement, or furnish the best scholars in any of the common branches, perhaps local pride might awaken in our societies, that would lead to emulation, on the part not only

of the Schools, and Teachers, but of the parents and citizens generally. In our remote regions of the north, far away from the center of literary commerce, we lack the means of availing ourselves, of the lights which are annually scintillating in the firmament of knowledge, and we require an uncommon impetus, to lead us onward in this branch of our country's prosperity; greater at least than that required at a point nearer to the center of learning. If those having authority and ability, would visit and rouse up the lethargy of the people, a "revival" on education might be the happy consequence.

Many young men in our midst here since an early day, have reached manhood, which precludes them from the enjoyment of our Public Schools, from the enticements of the bar-room, billiard-room, and even the gaming table; it is almost impossible to induce them, to reach forward to the means of education presented to them, feeling the want as they must do, they still surrender themselves to these useless pastimes, and grow up in ignorance, or still worse, eventually fill our country with vagabonds, or our jails with criminals.

M. RUCH,

Sup't of Public Schools, of Trinity County.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

B. A. MARDIS.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—During the time the Schools have been opened in this county, the greater portion of the children, living within a convenient distance, attend them. Such as do not, are prevented, either by being at too great a distance, or by being compelled to work to earn a livelihood for themselves or parents. Some of our districts are very remote, extending for ten miles or more; and several of the scholars walk to five miles daily to School. The irregularity of attendance in the Schools enrolled, is caused mainly by sickness of themselves or parents. The Schools are not graded, because the population, in no one district, is sufficient to support, or to fill, a primary, a secondary, and a grammar school, separately.

Examinations.—Public examinations should be held every six months, and an exhibition of elocution once a year. The parents will attend in order to see how their own children acquit themselves, and in this way become interested in the School. Visits, by parents and Trustees, as often as convenient, are solicited by the Teachers, and have been quite frequent.

The Trustees of the Sonora School, have deemed it advisable to keep the School, thus far, only the three months prescribed by law, so as to save their funds for the erection of an attractive School-House. This they have accomplished, and henceforth they can keep the School open as a permanent school, much longer. The scholars have not suffered, as there were no private Schools, and nearly all could afford to pay. Now, that time has elapsed, and men are poor; they have a School-House for their children, and better instruction than the private Schools could furnish. The Trustees, seeing the advantage of this plan, are about to pursue the same course.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—In some of the districts, a special tax has been asked for. In others, subscription papers have been

circulated. Others have resorted to the rate-bill, while others have relied solely upon the apportionment, and have kept the School free School, only so long as the funds lasted, leaving the scholars to attend private Schools, during the remainder of the year. The Trustees of the Sonora School, have received two benefits within the year: one by exhibition, by some of the citizens, musicians, etc., with recitations by the children; the other by the proprietor of a panorama. They object to the rate-bill, because it appears to offer a premium to those children who are away the most time during the month, instead of encouraging regular attendance. Again, it is impossible to collect such numerous accounts, from a floating population, such as is found in all mining regions, without paying as much for collection as the bills amount to. Moreover, there are always some children too poor to pay anything, and collect from others, and not from them, creates odious distinctions, incompatible with the Common School system. No child ought to be ashamed to feel, even in this trifling way, that he is poor, or distinguished from the rest, as a charity scholar.

How Trustees perform their Duties.—The best mode of securing the attendance of Trustees, is to urge the parents (in the advertisement calling for the election of Trustees) to select such as have children to be educated, or who have manifested an interest in education.

Improvements Needed.—The School Law can be beneficially changed, as to abolish rate bills, and allow the Trustees to collect one dollar for each scholar, such other sum as may be necessary, per month, from each scholar in advance. During the three months, the Schools should be entirely free of all; after that, if there are funds in the treasury, let the Schools remain under the control of the Trustees, with power to collect in advance from each scholar, so much as may be necessary to sustain the Schools. This gives the Trustees control of the Teacher, enables them to charge for the School, and to admit such scholars free as may be known by them to be really too poor to pay.

General Remarks upon Education.—I consider it of the first importance to have a large, commodious, comfortable, and attractive School building, with shrubbery and evergreen trees around it. It should be a building as will command the admiration of the scholars and of the citizens generally. The play-ground should also be better than can be found in any other part of the town. These two things will secure attendance by the children, quite as much as any other appliances outside the School room. Then the room should be ornamented with maps, globes, grammars, etc.

The teachers should be instructed to give popular lectures on the attractive sciences, such as chemistry, astronomy, philosophy, etc.

In a School, so conducted, and with such a building, the parents and citizens will feel a pride, and they will contribute by subscription to make up any deficiency in the fund necessary to sustain such a School.

It will be a matter of pride, also, to be a Trustee of such a School, and this will help materially to secure efficiency on the part of the Trustees.

The term *Common School*, to the minds of some, implies that the School is inferior, or common. Hence, and everything connected with it is inferior, or common. Hence, the School feels no interest. This impression is gradually worn away, if the building, its furniture, and its surroundings, are superior to those belonging to any Private School. The Public School then becomes an institution exhibited to every stranger visiting the place, and the Teacher, by those marks of attention from the citizens and from strangers, is elevated in the estimation of the pupils.

Education should be made *attractive*. Discipline without the whip—instruction without repulsion—thorough education on the part of the teacher, with a faculty for imparting to others—these will secure success everywhere.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours,

B. A. MARDIS,

Superintendent of Public Schools, of Tuolumne County.

YOLO COUNTY.

HENRY GADDIS.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—A thin population, a want of money, added to a want of proper interest on the part of parents, prevents the attendance at some of our Schools, yet I think the reports will show an improvement over last year. Energetic Teachers, as well as Trustees, can do much in this respect.

Our Schools are not graded, because there would not be a sufficient number of pupils in each grade to justify it; but there is a constant and increasing demand for Teachers of higher attainments, and in some of our best Schools the Primary, Grammar, and Intermediate, studies are combined. Many of our pupils are qualified to advance into the higher grades, and the Trustees in several of the districts contemplate a graduation of the Schools as soon as circumstances will permit.

Teachers.—We have seven first class Teachers, and four that will rank as second class. There are none over thirty-two years of age, and the youngest is twenty-two years. Their experience ranges from three months to seven years. There are not many who intend to make teaching a permanent profession. In answer to this question all of our best Teachers say, "Yes, for a while," or until some better or more lucrative vocation presents itself.

Examinations, etc.—During the past year there has been a greatly increased interest manifested in the Schools of this county. A May-day picnic was held at Cacheville, which was attended by several hundred people, who were highly gratified with the zeal, tact, and energy, of the Teachers, and saw much to admire in the exercises of the pupils, many of whom acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to themselves and their instructors. Examinations have been held in several of the Schools, and visits by parents and Trustees are more frequent than formerly. Teachers, as well as students, are thus encouraged and stimulated to greater exertion when they know that their labors are appreciated.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—The State apportionment for the year has amounted to one thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty cents; the County Fund from all sources, two thousand five hundred and eighty-seven dollars and seventy-eight cents; the District Fund, four thousand and twenty-five dollars and fifty-eight cents. Disbursements for the year, two, four, five, nine, ten, and eleven, have used all the funds to their credit, in addition to the amount raised by subscription. The State Funds have been insufficient to defray the entire expense in any district of the county.

It will be seen, by reference to the table, that the aggregate expenditure of the county, for School purposes, have been more than double the amount of Public Funds during the past year. There has been expended for building purposes alone.

Two new districts have been formed during the past year, viz: Grand Island, from parts of Districts Nos. two and five; and Merritt, from the Township of that name, in which the Schools have been entirely supported by private patronage.

How Trustees perform their Duties.—The Trustees, in most of the districts, have been prompt and faithful in the discharge of their duties, considering that they receive no compensation, and have often exhibited their zeal by a correspondence with this office in relation to School affairs. All of them cannot spare much time, but some have made great personal sacrifices for this object. There is plenty of room for them yet to display their energy in the promotion of this great work. The Trustees of Yolo City, Buchanan, Cottonwood, and Prairie Districts deserve a special notice for their fidelity. There has been but one instance of gross negligence.

Improvements Needed.—The act of April 26th, 1858, is a dead letter, so far as this County is concerned—no advantage has been, or is likely to be, derived from it. I would, therefore, recommend its repeal, and a twenty or twenty-five cent tax substituted. Little revenue is likely to accrue to the County Fund from the operation of the present Estray Law. The Trustees in some of the Districts have suggested an amendment to the act of March 3d, 1853, so as to allow settlers to obtain their lands at the minimum price, and thus facilitate the sale of those lands, without compelling settlers to compete with persons of capital. I think the School Law should be so amended as to require a uniformity of books. In many cases, the multiplicity of School Books, renders it impossible for the Teacher to classify the children properly.

I think, likewise, that a rate bill should be as legal as any other debt.

General Remarks upon Education.—There is, perhaps, no subject more deeply impressed upon the minds of the American people, than that of the instruction of their youth. From the settlement of Jamestown and Plymouth to the present time, it has formed a prominent feature in our history. We are, in a great measure, indebted to it for the enviable position that we at present occupy among the powers of the earth. As a people, and as individuals, we have been, and are, willing to sacrifice much for this purpose. None of the political questions of the day demand greater consideration, but unfortunately for our young and glorious State, other matters of comparatively minor importance have engrossed the attention of those upon whom this duty should have devolved. Growth and immediate pecuniary results are not supposed to be derived from it. "There is not much gold in the bowels of Parnassus." Sordid considerations are thus allowed to interpose. It is true, that a commencement has been made, and perhaps, under all the circumstances attending the settlement of this State, we should not complain of what has not been done when so many evidences are given on every side of a desire to promote this great blessing. Our population is becoming more assimilated and blended, more fixed and permanent, and homes are being established. Let us then demand from our Legislators every proper facility for promoting the cause of education. If we examine the history of our country, filled as it is with great achievements, we will discover the wisdom of our Fathers, in making Common Schools the basis for the support of our democratic institutions.

When the institutions of a nation depend upon the virtue and intelligence of its citizens, and, when all offices of honor and trust are open to merit, it becomes the imperative duty of the government to provide for the moral and intellectual improvement of the rising generation. To the State, then, we look for legislative and pecuniary assistance, to the parent, for the moral training of the child, and to the Teacher, for the development of his intellectual powers; all should act in concert; but sometimes this is not the case; people too frequently look upon Teachers as *endurable evils*, whose talents and labors of anxiety, must subserve their caprices, and pupils are allowed to judge of the capacity of their Teachers. This feeling is wrong and interferes greatly with the prosperity of a School.

Pupils should be taught that they go to School to learn and not to judge, and the Teacher should be allowed to judge of the capabilities of the children, for unless this is done little material advantage can be expected from his labors. I am gratified to be able to say, that the race of vagrant and itinerant Teachers has become nearly extinct in this county. A majority of those at present engaged in teaching are employed permanently, and will compare favorably with ladies and gentlemen of the same profession in other parts of the State. The publication of your "Commentaries on the School Law," has done much good in this respect, as well as in many others. I do not know that I can communicate anything more that would be of much interest to you in connection with this subject, and therefore conclude these disjointed remarks, with assurances of the highest consideration and esteem, of

Yours, very respectfully,

HENRY GADDIS,
Superintendent of Public Schools of Yolo County.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

FOR

THE YEAR 1859.

CHARLES T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

ANNUAL REPORT.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, Dec. 15th, A. D. 1859. }

To His Excellency,

JOHN B. WELLER,

Governor of the State of California :

Sir:—I have the honor to transmit to you my Second Annual Report, together with a transcript of my "official docket" for the present year. The docket is large, embracing many cases of importance, but only contains those which were tried in the Supreme Court.

I have also, during this year, appeared in other courts, when proceedings were instituted in which the State was either directly or indirectly interested. As this, however, was extra-official labor, not required by law, I have not recorded these partially litigated cases in the docket.

The official correspondence of this office has greatly increased of late, and is too voluminous for a report like this.

I have not received any communications this year from District Attorneys making reports or recommendations, and it is useless for me to demand such until the law with regard to their duties is so amended as to attach a penalty on neglect by them to comply with a demand from this office.

I am required, by law, to "make such suggestions as shall appear calculated to improve the laws of this State." Heretofore, the effect produced by an observance of this provision as a correction for statutory defects has been inconsiderable.

Of the suggestions made in my former Annual Report but few received the requisite attention from the Legislature, and I find, upon examination, that the recommendations of my predecessors have met with much the same fate.

It is a misfortune that the greater part of the session of our Legislature has been consumed in special legislation.

The public weal, and our embarrassed financial condition, imperatively demand that subjects of mere petty legislation be excluded from the con-

sideration of our law-makers, and be confined to the particular departments to which they more properly belong.

A change for the better can be attained by a strict observance of, and adherence to, that provision of the law creating a Board of Examiners, which prohibits the Legislature from considering any claim against the State which has not been first presented to, and acted upon by, the Board; by the passage of a law authorizing the courts to change the names of persons making application therefor; by an act to provide for the location of county seats by Boards of Supervisors; and by the rejection of any scheme of private speculation.

There are other sources of the evil complained of, but I have enumerated those which most injuriously affect our State legislation.

In my last Annual Report I suggested the passage of the following laws:

An act to amend the act concerning crimes and punishments so as to make the unlawful use or conversion, by a clerk, bailee, or other person acting in a judiciary or confidential capacity, of money, goods, or chattels intrusted to him as such bailee, a larceny.

An act as to the competency of witnesses in criminal cases.

An act for the better observance of the Christian Sabbath. And an act relating to executions in civil cases.

I beg leave to refer to that report, and, for the reasons therein given, to resuggest the passage of the acts enumerated.

I also desire to reiterate the suggestions then offered in reference to the revenue and land laws of this State, and to say that defects as great now exist in those laws as then.

I would recommend the passage of an act making it criminal to send or bear a challenge to fight a duel. And, also, that section forty-three of the act concerning crimes and punishments be so amended as to make the publisher of a newspaper criminally liable for all reproachful or contemptuous language toward or concerning another for not fighting a duel, or for not sending, or accepting, or bearing a challenge, which may appear in his paper.

A false sense of honor, engendered by what is supposed to be public opinion, and which, in turn, is greatly influenced by the public press, has done more toward confirming the pernicious practise of dueling, prevailing in our State to such an alarming extent, than all else beside.

So long as the public hold it dishonorable to decline a challenge, to fight, or to decline sending a challenge for personal insult, dueling will be practised. The public will so esteem it as long as newspapers are licensed to publish the offensive cards of one man against another, or their own comments tending to degrade, bring into contempt or ridicule one who has refused to resort to the "code of honor."

Section 376 of the criminal practice act declares that "upon a trial for having, with intent to cheat or defraud another designedly, by any false pretense, obtained the signature of any person to a written instrument, or having obtained from any person any money, personal property or valuable thing, no evidence shall be admitted of a false pretense expressed in language and unaccompanied by a false token or writing, unless the pretense or some note or memorandum thereof be in writing, either subscribed by, or in the handwriting of, the defendant."

This section should be entirely expunged from the statute or greatly modified. As it now stands, the most gross, false, and fraudulent representations, can be made under such circumstances as to deceive the most

vigilant; and yet, unless such representations are accompanied by a false token or writing, no offense has been committed. We hear daily complaints against the inefficacy of this law, and justly so.

The law concerning punishments is, in some respects, very uncertain, and should be perfected. The effect of an escape or appeal upon the original judgment is not clearly defined. I would, therefore, recommend that a sentence of confinement in prison commence at the date of incarceration, and that the full period of the judgment be filled, without counting the time a party may be at large by escape.

Section seven of the act concerning the office of Controller of State declares that "he (the Controller) shall direct prosecutions, in the name of the State, for all official delinquencies in relation to the assessment, collection, and payment of the revenue, against all persons who, by any means, become possessed of public money or property, and fail to pay over or deliver the same, and against all debtors of the State."

The Controller is not presumed to be a lawyer by profession, and it would seem proper that the power contained in the section quoted should be transferred to the law department of the government.

I, therefore, suggest whether it would not be prudent to require each State officer to report to the Attorney-General all supposed delinquencies and liabilities to the State which may come within his knowledge, and to authorize the latter to institute suits in such of the cases so reported as he may deem necessary. My attention has been especially called to this subject by a recent occurrence.

An ex-District Judge, under one construction of the Constitution, was indebted to the State some three or four hundred dollars for money overdrawn upon his salary, while, under a different construction, there was due him seven or eight thousand dollars. As no law has been passed authorizing suits to be brought against the State, the claimant was compelled to resort to the Legislature, through the Board of Examiners, unless suit should be brought against him for the sum claimed to have been overdrawn, in which event he could plead his demand as an offset, and recover judgment over, provided the court agreed with him in his construction of the Constitution.

No lawyer would have instituted such a suit under the circumstances. But the Controller did, and I learn that a judgment was obtained against the State for about eight thousand dollars.

In this connection I will also suggest the propriety of a law authorizing the Attorney-General to institute all suits, in behalf of the State, for the recovery of property or the assertion of her rights that may become necessary. It is a mooted question whether any suit can be brought in the name of the State by any one unless expressly authorized by the Legislature to do so. The subject is now before the Supreme Court in the "State Prison case," so called, but it may not be disposed of in time for legislative action at the next session.

The act "concerning the office of County Assessor" fixes the term of that office at one year, while the act "concerning offices" declares that County Assessors shall be elected at the general election of 1851, and every two years thereafter.

In consequence of the repugnance of these two acts, disputes have arisen in some counties between claimants to the office of Assessor, and the Legislature should settle the question in future by amending the first named act so as to make it conform to the latter.

Our insolvent law should be so amended as to require the party asking relief under the act, to serve, personally or through mail, upon each of his

creditors, notice of his intention to make such application. All the notice now required is a publication for thirty days in a newspaper published in the county in which the application is made, or, if there is no paper published there, then in the nearest county thereto in which a newspaper is published. The consequence is, that persons becoming involved in one portion of the State may remove to another, acquire a residence there, make their application for a discharge, publish notice of the application in a paper of limited circulation, and procure a discharge before their creditors have the slightest intimation of the commencement of the proceeding.

The case stated is not a hypothetical one, but of frequent occurrence.

I would suggest, for the protection of clergymen, and others who are authorized to perform the ceremony of marriage in this State, that the law regulating marriages be so amended as to authorize them to administer an oath to the parties desiring to be united in the holy bonds, and their attendants, concerning the respective ages of such parties; and, if it should appear upon examination of the parties or their attendants, that they (the parties) are of lawful age, then the clergyman, or other person performing the ceremony, to be exempt from the penalty attached to joining persons in marriage who are under age, even though the parties might not be of the age represented upon the examination. As a matter of course, the pains and penalties of perjury should be attached to a false oath made under the circumstances suggested.

The law spoken of, which is now upon the statute book, makes it an offense to unite in marriage persons under age, without regard to the fact whether the individual celebrating the nuptials is cognizant of the disability. In other words, an *act* is declared criminal which wants the important accompaniment of *intent*. Clergymen who have been deceived by appearances and the representation of parties, have, with good reason, complained of this law.

The propriety of appointing a commission of persons, learned in the law, to prepare a code of laws for this State is beginning to be discussed.

I am inclined to the opinion that wisdom dictates such action. I think it the only mode of approaching the greatest perfection in a system of laws of which the human mind is capable.

Should you think proper to direct the attention of the Legislature to this subject, and should they receive it favorably, then I suggest the proper course would be to appoint a commission and require them to report the result of their labors to the succeeding Legislature.

After pursuing this course the duties of the incoming Legislature would be so abridged that, upon the passage of a few general laws now urgently required, they might fix an early day for adjournment, and thus save a large sum of money to the public treasury.

In conclusion, allow me to express my willingness to afford any further information relative to this department that the Legislature may require.

I am, respectfully, your ob't serv't,

THOS. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

TRANSCRIPT OF DOCKET.

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DOCKET FOR 1859.

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted.	Character of Cause—Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Claim.	Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.
The People <i>v.</i> Ah Fong...	County of San Francisco—Court of Sessions.	Criminal prosecution for a felony.	By indictment for gambling.	Judgment rendered, overruling demurrer to indictment.	Judgment affirmed and appeal dismissed.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> Thos. H. Williams, Attorney-General <i>v.</i> Green S. Martin.	County of Tuolumne—District Court, Fifth Judicial District.	Civil proceeding to try respondent's right to the office of County Judge.	By information in nature of a quo warranto, and praying the ouster of respondent from office.	Judgment dismissing complaint of relator, with costs to respondent.	Judgment affirmed.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> <i>v.</i> Burbank.	County of San Francisco—District Court, Twelfth Judicial District.	Civil proceeding to try respondent's right to the office of District Judge of the Fourth Judicial District.	By quo warranto, to ouster respondent from office, and for decree declaring J. S. Hager legally entitled thereto.	Judgment for respondent, Burbank.	Judgment reversed, and ordered to be entered for appellant.
The People <i>v.</i> Ah Fong.	County of Mariposa—District Court, Thirteenth Judicial District.	Criminal prosecution for a felony.	By indictment for murder.	Judgment of death rendered.	Judgment reversed, and cause remanded for a new trial.
The People <i>v.</i> Julien Ramirez.	County of San Joaquin—Court of Sessions.	Criminal prosecution for a felony.	By indictment for grand larceny.	Judgment of imprisonment in State Prison for the term of two years.	Judgment reversed, and cause remanded.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> <i>v.</i> <i>People v. Williams, Attorney-General v. Green S. Martin.</i>	County of El Paso—District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.	Civil proceeding to vacate an order of the Board.	By certiorari to review an order of the Board, and by Auditor General's return.	Judgment declaring void and enjoining the County Auditor from enforcing the same.	Judgment affirmed.
The People <i>v.</i> John G. Williams.	County of El Paso—District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.	Civil proceeding on certificate of recognition.	By indictment for grand larceny.	Judgment of imprisonment for three years in State Prison.	Judgment reversed, and cause remanded.
The People <i>v.</i> Valliell.	County of Nevada, Fourteenth Judicial District—change of venue to county of El Paso, Tenth Judicial District.	Criminal prosecution for a felony.	By indictment for murder.	Verdict of murder in second degree, and judgment of imprisonment for ten years in State Prison, at hard labor.	Judgment affirmed.
The People <i>v.</i> John Scott, John Wright, et al.	County of Sacramento—Court of Sessions.	Criminal prosecution for a felony.	By indictment for robbery.	Judgment that defendant, John Wright, be imprisoned eight years in the State Prison.	Judgment reversed, and cause remanded.
The People <i>v.</i> L. D. Miller.	County of Amador—District Court, Fifth Judicial District.	Criminal prosecution for a felony.	By indictment for murder.	Conviction for manslaughter, and judgment of six months' imprisonment in State Prison.	Judgment reversed.
The People <i>v.</i> Feliciano Urias.	County of Contra Costa—Court of Sessions.	Criminal prosecution for a felony.	By indictment for "an assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill."	Judgment of imprisonment for five years in State Prison.	Judgment reversed, and cause remanded for further proceedings.
The State of California <i>v.</i> Wells, Fargo & Co.	County of San Francisco—District Court, Twelfth Judicial District.	Civil proceeding for restitution of State Bonds.	By suit for replevy of State Bonds, of the amount of \$25,000.	Judgment, on demurrer, for defendants, with costs.	
The People <i>v.</i> Robert Muzzy.	County of Trinity—Court of Sessions.	Criminal prosecution for a felony.	By indictment for an "attempt to commit an incestuous marriage."	Judgment of imprisonment for one year in the State Prison.	Judgment reversed, and cause remanded.
The People <i>v.</i> Miguel Marquez.	County of Alameda—District Court, Third Judicial District.	Criminal prosecution for a felony.	By indictment for murder.	Judgment of death.	

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Title of Cause.	In what County, District, and Court instituted.	Character of Cause—Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Crime.	Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.
The State of California <i>vs.</i> Robt. C. Rogers, Administrator	County of San Francisco—District Court, Fourth Judicial District.....	Civil action, on information of Attorney-General, to try the right of property claimed to have been cheated	In nature of an Inquest of office, on estates of David Morgan and Isaac Leveck, and requiring the tenants to show cause, etc.	Judgment for defendant.....	Judgment affirmed.
Cloud <i>v.</i> El Dorado County	County of El Dorado—District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.....	Civil action of ejectment.....	By suit to recover the court house and grounds, belonging to the County, and for rents and profits.	Judgment for defendant.....	Judgment affirmed.
The State of California <i>vs.</i> The City and County of San Francisco.....	County of San Francisco—District Court, Fourth Judicial District.....	Civil proceeding to try the right of property.....	By suit of ejectment to recover possession of lot No. 118, (as per official maps) and for \$500 damages	Judgment for defendants.....	Judgment affirmed.
The People <i>v.</i> John Reynolds	County of San Francisco—District Court, Fourth Judicial District.....	Criminal prosecution for a felony.....	By indictment for murder.	Verdict for murder in second degree, and judgment of imprisonment in State Prison for life.....	.....
The People <i>ex rel.</i> H. S. Brown <i>v.</i> Orrin Bailey	County of San Francisco—District Court, Twelfth Judicial District.....	Civil proceeding to try respondent's right to the office of Justice of the Peace for second district of first township	By information, praying judgment of ouster of respondent from office..	Judgment for respondent.....	.....
The People <i>ex rel.</i> David Jacks <i>v.</i> Thomas W. Day, County Treasurer.....	County of Monterey—County Court.....	Civil proceeding to enforce payment of money by one who held bonds of the county	By mandamus to compel County Treasurer to pay money into the State Fund of the County.....	Judgment of peremptory writ against respondent, Day .....	.....
The People <i>ex rel.</i> Albert Brown <i>v.</i> John H. Brown	County of Santa Barbara—District Court, Second Judicial District.....	Civil proceeding to compel respondent to pay money into the State Fund	By petition for mandamus to enforce the payment of money into the State Fund	Order denying the petition of complainant.....	Judgment affirmed.

The People <i>v.</i> Narciso Berryman	County of Napa—Court of Sessions.....	Criminal prosecution for a felony.....	By indictment for grand larceny.....	Judgment of imprisonment for three years in State Prison.....	Appeal dismissed.
The People <i>v.</i> Jacob T. Ely	County of San Joaquin—District Court, Fifth Judicial District.....	Criminal prosecution for a felony.....	By indictment for murder.	Judgment of death.....	Judgment affirmed, and Court ordered to carry sentence into execution
The People <i>v.</i> John W. Ball	County of Sonoma—Court of Sessions.....	Criminal prosecution for a felony.....	By indictment for grand larceny.....	Judgment of imprisonment for two years in State Prison.....	Judgment reversed.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> Edward H. Palmer <i>v.</i> C. E. Woodbury	County of San Francisco—District Court, Twelfth Judicial District.....	Civil proceeding to try the right of respondent to the franchise of pilot.....	On information by the Attorney-General to ouster respondent from office..	Judgment for respondent with costs.....	Judgment reversed.
The People <i>v.</i> Thomas Elder	County of Plumas—District Court, Seventeenth Judicial District.....	Criminal prosecution for a felony.....	By indictment for murder.	Judgment of death.....	Judgment affirmed.
The People <i>v.</i> John Jenkins	County of Plumas—District Court, Seventeenth Judicial District.....	Criminal prosecution for a felony.....	By indictment for murder.	Judgment of death.....	Judgment affirmed.
The People <i>v.</i> J. P. O'Hara	County of Sacramento—Court of Sessions.....	Criminal prosecution for a felony.....	By indictment for robbery.	Judgment of imprisonment for eight years in State Prison.....	Judgment reversed.
The People <i>v.</i> Alex. Griffin	County of Nevada—District Court, Fourteenth Judicial District.....	Criminal prosecution for a felony.....	By indictment for murder.	Verdict of murder in second degree, and judgment of imprisonment for fifteen years in State Prison	Appeal dismissed..
The People <i>v.</i> Hubert Keenan	County of Butte—District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District.....	Criminal prosecution for a felony.....	By indictment for murder.	Judgment of death.....	Judgment reversed, and cause remanded.....
The People <i>v.</i> George Sellers	County of Placer—Court of Sessions.....	Criminal prosecution for a felony.....	By indictment for gambling.....	Judgment overruling demurrer to indictment.....	Judgment affirmed.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> Thomas H. Williams, Attorney-General <i>v.</i> H. N. Squires	County of Calaveras—District Court, Sixteenth Judicial District.....	Civil proceeding to test the right to collect taxes.....	By information to test the right of a Collector to collect county taxes.....	Judgment for respondent.	Judgment affirmed.

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DOCKET--Continued.

Title of Cause.	In what County, District, and Court instituted.	Character of Cause--Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Crime.	Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.
The People v. Henry Wapner	County of San Francisco--District Court, Fourth Judicial District.	Criminal prosecution for a felony.	By indictment for murder.	Judgment of death.	.....
The People v. George F. Wyman	County of San Mateo--District Court, Twelfth Judicial District.	Criminal prosecution for a felony.	By indictment for murder.	Verdict of manslaughter, and judgment of imprisonment in State Prison for one year.	.....
The People v. Frank A. Carabin	County of Shasta--Court of Sessions.	Criminal prosecution for a felony.	By indictment for grand larceny.	Judgment of imprisonment for three years and six months in State Prison.	.....
The People v. Robt. Beatty	County of San Francisco--Court of Sessions.	Criminal prosecution for a felony.	By indictment for "dealing a banking game."	Judgment of imprisonment for three years in State Prison, and a fine of five hundred dollars.	.....
The People v. Damos Berryessa	County of Napa--Court of Sessions.	Criminal prosecution for a felony.	By indictment for grand larceny.	Judgment of imprisonment for three years in State Prison.	Appeal dismissed.
The People ex rel. R. S. Westbrook v. Rosborough	County of Siskiyou--District Court, Ninth Judicial District.	Civil proceeding to enforce relator's right to office.	By information to oust respondent and declare relator entitled to the office of County Judge.	Judgment for respondent with costs.	Judgment affirmed.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
FOR
THE YEAR 1859.

CHAS. T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

ANNUAL REPORT.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
December 15th, 1859.

To His Excellency,

JOHN B. WELLER,

Governor of the State of California:

SIR:—In obedience to the requirements of the laws of this State, I beg leave to submit the following report of the transactions of this office for the year ending December 15th, 1859, and of the present condition of the State Library.

I have availed myself of the privilege allowed me by law and Concurrent Resolution No. 3, passed January 11th, 1859, and presented, on behalf of this State, to each of the public libraries in this State, within my knowledge, a full set of the Journals, Appendices, and Debates in the Constitutional Convention; also, to different libraries and public institutions in the Atlantic States and Great Britain.

On the 24th of May last I forwarded, in compliance with the request of the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, to Washington City a complete set of the Statutes, Supreme Court Reports, Journals and Appendices, also, debates in the Constitutional Convention and Wood's Digest for communication to her Britannic Majesty's Government.

On the 25th day of April (six days after the adjournment of the Legislature) the State Printer commenced delivering the statutes of the last session of the Legislature, and, by the 17th day of May, the distribution of them, as required by law, was completed—eleven hundred and twenty-four copies having been forwarded to the County Clerks of the respective counties of this State.

Three hundred copies each, of the ninth, tenth, and eleventh volumes of the Supreme Court Reports have been received from the Reporter and distributed, as required by law.

The Journals and Appendixes of the tenth session, together with the ten hundred copies of the transactions of the State Agricultural Society for the year 1858, have been distributed in accordance with the requirements of the law.

Two hundred copies of the Laws of 1850 and 1851, which were ordered printed in the Spanish language, by the last Legislature, have been received and distributed.

I would recommend that more stringent laws be enacted than those now in force, requiring county officers, receiving laws and reports from the State, to turn them over to their successors in office. Frequent application is made to this office, by county officers, for the statutes and reports of the Supreme Court, they stating that their predecessors in office have failed to turn any over to them.

During the past year there has been added to the State Library, by purchase, twenty-one hundred volumes.

By exchanging with the United States Government, the States, Territories, literary associations, and foreign governments, we are constantly making very valuable additions to the Library.

By direction of the Board of Directors of the Library, I forwarded, on the 4th day of November, twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500), in exchange, to the purchasing agent in New York city, to be expended in purchasing another invoice of books.

Since my last report I have paid into the Library Fund the sum of twenty-three hundred and six dollars and twenty-five cents for fees collected in this office, and I now have on hand, to be paid in at the expiration of the present quarter, the sum of five hundred dollars.

The lease for the premises occupied by the Supreme Court and State Library having expired, I have, in connection with the Judges of the Supreme Court, selected a court room and library rooms on the corner of 2d and J streets, at a saving to the State of \$100 per annum.

The library rooms occupy the first and second stories, and are much more secure from fire than the one now occupied, and are much larger.

The law relative to this office devolves upon the Secretary of State the duty of purchasing stationery, fuel, lights, etc., for the Legislature, Supreme Court, and all public officers residing at the seat of government, and, pursuant to the requirements of the law, I have the stationery of H. Bancroft & Co.

I have also purchased, of Smith & Van Orden, forty tons of coal at twenty-seven dollars per ton, also, ten cords of wood of George McCall at seven dollars and fifty cents per cord, and seventy-five boxes of candles, of Messrs. Sneath & Arnold, at forty-seven and one-half cents per pound.

The entire cost of refitting the Capitol, now in progress, will, when completed, be reported to the Legislature, as required by law.

The transactions of the Board of Examiners, Stamp Commissioners, and State Prison Directors, of all of which Boards the Secretary of State is a member, will be exhibited in separate reports by the different Boards.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

FERRIS FORMAN,

Secretary of State

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE STATE REGISTRAR,

FOR

THE YEAR 1859.

CHARLES T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

ANNUAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE REGISTRAR, }
December 20, 1859. }

To His Excellency,

JOHN B. WELLER,

Governor of the State of California :

In accordance with the provisions of the Law, I herewith transmit a report of the Registration of Marriages, Births, Divorces, Deaths, and Executors, and Administrators, made in my office during the year ending November 30, 1859.

Notwithstanding I have used every exertion, during the past year, to make the provisions of the law generally known, I regret to state that it has been, as the accompanying tabular statements will show, during that time, but partially complied with—thereby depriving the State of the benefits arising from the valuable statistics, which its full and thorough observance would furnish, and failing to remunerate the parties charged with its execution. While I have in no case resorted to harsh or extreme measures to enforce the law, or inflict its penalties, there appears to be an insuperable, if not insurmountable prejudice against its provisions on the part of the people at large. That a regulation so useful in its character—wholesome, and sanitary in its operation and effects, and one upon which the civilized world, dating centuries back, has set an almost universal seal of approval, should meet with this strenuous opposition in one of the most enlightened communities in the world, is a problem beyond my comprehension, and which I leave for others to solve. From the earliest recorded history of the world, from that time, when in the words of the poet, "Adam delved and Eve span"—from the initial marriage, and the first birth, in the bowers of Eden—from the first fratricidal death—from the times we read of in an ancient Report of Registrations, when "Abraham begat Isaac, and Isaac begat Jacob," and so on, to

the end of the chapter, the system of registration embodies the only correct and reliable history of mankind.

OBSERVANCE OF THE LAW.

While the Registration of Marriages, Divorces, Deaths, and Executions and Administrators, has been but partially observed throughout the State, and as the accompanying statement shows, is in a number of counties entirely ignored—that of *Births*, which may be regarded as one of the most important in a legal, if not in a statistical point of view—for I think I am warranted in saying that not more than one family in ten throughout the entire State keep a correct record of this important event—is almost entirely neglected. In making out the accompanying statement of Births, however, justice compels me to say that in numerous instances, foreign-born citizens, who are familiar with the operation and benefits of this regulation in their native country, have not only registered the Births occurring in their families *since the passage of the law*, but also *those previously born in the State*. While this is the case—as a general thing, “Jo. Bowers’ people” are deadly hostile to any other record than that extemporized on the backs of their doors with a piece of chalk!—and with the wandering and nomadic tribes who pitch their tents “here to-day, and there to-morrow,” where Births occur *in the wagon*, that important event is chronicled in a similarly permanent style on the tail-board.

But one case of twins is reported among the past year’s Births, and in this particular, although her record in this department is small, Merced has proved herself the “Banner County.” Inasmuch as the parents of the boys have complimented the State Registrar by giving them his name, he has returned his portion of the registration fee, of fifty cents each, with a hole in the same for his namesakes to cut their teeth on. Long may they live and prosper, and prove an honor and comfort to their parents.

MARRIAGES.

With regard to *Marriages*, which are, in a great majority of instances, solemnized by the Reverend Clergy, who being teachers of the *divine*, are reasonably supposed to be posted in the *secular law*, and to follow the sublime injunction, “render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar’s”—there certainly can be no valid excuse for their continued neglect and frequent attempts to evade, the provisions of this law. There are numerous and honorable exceptions to this rule, as the records will testify, but there are cases, flagrant and disreputable in their character, and disgraceful to the parties, who soil their sacred vestments, and bring odium upon their profession, by engaging in them. A practice has grown up to some extent, among certain of these parties, of keeping *Marriages* secret for a considerable time beyond that specified in the law, for a *consideration*, (?) of course, thereby practicing a disgraceful deceit upon the public, and becoming, in some instances, direct parties to gross frauds upon the community.

In the most enlightened countries of the world, as I have before stated, this system has been in successful operation for centuries, and the most valuable of all the publications of the British Government is the *Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England*, embracing as it does, something like one thousand pages of valuable statistical matter, furnishing a full, true, and perfect transcript of the history of the British realm each year. I have endeavored, unsuccessfully, to procure through the State Department at Washington, and by application to the head of

this Bureau direct, to procure a copy of this valuable document. While upon this portion of the subject, I cannot forbear quoting the following remarks in relation to the registration system, in operation in England and a majority of the British Provinces.

“The value of a good system of registration, pertaining to the population of a country, is indisputable. The system in operation in England, is confessedly the best means of testing the social condition, the progress, or retrogression of the population. It is the barometer, so to speak, of the salubrity, or insalubrity of a season or a locality, the influence of sanitary improvements upon the public health, and even the degree of comfort enjoyed by the people. The report of the Registrar-General is amongst the most valuable and interesting of official documents; its facts furnish food for the statistician; its results furnish lessons which the statesman, the journalist, and the moralist, turn to profitable account. Through this agency, indeed, the efficacy of the domestic legislation of the Imperial Parliament has been most carefully tried; and none consider the varied uses to which the returns are applicable, without being solicitous to witness the introduction of a similar system here.”

When I first entered upon the duties of State Registrar, I procured as full a list of the Clergy of the State as possible, to whom I mailed copies of the law, that they might become fully acquainted with its provisions. Among others, I addressed Archbishop Alemany, and received the following reply:

CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 3, 1858.

DEAR SIR:—I have to acknowledge your favor, dated June fourteenth, with the inclosed circular. A long absence from this place prevented me from sending you a reply at an earlier date. I was somewhat surprised to learn that the clergy under my control are included in the number of those who neglect to forward to the proper quarter, the certificates of the marriages which they celebrate, as I have enjoined on them the necessity of doing so.* I will not fail to renew this injunction, which I trust will be attended to.

I shall always, dear sir, receive with pleasure, any remarks, or suggestions which you may have to make, and shall give to them every attention. Thanking you for the politeness of your letter and circular, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

† JOS. S. ALEMANY,
Archbishop of San Francisco.

EDWIN R. CAMPBELL,
State Registrar.

It gives me pleasure to state here, as upon a former occasion, that the Catholic clergy of California, have so far as my knowledge extends, as a body, fully complied with the requisitions of the law, thereby setting a marked example to their brethren of other denominations, who have knowingly and deliberately persevered in its violation.

* There seems to have been a misconception of my true meaning, on the part of the Bishop, in relation to this fact.

Before leaving this portion of the subject matter of this report, I do not forego giving, in this connection, the following characteristic letter received a few days since from the Recorder of a neighboring county, entirely unrepresented on the registration books—who, however, was chosen at the last annual election:

_____, December 3, 1858.
E. R. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
State Registrar:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of November twenty-fifth came to hand yesterday. No returns of any kind, (excepting marriages,) have been made to the office since the beginning of my term; and none were made previously thereto, at all, in compliance with the Registration Act. People in the County seem indisposed to report, and pay for births, deaths, etc.

In a Cow County, in a dry season, when money is necessarily scarce, people think that when they have paid the midwife and the undertaker, they have done enough for the indispensables. Now, matrimony being rather a luxury, they would, no doubt, feel better disposed to pay, but my predecessor being a preacher himself, and having operated in that line of business considerably, did not comply with the act, as it would have moved a few "scads" from his *rightful spoils*.

As to myself, I have done nothing in your line, further than to record one marriage certificate, for which, I received *nothing*.

Respectfully,
_____, Clerk.

Before leaving the matter of the correspondence of this department, I will state that in addition to a considerable amount of newspaper abuse, as undeserved as it has been uncalled for, but which, near a quarter of a century's connection with the press had accustomed me to—I have received, in reply to polite and courteous official circulars, replies of a directly opposite character, of which the following, selected from my files, with the replies appended, may be taken as a fair sample of the lot:

Mr. E. R. CAMPBELL,
Sacramento:

SACRAMENTO, 4th July, 1858.

SIR:—I am in receipt of a printed circular, with your signature, as "State Registrar," under date of 12 inst., and which came to hand through the post-office, intending, as I suppose, to call my attention to the existence of a law for the registration of *births*, as the newspapers of this city, have of late, truthfully credited me as the father of a child.

As your circular fails to advise me where you are to be found in your official capacity, I adopt the same medium of reply, which notified me of the existing statute.

In response to section first, I beg to say that, the date of birth is June twenty-fourth—locality, Sacramento—the child has no name as yet—sex, male—color, white—names of parents, _____, nativity of the father, _____; mother, _____; parents white. This comprises the list of inquiries and replies, as called for in section first.

In accordance with section fourth, I beg to enclose the sum of fifty cents, in payment of the required fee.

In conclusion, I would add that, in my opinion, the law, like many others, is an unconstitutional humbug—but, so long as it exists a blot upon the statute book, as a law-abiding citizen, I am disposed to contribute my mite towards relieving this impoverished State, and enabling you to avoid any "violation of your oath of office."

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully, Yours,
_____.

SACRAMENTO, July 5, 1858.

Mr. _____,
Sacramento:

SIR:—I am in the receipt of a letter bearing your name, in reply to a printed circular, as you state, with my signature as State Registrar.

You arrived at a correct conclusion, when, as you mention, that you supposed the intention of this circular was to call your attention to the existence of a law for the Registration of *Births*; the newspapers of the city, as you also correctly inform me, having "of late credited you with the birth of a child."

Although my circular may have failed to inform you where I am to be found in my "official capacity," had you fully examined the same you would have learned that your business in this instance, was solely with the Recorder of Sacramento County and not with the State Registrar—the Recorder of the County being required to make the original registration, a duplicate of which he is obliged to certify to me, is entitled to one-third of the fee for that service. I herewith return the amount inclosed, that you may comply with the requirements of the law and avoid the payment of the penalty of "not less than ten or more than one hundred dollars," for its infraction.

While I am rejoiced that you have a male child born to you—for I have ever had a warm side for the babies—God bless them—I trust that it may live and flourish, and that when he arrives at the age of maturity, he will in all respects prove himself a gentleman, and set his paternal parent an example, by returning courteous, and not offensive replies to a polite official document.

As to your charge that the Registration Law "is an unconstitutional humbug," that point has long since been settled by parties who are doubtless as learned in the law, in such case made and provided, as yourself;—your own brother, sir, who I believe has sat upon the bench, and bears the title of Judge, not only voted for, but advocated the passage of this "unconstitutional humbug," and also recommended me to the Governor of the State for the position I hold. His course, at least, convinces me that *there is one gentleman in the family*.

In reply to your insinuation that I am actuated by mercenary motives in the premises, I will merely state, in conclusion, that while I am tenacious of my official "rights, privileges, and immunities," and anxious to secure what legally belongs to me, I am at the same time equally anxious to do the State some service in return, in the preservation and compilation of the statistics pertaining to my department. But while I am essentially sound on the one-third of fifty cents for the registry of every

marriage, birth, etc., to prove to you that I am not so greedy and avaricious in the premises as you imagine, if you will promise me to die soon, I shall not charge you a single cent for recording the event, but will very cheerfully put you down as a dead-head!

Respectfully, Yours,

EDWIN R. CAMPBELL,
State Registrar.

In another case where I had inadvertently sent *two* printed circulars to the putative father of a child, or to use the words of his "illustrated predecessor" in the foregoing, "the newspapers of this city had truthfully credited him as the father of a child!" the aforementioned circulars notifying him of his duties to the State and liabilities to the law, and the last of which was returned with this indorsement, which was certainly couched in language more laconic than chaste,—but of that I leave you and others to judge for yourselves:

EDWIN R. CAMPBELL,
State Registrar:

SIR:—This is the second circular you have sent me within a week. I want to know what the d—l you do it for?

(Signed)

To the foregoing and elegant epistle, I immediately returned the following refined, pointed, and classic reply:

_____, Esq.: SACRAMENTO, _____, 1859.

SIR:—You have this day returned the circular copy of the act passed by the last Legislature, providing for the Registration of Marriages, Births, Divorces, and Deaths, in California, of which it appears I sent you two copies—and you certainly needed them—indorsed with the very pointed query "What the d—l do you do it for?" In reply, I have only to say read section first of said law in relation to the Registration of Births, and 'as soon as _____ will let you' thereafter, go to the office of the Recorder of Sacramento, and register the birth, nativity, parentage, and color of your child, "according to the statute in such case made and provided," or in default thereof I will try and let you know "what the d—l I do it for," and that pretty — quick.

Yours,

EDWIN R. CAMPBELL,
State Registrar.

P. S. You will observe that the penalty for a failure to register a birth within one month after it occurs, is not less than "ten or more than one hundred dollars," which it is in my power to recover under the law. If however you *disown* the aforesaid child, and will bring me convincing proof that you are not its father, I will not press the matter, but as a whole,

would advise you as a friend to go to the office of the County Recorder and make the registration required by the law.

I am very happy to state, in conclusion that he did not multiply words, but went—like a sensible man,—and I am also happy to state that he "multiplies and replenishes," for although he has removed into another County, his family increases—and he has like a good citizen again complied with the requisitions of the Registration Law.

DIVORCES.

With regard to Divorces, while the Clerks of the Courts are allowed by the law to tax the sum of two dollars in the costs of the successful party, for making the registration of the same, while I am of opinion that they in most cases strictly and rigidly perform the *former* duty, from the meager showing made in this department in some of the most populous Counties of the State, where the courts are proverbially most liberal, and allow the largest latitude "in such case made and provided,"—in many cases the memory of the officer charged with the execution of the *latter* duty, utterly fails him at that point, and he entirely forgets this important requisite of the law. It gives me pleasure to state, however, that, as the records will show, Sacramento with other Counties is an honorable exception to this questionable practice.

In some instances, it gives me pleasure to notice that the names of parties to *Divorces* speedily reappear in the accompanying *Marriage* list. If the law is to be continued, I shall not only nourish, cherish, and cultivate, such valuable customers, but might for the encouragement of the practice, be induced to offer a premium in such cases.

The practice pursued in relation to the registration of Divorces is equally applicable to that of Executors and Administrators, a most important feature incorporated in the law at your own suggestion.

DEATHS.

While in many counties of the State there have been no registrations of Deaths whatever—enough has been given to illustrate the class of disease most prevalent upon this coast. While this much is of deep interest to the Medical Man and Physiologist, engaged in the investigation of the type and character of the varied forms of disease prevalent in this region, the imperfect nature of the record mars its value as a matter of reference and public utility. To subserve its purpose, and prove of the value which attaches to the system in other States, the record should be *full, true, and perfect*. A great proportion of our population is, and must—especially in the mountains and mining portions of the State—continue to be, for years to come, to a considerable extent transient, migratory, and unsettled. In those portions of California, how many thousands have given up the ghost, far from kindred and friends, unregistered, save by the pen of that Recording Angel, having charge of the records of "the quick and dead." The newspapers of the State teem with inquiries concerning the long lost, and missing—and it is almost impossible to take up a journal of the day without meeting with the familiar heading, "Information Wanted" of some party, of whom friends have lost all trace; and the very fact of the establishment of the evidence of whose death would be indeed a consolation, compared with the sickening suspense, vibrating upon the pendulous thread of doubt and uncertainty, and that "hope deferred" for the absent wanderer, which truly "maketh the heart sick."

I have received numerous letters from abroad, making inquiries as to deceased and missing parties, which I have regularly filed. The benefit of a full and thorough registration in all such cases would be incalculable, but as I have before remarked, if such registration is not complete, the system is defective, and might be done away with. The only registrations in this department approaching completeness, are those certified from the City and County of San Francisco. Though the Undertakers, and parties having charge of funerals are more particular and attentive to their duties there than in most portions of the State, yet their registrations are not as full and satisfactory as they should be. In other counties, instances have come to my knowledge of the parties upon whom the duty of this registration devolves, charging the fee in their bills for funeral expenses—and if which is of extremely rare occurrence, the item is demurred to—throwing the onus upon the officers charged with the execution of the law—collecting and pocketing the same without making the required record, thereby cheating the dead of their just rights, and robbing the living of their emoluments.

While I have neither the desire, the space, or the ability to enter into anything like a lengthy discussion of the physiological character of the Causes of Death in California, I cannot dismiss the subject without indulging in some general remarks trenching upon the confines of Medical Science. There is perhaps no population of the same aggregate in the world, where deaths of a sudden and violent character are of so frequent occurrence as in California. This fact is accompanied by a tabular statement, imperfect as of necessity it is, but which exemplifies. While sudden and violent deaths from accidents, owing to the nature of the avocations of a large portion of the people of this State, are of more frequent occurrence here than elsewhere—when disease does take its hold upon the system, its course, in most instances, is rapid and violent in its character. This may be in some degree attributable to the peculiar character of the climate, and other adventitious causes, but in a still greater ratio, to the intense mental excitement and undiminished activity of the brain pervading all classes of the community. Consumption, in all its varied forms, is a common type of disease, whose course is violent, rapid, and in many cases fatal. Another complaint, beyond the reach of human skill, disease of the heart, is also of a frequency unparalleled in other regions. While Consumption, as was the case in my last annual report, outnumbers other forms of disease, it will be seen that in almost every case it has been contracted, or the seeds sown in the system elsewhere, and fully developed here. It is a form of disease of rare occurrence among the native population of the State. Doubtless, habits of life and exposure, have much to do in such cases. That most common scourge of infancy and childhood, Throat Disease, the multifarious character of which is included in the accompanying table, under the generic term "Diphtheritis," is in numerous localities, San Francisco, and many portions of the Valleys, truly Herodian in its devastating course—sweeping as it does, at one fell swoop entire families.

In the more elevated and mountain regions of the State, this disease is of extremely rare occurrence. The active and dormant causes of this most invariably fatal disease, as well as its varied symptoms and sudden and violent effects—together with its mode of treatment, have all been the subject of much and varied discussion, as well as patient, laborious and minute, investigation among the Medical Men of the State, a number of whom have contributed able papers on the subject to medical

scientific journals, in which a variety of theories on the subject have been adduced. Without taking grounds with either—not feeling myself competent to "decide when doctors disagree," or intruding an opinion upon a department, the members of which are proverbially tenacious of their ancient "rights, privileges, and immunities," and from time immemorial jealous of the inroads of outsiders and interlopers into the profession—after some considerable attention devoted to this subject, coupled with the knowledge of the localities in which the disease prevails to the greatest extent, as furnished by the mortuary records in my office, I am inclined to believe that the theory advanced and supported by a medical gentleman of this State in an able essay on the subject, that the disease is mainly dependent upon a *miasmatic* or *malarious* state of the atmosphere, is the correct one.

In closing this report—while I have an insuperable repugnance to intrude, in a paper of this character, matters of—measurably, at least—a private nature, strict justice to myself and my own feelings, requires that I should make a statement in regard to the compensation and emoluments afforded by the position I have held under you for the past nine months. While, as my books, correspondence, and reports, will, I trust, sufficiently show that I have faithfully and fully performed all the duties, and executed the requirements of the office, I have received far less for this service than any employé in either of the departments of the State, the receipts of the position being entirely inadequate to the decent support of its incumbent, and anything but a fair compensation for his labors.

When I was first honored with the mark of your confidence which placed me in this position, I was under the impression, as were the Members of the Legislature who passed the law, as well as the public generally, that the salary of one hundred dollars a month, appropriated in the Act, and designed for the support of the State Registrar, until such time as his office could be brought into practical and successful operation, was payable, when due—directly out of the General Fund in the Treasury. I am still of the opinion, as are all others conversant with the facts of the case, that this was the true intent and meaning of a majority of the Legislature, whose will and wishes—in this instance, at least, were thwarted by a contemptible trick, resorted to at the eleventh hour by some prowling scoundrel, haunting the purlieus of the Capitol, seeking whom he might dig up and devour.

I was not aware of the true state of the case until some time after I had entered upon the duties of my office, and when it was too late to abandon the position. Making a virtue of necessity, my claims for the aforementioned salary were regularly audited by the Board of Examiners, of which you are the President, payable out of the *Registration Fund*. Relying upon the sense of justice of the Legislature to pay this equitable indebtedness, in order to support myself in the meantime, I was compelled to hypothecate the vouchers for ten months' salary, and upon which I have already paid a sum equivalent to half the amount in usurious interest. Owing to delays caused by other parties, and over which I had no control, the bill for the payment of this claim was not introduced until the close of the session, and the matter failed to pass for want of time. This Act was introduced by Mr. Burton, of Nevada, who earnestly advocated its merits and urged its passage. I here give notice that I shall again present this claim to the Legislature, and press its payment, together with that for compensation for such service as I may have rendered the State in this behalf. As the books of the Treasurer of State will show, I re-

ceived for my first ten months' labor in the position of State Registrar, the munificent sum of two hundred and nineteen dollars, being one-third of the registration fees of the entire State during that period, the County Recorders being entitled to one-third, and the residue remaining in the Registration Fund in the State Treasury, as will more fully and at large appear by reference to the monthly reports of that department. I regret the state in this connection, that although a Senator, not a Member of the Legislature at the time of the passage of the original registration law, explained his opposition to Mr. Burton's bill with the consoling reflection that the position had been made under the amended law, worth the sum of thirty thousand dollars per annum, his prediction has utterly failed, and while the law was materially amended, the position was not in the slightest, and I have since regretted, that I did not upon the instant farm it out to my sympathizing friend for one-fourth the sum he raised it at.

On the appearance of my last annual report—upon the preparation of which I had bestowed no small amount of laborious research and pains, I labored under the hallucination that I was at least entitled to a certain number of copies of that document, for distribution in the proper quarters, and to use as aids and adjuncts to my position—but to my infinite surprise I was informed by the legislative officers having them in charge, that it was not, even "by the courtesy," setting aside the law, entitled to a single copy. I then congratulated myself upon holding a position devoid both of honor and emolument, and which afforded me neither money nor credit. However, by bribing a House Page to procure me the same, I made out to secure a half-dozen copies, which number I soon exhausted, since which time, in answer to numerous applications from Medical Men, Statisticians, Life Assurance officers, and agents, etc., I have been obliged to make the humiliating statement that the State could not even afford to furnish me any copies of my own report. I trust that the coming Legislature will at least allow me a sufficient number of copies for the present to meet this demand upon me.

In conclusion, as you yourself, sir, have well remarked, if a registration law is needed anywhere in the world, it certainly is in California. But after having availed myself of every means within my power to procure the observance of the law, with the results presented by the facts and figures detailed in this report, I am of opinion that its execution in California is at this time impracticable, if not impossible, and not being possessed of the ability, if indeed I had the disposition to keep the law in operation longer at my own individual expense, relying upon the sense of justice of the Legislature to keep the faith of the State, and allow me the ordinary compensation of a Clerk in any of the Departments for the service I have performed, I herewith recommend the repeal of the "Act providing for the Registration of Marriages, Births, Divorces, Deaths, and Executions, and Administrators, in California."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWIN R. CAMPBELL,
State Registrar

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND DEATHS, ETC.

COUNTIES.	MARRIAGES.			BIRTHS.			DIVORCES.		DEATHS.				Executors and Administr's.	
	NATIVITY.		Number	SEX.		Number	Grounds.	Number	SEX.		NATIVITY.			
	Am.	For.		M.	F.				Am.	For.				
Alameda.....	28		6	6	10	2	Habitual drunkenness.....	1	6	5	1	4	2	5
Amador.....	17		7	5	2	4								6
Buena Vista.....														6
Butte.....	13	4	7	2	6	1								6
Calaveras.....	21	8	16	2	6	4	Cruelty and desertion.....	2	30	20	10	23	7	5
Colusa.....	4	4	2	1	1	1	Desertion and adultery.....	2	7	7		2	5	6
Contra Costa.....	21	10	10	4	3	1	Desertion.....	1						
Del Norte.....														
El Dorado.....	30	17	14	5	4	1	Desertion.....	1						
Fresno.....														
Humboldt.....	7	2	1	3	3	1	Ill treatment and adultery.....	2	5	4	1	3	2	8
Klamath.....														
Los Angeles.....														
Marin.....														
Mariposa.....	13		6	3	3		Adultery and desertion.....	2						
Mendocino.....														
Merced.....	6		1	1	3	13	Ill treatment.....	1						
Monterey.....	19	3	8	1	1		Desertion and adultery.....	1						2
Napa.....	23	12	11	4	2	6	Desertion and adultery, 1; adultery, 1	2	27	7	20	14		13
Nevada.....	15	6	8				Desertion.....							
Placer.....	9		1	1	1	2	4 Intemperance.....							
Plumas.....	92	108	59	7	4	3	6 Adultery.....	24						
Sacramento.....	4		3	13	3		8 Cruelty.....	1						2
San Bernardino.....	1,066		13	13	3		Adultery, 1; drunkenness, 2	1						
San Diego.....	26	19	4	4	7	1								
San Francisco.....	57	43	1	1	2									
San Jose.....	10	6	1	1										
Sierra.....	14	17												
Slackton.....														
Solano.....														
Sonoma.....	78	130	21	14	77		Adultery and extreme cruelty.....	2						5
Stanislaus.....	7	14												2
Sutter.....	8	16	5	3	2									
Tehama.....	20	27	4	3	2		Adultery.....	2						
Trinity.....														
Tulare.....														
Tuolumne.....	31		31	17	14	24		3						15
Yuba.....	36	32	10	7	3	6	Cruelty, 1; drunkenness, 2							
Totals.....	1,744	520	272	168	171	56		65	1,421	81	53	46	16	128

NOTE.—Number of Deaths at Insane Asylum, 46.
* Edwin and Ruthven Jenkins, twins.

A T A B L E,
Exhibiting the Number, with the Causes of Deaths, for the Year ending December 15, 1859.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MONTHS.												SEX.	AGE.								NATIVITY.			
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		Under One Year	One Year and under Ten Years..	Ten Years and under Twenty Years	Twenty Years and under Thirty Years	Thirty Years and under Forty Years..	Forty Years and under Fifty Years...	Fifty Years and under Sixty Years....	Sixty Years and under Seventy Years.		Seventy Years and under Eighty Years		
Abscess	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	10
Accident.....	1	8	5	5	4	9	8	6	3	1	43	5	2	4	2	18	1	2	6	4	1	1	5	14	25
Albuminaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Aneurism	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	15	1	1	6	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	8	3
Apoplexy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	6	5	1	1	5	4	2
Bladder, Disease of	3	6	5	6	7	5	8	2	8	7	3	2	1	3	7	22	1	0	13	11	1	1	1	20	10
Cancer	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	6	1	6	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	1	4	8
Child-birth	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	10	8	1	1	1	8	10	2	3	2	2	1	1	5	3
Cholera Infantum.....	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	1	1
Cholera Morbus.....	30	28	36	27	28	13	26	19	20	14	2	13	174	72	4	13	18	86	57	21	13	1	16	14	162
Consumption	3	4	6	5	9	6	5	5	8	6	3	31	27	26	20	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	51	4	5
Convulsions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	7	2	2	2	1	2	1	10	1	2
Croup	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cyanosis	2	2	6	2	2	6	7	7	4	8	1	2	30	13	20	8	5	6	3	3	2	2	29	5	11
Debility	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	12	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	3	1	1	3	8	8
Delirium Tremens.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhea	5	4	6	8	7	7	9	9	15	4	1	41	31	14	45	9	4	1	2	1	1	1	52	11	1
Diphtheritis, (Throat Disease)	2	1	1	1	2	2	6	4	4	1	1	19	2	3	3	3	3	3	7	6	4	2	2	7	18
Dropsy	3	2	2	2	2	5	4	1	3	2	1	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	5	9	2
Drowned	2	3	3	4	2	7	5	2	11	1	2	27	14	10	9	4	8	8	2	1	1	1	20	8	14
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	5	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	1	2
Enteritis	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	7	1	2	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	2
Erysipelas.....	1	2	2	6	4	4	4	1	4	1	1	19	6	3	9	1	7	7	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Fungus Hematodes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fever.....	1	2	2	2	6	4	4	1	4	1	1	4	1	4	3	9	1	7	7	3	3	11	4	2	9
Fever, Intermittent.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	2
Fever, Congestive.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	2	2
Fever, Panama.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
Fever, Puerperal.....	3	2	6	5	3	7	5	4	2	2	2	18	4	12	6	3	11	4	1	1	1	1	15	14	12
Fever, Typhoid.....	5	1	5	6	7	5	10	6	3	4	1	2	41	11	4	7	2	7	16	8	6	1	1	6	17
Gastritis	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Heart, Disease of	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hemicide	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hemorrhage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hemiplegia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TYPES OF MANKIND,
Represented in the foregoing Tables—Caucasian and Mongolian

NATIVITIES REPRESENTED IN THE SAME.

United and North Ameri- can States.	European.	South and Central Amer- ica, and South Seas.	Asiatic.
Alabama.....	England	Australia	China
California.....	France	Chili	Syria
Florida	Belgium	Cuba .....	.....
Illinois	Bavaria	Capulta la Vega.....	.....
Indiana.....	Bohemia	Manilla.....	.....
Iowa	Corsica	Mexico .....	.....
Kentucky.....	Denmark	Peru .....	.....
Minnesota	Finland.....	.....	.....
Missouri	Germany .....	.....	.....
Mississippi	Hungary .....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	Ireland .....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	Jourville Haute.....	.....	.....
New York.....	King'm of Hanover.....	.....	.....
Ohio	Malta .....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	Norway .....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	Poland .....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	Portugal .....	.....	.....
Tennessee	Prussia .....	.....	.....
Texas	Russia .....	.....	.....
Utah	Sardinia .....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	Spain .....	.....	.....
Canada.....	Switzerland.....	.....	.....
New Foundland.....	Stauvich Haute, Pyreenes .....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edw. Island.....	.....	.....	.....
St. George.....	.....	.....	.....

THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES HAVE MADE NO REGISTRATION
RETURNS FOR THE PAST YEAR.

COUNTIES.	COUNTIES.
† Buena Vista.....	Frezno
† Del Norte.....	Los Angeles
† Klamath	San Luis Obispo.....
† Marin	Solano
† Mendocino	* Yolo.....
† Siskiyou .....	.....
† Trinity .....	.....
† Tulare .....	.....

* For reasons in this case, *vide* Letter of County Clerk in body of this Report.

† Counties that never have made any returns since the passage of the Law.

NOTE.—The Counties of Nevada, Sierra, and Shasta, that made no return during the pre-
vious year, reported at the end of the present. In the case of the former Clerk of the last
named County, I fully concur in the report of the Grand Jury against him for *Malfeasance in
Office*. The Recorder of one of the Counties that made a return of a large number of Regis-
trations last year—but is unrepresented in this—failed to pay the amount due for the same
into the Registration Fund.

REMARKS,

In relation to the foregoing Tabular Statements.

There are many important matters connected with the Registration of Marriages, Births and Deaths, from which other and further interesting statistical and general facts might be deduced,—which, however, want of time and limited space prevents detailing at length. One department would of itself prove highly interesting. It is one of the features of the Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, which as I have before stated is universally regarded as a most invaluable document, embodying, as it does, the Physical as well as Moral history of the entire United Kingdom for the current year,—to give the number of each *Christian Name* of the parties registered during that year. Could this be done with us, California would exhibit the greatest variety of names of any similar territory on the entire face of the globe;—the ratio of intermarriages of different nations is also given in the same Report. Here, again, California would exhibit a far more interesting record than that of any other people in the world,—intermarriages constantly taking place, between the representatives of all Nations, Kindreds, Colors, and People,—all races being united in marriage; it is true, that such union between the Caucasian and Mongolian races are, I am happy to say, extremely rare, for I do not think the “Types of Mankind,”—a subject by the way to which I have devoted considerable attention since entering upon the duties of my office—would be materially improved thereby. I mentioned in this connection, in my last Annual Report, that a marriage had been registered in a Southern County between the Teutonic and Asiatic races; the husband—I will not say *man*—in this case being registered as a “German,” and his bride as a “China Woman.” Upon inquiry, I have since learned that there is an error in the original record so far as “the party of the first part” is concerned—and that the “happy bridegroom” should have been put down as a “Finlander.” In pursuing the investigation, I learned that the parties had been living together in contravention of the Laws both Human and Divine, when the male department was informed, that unless his companion was speedily made his “lawful and wedded wife,” he would be indicted by the Grand Jury, and be made the subject of a criminal prosecution. Taking the same view of the matter as a profound legislator in one of the Western States, who proposed to make “the crime of *Suicide* (?) a penitentiary offense, unless the offending party would marry the girl,” he chose the latter course. I also mentioned, in this connection, that the results of such meretricious union I left to abler Ethnologists than myself to determine. There having been neither registrations of Marriages, Births, or anything else returned from the County where the event occurred, for the past year, I regret to state that I am unable to chronicle the further history of the event. Marriages between parties represented as “white,” with the native Indian Tribes, are occasionally returned from some of the extreme Northern and Southern Counties; but as far as “Deaths” are concerned,—none have ever been registered except those occurring in families where the parties have been domesticated as servants, which were given in my last Annual Report,—a singular fatality appearing to attend this class.

It is also the custom—and a highly important one in a sanitary point of view—to register the *occupations* of parties in the Mortuary Record. For reasons that I have before detailed, it has been out of my power to go into such extended detail; I will however mention, that I was surprised to observe, that the “Occupation” of a *female*, decedent, was set down as “Vaquero.” Had not the name evidently indicated that the party was a native of the country, “and to the manner born,” I should have been inclined to the opinion that she must have been one of those who “crossed the Isthmus in ’49.” Another case is recorded, where the occupation of a female was given as “Saddler,”—where it is fairly to be presumed that the party was a *side-saddler*, of course.

As I before stated, I have made every endeavor in my power to procure the Annual Reports of the Registrar-General of England, for the past two years; failing to procure them either through the Secretary of State at Washington, or direct from the Registrar himself, I have ransacked the Libraries and Bookstores of San Francisco and this City, without avail. How so important a document should fail to be regularly transmitted to the State Department of California, seems indeed “passing strange.” The following is the reply received direct from Gen. Cass, in answer to the letter I addressed to the State Department at Washington, upon the subject:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 16th Nov. }

EDWIN R. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
State Registrar of the State of California,
Sacramento City, California:

SIR:—Your letter of the 20th ultimo has been received. I regret to be obliged to inform you, in reply, that this Department has no spare copy of any of the Reports of the Registrar-General of England, or of any other kindred publication, or it would cheerfully forward the same to you, in accordance with your wishes on the subject.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

Having referred in the body of this Report, to the difficulties in procuring a thorough observance of the Registration of Marriages, and having been censured by certain parties for not enforcing the Law in this particular, persons performing this service, invariably receiving handsome fees for the same,—and being Ministers of the Law, Divine and Human, are reasonable presumed to know the provisions of the latter, at least,—especially when their attention has been called to the requirements of the Registration Act, so frequently as I know that I have done. I will add, that I have again and again, called the attention of District Attorneys in various quarters of the State to this matter, but it seems to have been generally regarded as an *unpardonable sin* to commence an action against a Minister of the Gospel for the infraction of any *Secular* statute whatever.

Two of the most prominent Protestant Ministers of the City of San Francisco, having neglected to comply with the provisions of “the statute in such cases made and provided,”—being on terms of personal friendship with both—I concluded to make an example of these parties,

for the benefit of similar delinquents of the State at large. Having made out the cases, and furnished the necessary evidence to the District Attorney, I deemed it but fair to advise each of what he might expect. One of the parties having previously demurred to the Constitutionality of the Act, I notified him that I was ready to make his case a test case, *that particular, and settle that mooted point at once*; to the other I expressed my surprise, that so good and so able an advocate of obedience to the Constitution and Laws of the State, should have thus proven the truth of the adage—that it is far easier to preach than to practice! Prepared with the necessary documents, upon proceeding to the office of the District Attorney, I met the Attorneys of the Parties,—one of whom was His Honor Judge Coon, the Recorder of the City of San Francisco,—the other having also occupied a Judicial position—both of whom informing me that their clients had no disposition to evade the Law, but would immediately remedy the neglect into which they had temporarily fallen, as they had formerly complied with its requisitions, I could not with reason, if I might have done so with justice, continue the suits. The following letter received from one of these parties immediately after my return home, exhibits the feeling of each in relation to this matter:

GUADALUPE STEAMER,
Saturday, —.

Mr. CAMPBELL,
Sacramento:

MY DEAR SIR:—I was very much astonished at receiving yours, just as I was leaving for Napa; I was under a mistake as to the time. I thought the law was ninety days. The certificates have all been regularly made out, but thinking it time enough, they have been lying on my table. I was as far as possible from my intention to neglect any law. As far as I can rectify any mistake, it shall be done on my return on Monday.

Respectfully, etc.,

W. A. SCOTT.

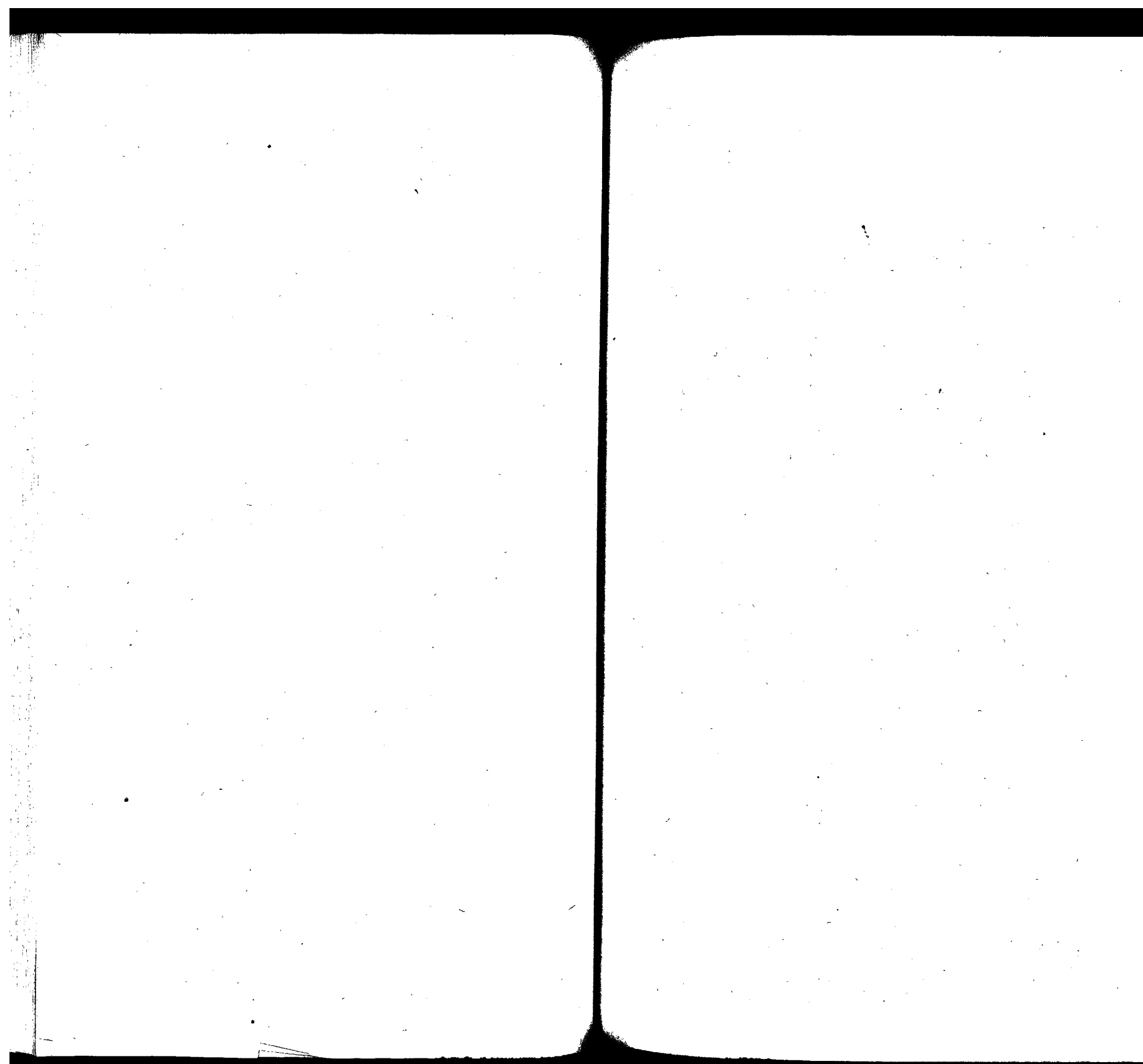
In numerous cases where I have notified clergymen in person, who have promised to make reports of marriages, no corresponding return has been made. In one instance, in particular, where I informed a distinguished Agricultural Divine of one of the most flourishing "County" in the State, of his duty in the Registration of the marriage of a well-known Editor of a widely circulated weekly journal, which he assured me he would do; but, as no return has been made in this instance, I presume the duty has been neglected. It is but charitable to suppose that this gentleman indulged in the common belief that "*Marriages are registered in Heaven*"—a theory pleasing enough in itself—but such records not being at all times accessible to the people at large, the duty in this case should certainly have been complied with.

In one case the "Official Station" of the party performing the ceremony is put down as "Constable," and, although not officially notified of the same, I have been credibly informed that in the absence of persons authorized to solemnize Marriages, *Notaries Public* have sworn the parties to the contract, a procedure certainly akin to the Hymenial *weldings* performed by the *Blacksmiths* of "Gretna Green," and the town of "Aberdeen," on the Ohio River.

Clergymen have complained of the delicacy of their position, in being

required to inquire the *ages* of the candidates; yet, during the past year, prosecutions have been instituted in various portions of the State, against members of this profession, for most flagrant violations of the law, in marrying men of mature age to *minor children*, in some of which cases heavy damages have been recovered. A noted "Hardshell," who does "a Land Office business" in the matrimonial line, at first went even farther than the requirements of the Law, and, in addition to the required Names, Ages, etc., of the parties, added, of his own accord, *height* and *weight*, etc. There has, perhaps, no enactment of so salutary a nature that has ever been passed, which has been the subject of so much of what the Western boatmen, of the days before the era of steam navigation, aptly christened, "*keel-boat wit*," by all parties concerned, as the "Act providing for the Registration of Marriages, Births, Divorces, etc., in the State of California." In making his last return, the Recorder of a Southern County, which is rather noted for *assassinations* and *mob violence*, a most flagrant instance of which the Executive of State took notice of two years since, in the column appropriated to "Remarks," appends the following: "*Entirely Useless*." His name being attached to the certificate, and seal at the bottom of his report, I was unable to discover the necessity of his repeating it in this manner again on the margin. It would be highly interesting to make a compilation of the number of Deaths by *Accident* and *Violence*, and the particular *Localities* where they occurred; and it was my intention to make use of these statistics in this connection, but as these remarks are already sufficiently extended, I leave the matter as it is. In the table of the "Causes of Death," there is indeed much food for study and reflection. In making them up, I found some of the cases set down under the head of *Suicide*, simply designated in the duplicates by the word "Strychnine;" there were other cases where I thought the addition of "*Whisky*" might have aptly been added to this term. In another case, the subject of which departed this life in his prime, which I have included under the general term "Miscellaneous"—the original record was "Lived Fast." I could not help thinking that if he had *lived slower*, he would most probably *not have died so soon*; but ours is proverbially "*a fast country*."

Trusting that I have reviewed the entire ground, in a clear and dispassionate manner, and presented all the most important facts in every department of the line of duty assigned me, and as fully and fairly as the facts afforded me from all their varied sources, though necessarily limited in extent, I beg leave to take my leave of the subject.



SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Trustees of the Insane Asylum
FOR
THE YEAR 1859.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

TRUSTEES :

B. W. Bours, President.....	Stockton
L. R. Bradley, Vice-President.....	Stockton
J. W. O'Neal.....	Stockton
A. C. Bradford.....	Stockton
Wm. Lanius.....	Stockton

RESIDENT OFFICERS :

W. D. Aylett, M. D.....	Resident Physician and Superintendent.
Thomas Kendall, M. D.	Assistant Physician.
Wm. Gravatt.....	Steward.
Mrs. Rose Kelly..	Matron.
H. T. Compton.....	Treasurer and Secretary.

CHAS. T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE INSANE ASYLUM,

For the Year 1859.

To His Excellency,

JOHN B. WELLER,

Governor of the State of California :

In compliance with the law, we have the honor of submitting to your Excellency our annual report as Trustees of the Insane Asylum of California, for the year commencing December 1st, 1858, and ending December 1st, 1859, being the seventh annual report, together with the report of the Resident Physician for the same term.

As your Excellency is aware, a majority of the members of the present board have been but a short time connected with the management of the institution; consequently their statements are made, more from a careful examination of the records of the institution, and from the present condition of the Asylum as it appears to them, than from any actual knowledge of its operations or participation in its management during the term embraced in their report.

From the annexed summary, marked [A] made up by the Treasurer from his books, it will appear that from the date of the last report (December 1st, 1858) up to the close of the last fiscal year, (June 30th, 1859,) the total receipts amounted to the sum of thirty-four thousand four hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty-six cents, (\$34,495 56,) all of which was disbursed for the current expenses of the institution. From the appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars, (\$75,000,) made by the last Legislature for the support of the Asylum for the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1859, and ending June 30th, 1860, the sum of thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars has been drawn from the State Treasury, and the sum of thirty-one thousand, one hundred and seventy-one dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$31,171 37) has been paid out and appropriated, leaving a surplus unexpended of seventy-eight dollars and sixty-three cents (\$78 63).

It is very gratifying to be able to report that no debts have been contracted by the institution during the last fiscal year, and that so far during the present fiscal year the expenditures have been kept within the appropriation, and no deficiency is anticipated.

The special appropriation of five thousand dollars, for furnishing cells,

repairing old wing, and making other improvements, has been applied to the purposes contemplated by the act of appropriation, and expended in the most judicious and economical manner that could be devised. Materials have been purchased and workmen employed, and under the immediate direction of the Resident Physician, the following purchases and improvements have been made, viz:

The old frame building, formerly used for the Physician's residence, has been lathed and plastered throughout, and fitted up as a ward for a certain class of patients.

A barn has been erected, twenty-four feet by fifty.

Seventy-three bedsteads have been made, one hundred and sixty-six bought, and ninety repaired.

Four cells have been padded, and six lined with wood.

An addition of eighteen feet by twenty-four has been made to the stable.

Wash-house moved and repaired.

Six hundred feet picket fence erected.

One hundred and seventy-five feet of fence erected in the yard attached to the female part of the building, and wood-house sixteen feet by twelve built in same yard.

Two dining-rooms fitted up, one sixteen by thirty-two, and one sixteen by twenty-four feet.

A hog-pen has been erected, forty feet square.

Two front doors have been supplied.

Benches have been supplied in the yards attached to the male and female departments.

Four hundred feet of wooden sewers have been made.

Two circular saws and fixtures for cutting wood, have been provided.

A pair of horses and a wagon and double harness have been purchased.

New mattresses and bedding have been supplied throughout the Asylum, besides many other minor improvements.

The large amount of indebtedness that existed at the time of the last annual report, has, we believe, been nearly liquidated; the several parties to whom the amounts were due having brought their claims before the Legislature during the last session. There are, however, on file in the office of the Treasurer, a number of small accounts which remain unpaid, and for which no claim has been made against the State—the amounts generally being so small that the parties to whom they are due have not felt justified in going to the expense and trouble of presenting a claim against the State, according to the rules established by the Board of Examiners. The amounts, however, are justly due, and it seems an act of great injustice that the parties, who are mostly poor and have actual need of the money, should be kept out of it so long.

We trust that your Excellency will urge upon the Legislature the propriety of making some provision for these claims. We respectfully suggest that an appropriation be made for the aggregate amount, and placed in the hands of the Trustees to be applied to the payment of these accounts. Two schedules are attached to this report. That marked [B] shows those debts contracted prior to the 1st day of January, 1857, and [C] represents those that have accrued subsequent to that date.

For all information in regard to the general management of the institution during the year, and its present condition, we beg leave to refer your Excellency to the able and interesting report of the Resident Physician, which is so full and complete in all the necessary details, as to leave nothing to be added by us. In his general recommendations in re-

gard to necessary improvements, we heartily concur. We also agree with him in his estimates of the amounts necessary to be appropriated for the use of the Asylum for the next fiscal year, viz: Five thousand dollars for repairs and improvements; two thousand dollars for the erection of a carpenter shop and an engine house; and eighty-four thousand dollars for the current expenses of the institution. If the number of patients increase as anticipated, of which, unfortunately, there can be little doubt, the estimate being based upon former experience, this sum, though apparently large, will not be more than necessary. Past experience has demonstrated the miserable policy of tramping the operations of so noble and useful an institution by small and insufficient appropriations. The expense, it is true, has been and must continue to be great for years to come, from the fact that in this State, more than any other in the Union, it very rarely happens that a patient is committed who possesses means to pay. The institution is truly an *Asylum*, where the most wretched, the most unfortunate and the most helpless of all creatures find a home where they receive all the care and attention that their deplorable situation demands. In contemplating the vast amount of good accomplished by this noble charity, we feel an honest pride that such an institution exists in our State, and so long as our Legislature continues to extend the same fostering care that has heretofore prevailed, it will stand, a living monument of the liberality, humanity, and enlightenment, of our citizens.

We cannot conclude this report without referring to the Resident Physician, Dr. W. D. Aylett, in terms of commendation, not only on account of his fidelity and devotion to the best interests of the Asylum, but for his untiring industry and remarkable capacity for the management of such an institution, which is seen and recognized in the good order and admirable system which prevail in every department, and in the numerous improvements that have been suggested and carried out under his superintendence, all tending to secure convenience and economy, and to promote the comfort and happiness of the unfortunate inmates.

In the medical department, the Resident Physician has been assisted by the skill and attention of the Visiting Physician, Dr. Thos. Kendall.

All which is respectfully submitted.

B. W. BOURS,
President.

A. C. BRADFORD,
WM. LANIUS,
L. R. BRADLEY,
JOHN W. O'NEAL, } Trustees.

STOCKTON, December 14th, 1859.

[A]

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER
Of the Insane Asylum of California.

Stockton, December 14, 1859.

To the Board of Trustees of the Insane Asylum of California :

GENTLEMEN :—The following is a correct statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury, from the 1st December, 1858, to 1st December, 1859:

To Balance on hand, December 1st, 1859.....	\$188 25
Amount drawn on estimates from State Treasury, from Dec. 1st, 1858, to June 30th, 1859, inclusive.....	34,307 75
Total amount received.....	\$34,495 00
By Amount paid out for current expenses, as per vouchers on file.....	34,495 00
To Amount drawn on estimates from State Treasury, from July 1st to December 1st, 1859.....	31,250 00
By Amount paid out for general expenses to December 1st, 1859.....	25,088 00
Balance in Treasury, December 1st, 1859.....	\$6,161 00
Amount of bills audited, to be paid from above amount....	6,083 00
Leaving surplus unappropriated	\$78 00

H. T. COMPTON,
Treasurer Insane Asylum.

[B]

List of Accounts against the Insane Asylum, accrued prior to 1st January, A. D. 1857, remaining on file in Treasurer's Office, unpaid, and for which no claim has been made against the State.

Steamer Urilda, for transporting discharged patients, in November, 1855, and February, 1856	\$17 00
Steamer Cornelia, for conveying discharged patients, in May, 1856.....	17 00
P. Morton, for drayage, in June, 1856.....	2 00
James Anthony & Co., for advertising, in 1856.....	33 75
San Francisco Herald, for subscription to paper, to December 15th, 1856.....	15 00
J. W. Whitney & Co., for lumber supplied in October, A. D. 1856.....	60 28
Stockton Foundry, for castings, in October, A. D. 1856.....	30 00
El Dorado Stable, for buggy hire, in October, A. D. 1856.....	4 00
Hart & Derrick, for blacksmithing, in October, A. D. 1856.....	3 00
Mark A. Evans, for hay supplied in November, A. D. 1856.....	28 00
W. P. Shaw, for carpenter work, in November, A. D. 1855.....	5 00
Joseph Hale, for vegetables supplied in November, A. D. 1856	11 96
C. O. Burton, for papers, in September, October, and November, A. D. 1856	23 58
R. K. Eastman, for lime, purchased in November, A. D. 1856.	12 00
Hart & Derrick, for Blacksmithing, in November, A. D. 1856.	8 25
E. D. Kalesher, for boots supplied, in December, A. D. 1856...	5 00
I. M. Thorne, for returning escaped patient, in December, A. D. 1856.....	14 50
Johnson & Reay, for carpenter work, in December, A. D. 1856	66 00
Gray & Hickman, for dry goods, supplied in December, A. D. 1856.....	6 38
Tesky & Choate, for tinware, supplied in October, A. D. 1856.	59 50
Total	\$422 20

[C]

Schedule of Claims against the Insane Asylum of California, on file in the Office of the Treasurer of said Institution, remaining unpaid, and in which no claim has been made against the State.

No. 1....	W. B. Clark, for returning escaped patients, in the month of January, A. D. 1857.....	\$10 00
2....	Timothy Sliven, for plastering done at the Asylum, in the month of January, A. D. 1859	15 00
3....	Wm. Lord, for mason work done at the Asylum, in January, A. D. 1857.....	15 00
4....	— Wagner, for mending boots for Insane patients, in January, A. D. 1857.....	2 50
5....	Maria Brady, for services as washerwoman at the Asylum, in October, A. D. 1857.....	23 50
6....	S. H. Debnam, for drugs supplied the Asylum, in January, A. D. 1858.....	6 00
7....	J. R. Ray, for seed supplied the Asylum, in January, A. D. 1858.....	7 50
8....	E. E. Kenny, for crockery supplied the Asylum, in March, A. D. 1858.....	7 00
9....	S. H. Debnam, for one truss, supplied in March, A. D. 1858	4 50
10....	Lot Day, for sand supplied the Asylum, in March, A. D. 1858.....	7 00
11....	Mrs. Liley & Son, for cabbage plants, supplied in March, A. D. 1858.....	13 00
12....	John Menges, for keys, supplied in March, A. D. 1858	3 00
13....	Clement Vincent, for sand, supplied in the month of April, A. D. 1858.....	5 00
14....	W. Hammond, for manure, supplied in the month of April, A. D. 1858.....	21 50
15....	N. C. Culver, for manure, supplied the Asylum in April, A. D. 1858.....	2 75
16....	Newton & Stevenson, for manure supplied the Asylum in April, A. D. 1858	22 50
17....	Conley & Patrick, for printing, done in January, February, March, and April, A. D. 1858.....	14 00
18....	W. Lanius, for box rent, postage stamps, etc., in January, February and March, A. D. 1858.....	21 00
19....	Thomas Marshall, for hay, supplied in May, A. D. 1858	5 00
20....	R. K. Eastman, for one barrel lime, furnished in January, A. D. 1857.....	4 00
21....	Duncan Beaumont, for balance on bill for surveying, in September, A. D. 1858.....	6 60
	Total	\$215 70

REPORT

OF THE

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

To the Board of Trustees of the Insane Asylum of the State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—In the discharge of the duty imposed upon me by law, I respectfully submit the following as my report for the year ending December 1st, 1859:

The statistics of the institution are presented in the usual tabular form. Table First—furnishes a list of the patients (designated by their numbers, as recorded upon the register of the Asylum), the age, sex, civil condition, nativity, county from which committed, apparent form of mental malady, supposed cause, duration of insanity at the time of admission; whether the individual remains, has been discharged, or is dead; the condition of each now, or at the time of discharge or death; the cause of death, and the prospect for restoration to reason with those who remain.

Table Second—shows that there were in the Asylum on the first day of August, 1857, one hundred and sixty-two patients; that, from August 1st, 1857, to December 1st, 1859, there have been admitted six hundred and six patients; the whole number provided for during that time was seven hundred and sixty-eight. That there have been two hundred and seventy-four discharged; that ninety-eight have died, and that twenty-six have eloped, leaving in the Asylum, on the first day of December, 1859, three hundred and seventy patients.

Table Third—shows that on the first day of December, 1858, there were in the Asylum two hundred and seventy-three patients—two hundred and twenty-five males, and forty-eight females; that there have been admitted, since that time, two hundred and thirty-three males and forty-three females, making a total of five hundred and forty-nine patients treated; that one hundred and three males and twenty-one females have been discharged, making a total of one hundred and twenty-four discharged; that forty-three males and six females have died, making the total number of deaths forty-nine; and that six male patients have eloped, leaving in the Asylum, on the first day of December, three hundred and seventy patients—three hundred and seven males and sixty-three females.

Table Fourth—shows the civil condition of the patients admitted into the Asylum within the last year to have been as follows: Married—males, fifty; females, thirty-two. Single—males, one hundred and fifty; females, nine. Unknown—males, thirty-two; females, two; making a total of two hundred and fifty-six.

Table Fifth—shows the number of patients committed from the respective counties, from December 1st, 1858, to December 1st, 1859:

Table Sixth—shows the nativity of the patients who have been committed to the Asylum from December 1st, 1858, to December 1st, 1859.

Table Seventh—shows the causes of insanity in those who have been committed to the Asylum from December 1st, 1858, to December 1st, 1859.

Table Eighth—shows the amount received for board and the amount taken from the patients who have been admitted into the Asylum from December 1st, 1858, to December 1st, 1859.

You will also find, annexed to the statistics of the Asylum, a meteorological report, showing the state of the weather during the past year.

You will observe that in Table First there are many missing numbers; these belong to patients who have died, or been discharged and accounted for in former reports.

As to the general management of the institution, little or nothing is to be added to what has appeared in former reports. Gloom and excitement are the most usual as well as the most distressing characteristics of insanity, and nothing has proved so beneficial to the mass of patients as quiet, exercise, and amusement. We find that the patients derive great benefit and pleasure from all kinds of games, as, ball, chess, backgammon, checkers, dominoes, etc., and, in fact, anything that diverts the mind from the particular subject of lunacy serves to assist nature in her work of restoration. We have among the patients several good musicians, and have availed ourselves of this circumstance, frequently, to convert the main hall of the building into a ball room, where a grace and deportment are exhibited that would do credit to a much more fashionable assemblage. Employment, when the patient can be induced to take it, is even more advantageous than amusement, and of all kinds of labor none is so healthful as out-door work. With the patients whose condition permitted it, we have cultivated and improved the grounds of the Asylum, and added to the health and comfort of the inmates. Since the month of June our vegetable bill has been reduced to a single item, the cost of potatoes, which the peculiarity of our soil prevents us from cultivating. Nor is the saving of expense the only desirable result of the horticultural pursuits of the patients; they have been supplied, or rather they have supplied themselves, with a finer and more choice variety of vegetables than we could have afforded to purchase for them. The orchard, which was set out last year, is very thriving; the peach trees furnish us with a little fruit last summer, and will afford us an abundance for the coming year. It is to be regretted that the narrowness of our circumstances has prevented us from adding a vineyard to our orchard; nothing that could be procured for the same money would be a greater addition to the comfort of the patients. With a small appropriation for the purchase of cows and the fixtures for a dairy, a heavy bill for milk and butter could be greatly reduced; at any rate, for the same expense, the articles of diet could be furnished in a much more desirable abundance. We have made some small experiments, which go to prove that a considerable saving can be made in our bill for fresh meat by appropriating the offal of the kitchen to the growing and fattening of hogs. Gradually we hope to turn everything to account, and to lessen the expenses of the institution while we add to the comfort of the patients.

As a matter of economy as well as safety, the institution ought to be lighted with gas and warmed with steam. Of course the saving in fuel would not be so great as in colder climates, where all public institutions are furnished with these appliances; but the greatest recommendation to the use, both of gas and steam, is the security they afford against

fire; and when we consider what a terrible calamity the burning of such an institution might involve, we should not hesitate to adopt any means to avert it.

It is necessary and proper that the Asylum should be maintained at as little cost and with as much economy as is compatible with the health and comfort of the patients. It may not be amiss to compare the expenses of this institution with those of a similar character in the Atlantic States. I have taken the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, the New York State Lunatic Asylum, and the Butler Hospital for the Insane in Rhode Island, for the year 1858. The average current expense *per capita* amounts to \$188 52 (the expenses in the southern States, where the cost of living is higher considerably, overruns this estimate). An examination of our tables, in connection with the Treasurer's report, will show that each of our patients cost us for the past year one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixteen cents (\$199 16). This was probably a little less than it ought to have been, for, during the first seven months, which were the last of the fiscal year, we were cramped by the shortness of our funds, and, in our determination not to exceed the appropriation, the patients were subjected to some privations that trench upon their comfort and well being. Experience has served to demonstrate that, with the benefit derived from the contract system, together with the productions of our garden and the establishment of a dairy, that even with the high rates that prevail in California, two hundred dollars per annum per patient is sufficient to meet the current expenses of the institution. In this connection it may be useful to inquire into the probable number of patients for which the Legislature will have to provide. It will be seen that the past year has given us a permanent increase of ninety-seven patients. With the increase of population of the State and the accumulation of chronic and incurable cases we can hardly hope for an accession of less than one hundred, and as we begin with three hundred and seventy patients, adding the mean of the contemplated increase, we will have four hundred and twenty to be provided for, which, at two hundred dollars per head per annum, will require an appropriation of eighty-four thousand dollars to meet the ordinary expenses of the current year. To this should be added an appropriation of five thousand dollars for repairs and contingencies, and the further sum of two thousand dollars for the erection of a carpenter's shop and engine house, which have become absolutely necessary.

I am happy to state that no other additional appropriations for buildings will be required, for, by repairing the frame house formerly used as the residence of the physician, we have been able to convert it into a ward capable of accommodating fifty or sixty of the more quiet patients, and we think this, with other minor improvements, will be amply sufficient for any increase that may be reasonably contemplated.

Since my last report, I have made arrangements in the female ward whereby I have been able to separate the respectable and manageable patients from those of an opposite character. This was a great desideratum, and one that I rejoice to have accomplished.

I have been efficiently assisted in the medical department by Dr. Thomas Kendall, Visiting Physician of the institution.

There is great credit due to Mr. William Gravatt for the indefatigable zeal he has exhibited in the discharge of his duties as Steward.

To the attachés of the institution, generally, I have been much indebted for the good order and system which it has been my aim to establish.

I cannot conclude this report without returning thanks to those editors

(and the list comprises almost the entire press of the State) who have furnished us with copies of their papers. From the humane and benevolent we would solicit contributions to our little library, which is a great source of recreation to the more intelligent portion of the unfortunate committed to our charge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. D. AYLETT,
Resident Physician.

APPENDIX.

TABLE FIRST.
An Exhibit of Patients received into, continuing in, and discharged from, the Asylum, during the Year commencing December 1, A. D. 1858, and ending November 30, A. D. 1859, inclusive.

Number.	Date of Admission.	Age.	Sex.	Civil Condition.	Nativity.	County from which Committed.	Duration before Admission.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	State of Health.	Prospect.	Result.
1	Unknown	40	male	unknown	England	unknown	unknown	confirmed dementia	unknown	good	unfavorable	remains
2	do	38	do	do	Germany	do	do	simple dementia	do	do	do	do
3	do	40	do	do	China	do	do	do	do	do	do	discharged
4	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	remains
5	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
6	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
7	Dec. 17, '58	38	do	do	Ireland	do	do	hypocondria	religion	do	do	do
8	Nov. 26, '58	38	do	do	unknown	San Joaquin	do	partial dementia	masturbation	do	do	do
9	Jan. 30, '59	38	do	do	do	El Dorado	do	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
10	unknown	40	do	do	Germany	San Francisco	do	melancholia	do	do	do	do
11	do	40	do	do	Ireland	do	do	disappointed avarice	do	do	do	do
12	July 21, '58	38	do	do	unknown	Sonoma	do	partial dementia	religion	do	do	do
13	do	38	do	do	do	unknown	do	dementia	do	do	do	do
14	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
15	Dec. 30, '58	38	do	do	do	Placer	do	simple dementia	fear	do	do	do
16	do	38	do	do	do	Sacramento	do	simple dementia	hereditary insanity	do	do	do
17	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	disappointed ambition	do	do	do
18	do	38	do	do	do	San Francisco	do	do	do	do	do	do
19	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
20	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
21	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
22	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
23	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
24	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
25	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
26	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
27	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
28	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
29	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
30	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
31	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
32	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
33	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
34	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
35	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
36	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
37	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
38	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
39	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
40	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
41	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
42	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
43	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
44	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
45	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
46	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
47	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
48	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
49	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
50	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
51	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
52	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
53	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
54	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
55	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
56	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
57	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
58	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
59	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
60	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
61	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
62	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
63	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
64	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
65	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
66	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
67	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
68	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
69	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
70	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
71	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
72	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
73	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
74	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
75	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
76	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
77	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
78	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
79	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
80	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
81	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
82	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
83	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
84	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
85	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
86	do	38	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do

TABLE First—Continued.

An Exhibit of Patients received into, continuing in, and discharged from, the Asylum, during the Year commencing December 1, A. D. 1858, and ending November 30, A. D. 1859, inclusive.

Number.	Date of Admission.	Age.	Sex.	Civil Condition.	Nativity.	County from which Committed.	Duration before Admission.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	State of Health.	Prospect.	Result.
238	Nov. 21, 1876	60	male	unknown	Missouri	Siskiyou	5 weeks	dementia	unknown	good	unfavorable	discharged
239	Nov. 28, 57	30	do	do	China	Amador	few days	do	early immorality	do	favorable	do
240	Nov. 28, 57	30	do	married	France	El Dorado	unknown	partial dementia	family trouble	do	do	remains
241	Dec. 2, 57	40	do	do	Portugal	Sacramento	few days	dementia	unknown	do	unfavorable	do
242	Dec. 12, 57	43	female	married	Ireland	San Francisco	3 months	partial dementia	loss of child	do	do	do
243	Dec. 13, 57	37	female	unknown	unknown	Tuolumne	unknown	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
244	Dec. 14, 57	29	male	single	Pennsylvania	Siskiyou	3 weeks	periodical insanity	masturbation	good	unfavorable	died of marasmus
245	Dec. 21, 57	20	do	married	Portugal	San Cruz	1 week	acute mania	unknown	do	doubtful	remains
246	Dec. 23, 57	28	female	do	Ireland	San Joaquin	2 years	dementia	intermittent fever	bad	unfavorable	do
247	Dec. 28, 57	28	do	unknown	America	San Francisco	unknown	do	disipation	good	favorable	discharged
248	Jan. 4, 58	45	do	do	China	Sacramento	do	do	unknown	do	do	remains
249	Jan. 8, 58	40	do	married	Massachusetts	do	do	simple	do	do	do	died of consumption
250	Jan. 8, 58	40	do	do	Ireland	Santa Clara	3 weeks	partial dementia	do	good	unfavorable	remains
251	Jan. 9, 58	35	do	do	France	Sacramento	1 month	simple dementia	do	do	do	do
252	Jan. 11, 58	35	do	single	do	San Francisco	2 months	do	masturbation	do	favorable	discharged
253	Jan. 15, 58	29	do	do	Ohio	Yuba	do	do	unknown	do	unfavorable	returned to S. Prison
254	Jan. 15, 58	30	do	do	Chili	State Prison	do	do	unknown	do	unfavorable	remains
255	Jan. 15, 58	35	do	do	Italy	do	do	do	puerperal fever	do	doubtful	do
256	Jan. 15, 58	35	do	do	Missouri	Sonoma	3 years	periodical insanity	unknown	do	unfavorable	do
257	Jan. 15, 58	35	female	married	Ireland	San Francisco	unknown	dementia	unknown	good	unfavorable	died of marasmus
258	Jan. 15, 58	40	male	unknown	do	Santa Clara	3 weeks	acute mania	unknown	do	do	remains
259	Jan. 15, 58	40	do	single	New York	Butte	3 months	acute mania	unknown	do	unfavorable	do
260	Jan. 15, 58	40	do	do	Germany	San Francisco	8 months	acute mania	unknown	do	do	died of marasmus
261	Jan. 15, 58	40	do	do	do	San Francisco	8 months	acute mania	unknown	do	do	remains
262	Jan. 15, 58	40	do	do	do	San Francisco	8 months	acute mania	unknown	do	do	do
263	Jan. 15, 58	40	do	do	do	San Francisco	8 months	acute mania	unknown	do	do	do
264	Jan. 15, 58	40	do	do	do	San Francisco	8 months	acute mania	unknown	do	do	do
265	Jan. 15, 58	40	do	do	do	San Francisco	8 months	acute mania	unknown	do	do	do
266	Jan. 15, 58	40	do	do	do	San Francisco	8 months	acute mania	unknown	do	do	do
267	Jan. 15, 58	40	do	do	do	San Francisco	8 months	acute mania	unknown	do	do	do
268	Jan. 15, 58	40	do	do	do	San Francisco	8 months	acute mania	unknown	do	do	do
269	Jan. 15, 58	40	do	do	do	San Francisco	8 months	acute mania	unknown	do	do	do
270	Jan. 15, 58	40	do	do	do	San Francisco	8 months	acute mania	unknown	do	do	do
271	Jan. 15, 58	40	do	do	do	San Francisco	8 months	acute mania	unknown	do	do	do
272	Jan. 15, 58	40	do	do	do	San Francisco	8 months	acute mania	unknown	do	do	do
273	Jan. 15, 58	40	do	do	do	San Francisco	8 months	acute mania	unknown	do	do	do
274	Jan. 15, 58	40	do	do	do	San Francisco	8 months	acute mania	unknown	do	do	do
275	Jan. 15, 58	40	do	do	do	San Francisco	8 months	acute mania	unknown	do	do	do
276	Jan. 15, 58	40	do	do	do	San Francisco	8 months	acute mania	unknown	do	do	do
277	Jan. 15, 58	40	do	do	do	San Francisco	8 months	acute mania	unknown	do		

An Exhibit of Patients received into, continuing in, and discharged from, the Asylum, during the Year commencing December 1, A. D. 1858, and ending November 30, A. D. 1859, inclusive.

TABLE FIRST—Continued.

Number	Date of Admission.	Age.	Sex	Civil Condition.	Nativity.	County from which Committed.	Duration before Admission.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	State of Health.	Prospect.	Result.
383	July 5, '58	36	male	single	France	San Francisco	10 days	acute mania	masturbation	good	unfavorable	remains
384	July 8, '58	25	female	do	Mexico	Yuba	3 months	dementia	unknown	do	do	discharged
385	July 14, '58	26	male	do	Michigan	Sacramento	2 do	do	religion	do	favorable	remains
386	July 20, '58	30	do	do	America	Yuba	6 weeks	do	do	do	do	do
387	July 28, '58	30	do	unknown	do	do	do	do	disipation	good	unfavorable	discharged
388	July 29, '58	30	female	single	Germany	San Francisco	6 months	monomania	unknown	do	do	do
389	Aug. 3, '58	30	female	married	Ireland	San Joaquin	22 mos	do	puerperal fever	do	doubtful	remains
390	Aug. 6, '58	33	male	single	do	Sacramento	3 weeks	partial dementia	neuralgia	do	unfavorable	discharged
391	Aug. 8, '58	33	do	do	Germany	San Francisco	3 weeks	monomania	unknown	do	do	remains
392	Aug. 10, '58	30	do	do	do	do	2 do	partial insanity	do	do	doubtful	do
393	Aug. 12, '58	35	do	unknown	France	do	6 months	dementia	do	do	unfavorable	discharged
394	Aug. 13, '58	40	do	single	England	Santa Clara	7 weeks	monomania	dissipation	do	do	remains
395	Aug. 21, '58	34	do	married	Delaware	Tuolumne	3 months	acute mania	unknown	do	do	do
396	Aug. 26, '58	30	female	single	Germany	San Francisco	4 years	periodical insanity	do	do	doubtful	do
397	Aug. 28, '58	32	do	do	Maine	Nevada	2 weeks	dementia	fever and ague	do	do	discharged
398	Aug. 28, '58	35	female	single	Ireland	Humboldt	3 months	do	unknown	do	do	remains
399	Aug. 29, '58	35	female	single	America	Solano	8 do	melancholia	jealousy	do	do	do
400	Aug. 30, '58	35	female	married	Ireland	Calaveras	1 week	acute mania	unknown	do	do	discharged
401	Sept. 3, '58	33	male	single	Switzerland	Butte	4 do	dementia	do	do	do	do
402	Sept. 8, '58	33	do	do	Chili	San Francisco	4 do	acute mania	do	do	doubtful	do
403	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
404	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
405	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
406	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
407	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
408	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
409	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
410	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
411	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
412	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
413	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
414	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
415	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
416	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
417	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
418	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
419	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
420	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
421	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
422	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
423	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
424	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
425	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
426	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
427	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
428	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
429	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
430	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
431	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
432	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
433	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
434	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
435	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
436	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
437	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
438	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
439	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
440	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
441	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
442	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
443	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
444	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
445	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
446	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
447	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
448	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
449	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
450	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
451	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
452	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
453	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
454	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
455	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
456	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
457	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
458	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
459	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
460	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
461	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
462	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
463	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
464	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
465	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
466	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
467	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
468	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
469	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
470	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
471	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
472	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
473	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
474	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
475	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
476	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
477	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
478	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
479	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
480	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
481	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
482	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
483	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
484	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
485	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
486	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
487	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
488	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
489	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
490	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
491	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
492	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
493	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
494	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
495	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
496	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do
497	Sept. 1, '58	33	do	do	America	do	4 do	do	do	do	do	do

TABLE FIRST—Continued.

An Exhibit of Patients received into, continuing in, and discharged from, the Asylum, during the Year commencing December 1, A. D. 1858, and ending November 30, A. D. 1859, inclusive.

Number	Date of Admission	Age	Sex	Civil Condition	Nativity	County from which Committed	Duration before Admission	Apparent Form	Supposed Cause	State of Health	Prospect	Result
498	Dec. 14, '58	47	female	married	Ireland	San Joaquin	4 years	acute mania	miscarriage	good	unfavorable	died of marasmus
499	Dec. 22, '58	37	male	single	Germany	Sacramento	unknown	dementia	masturbation	good	unfavorable	remains
500	Dec. 14, '58	35	do	unknown	do	Shasta	do	acute mania	unknown	good	unfavorable	died of acute mania
501	Dec. 18, '58	35	do	do	Maine	Placer	do	suicidal	do	good	unfavorable	discharged
502	Dec. 19, '58	40	do	do	do	El Dorado	do	dementia	do	good	do	remains
503	Dec. 20, '58	45	do	single	France	San Joaquin	4 weeks	acute mania	do	good	unfavorable	died of marasmus
504	Dec. 23, '58	45	female	married	Ireland	San Francisco	do	melancholia	do	good	do	discharged
505	do	40	male	do	do	do	do	partial dementia	masturbation	good	do	discharged
506	Jan. 1, '59	25	do	do	Massachusetts	Contra Costa	8 months	hypocondria	do	do	do	discharged
507	do	44	do	single	Vermont	Tuolumne	1 week	partial dementia	religion	do	do	discharged
508	do	44	do	do	France	do	10 days	dementia	unknown	do	do	discharged
509	do	35	do	unknown	do	San Francisco	do	melancholia	do	do	do	discharged
510	Jan. 4, '59	30	do	do	do	do	do	periodical insanity	do	do	do	discharged
511	do	30	do	single	do	do	1 month	do	do	do	do	discharged
512	do	35	do	do	do	Santa Cruz	3 weeks	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
513	do	30	do	do	Iowa	Yolo	1 year	dementia	religion	do	do	discharged
514	Jan. 6, '59	30	do	do	Missouri	San Francisco	do	acute mania	spiritualism	do	do	died of marasmus
515	Jan. 8, '59	44	do	do	Germany	do	do	dementia	do	do	do	discharged
516	do	44	do	do	Nova Scotia	San Joaquin	7 months	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
517	Jan. 12, '59	37	do	single	Ireland	San Francisco	unknown	acute mania	masturbation	do	do	discharged
518	Jan. 13, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	melancholia	unknown	do	do	discharged
519	Jan. 15, '59	37	do	single	do	Butte	3 months	melancholia	unknown	do	do	discharged
520	Jan. 15, '59	37	do	single	do	do	do	partial dementia	unknown	do	do	discharged
521	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	New York	San Francisco	3 weeks	acute mania	masturbation	do	do	discharged
522	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
523	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
524	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
525	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
526	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
527	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
528	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
529	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
530	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
531	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
532	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
533	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
534	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
535	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
536	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
537	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
538	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
539	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
540	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
541	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
542	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
543	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
544	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
545	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
546	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
547	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
548	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
549	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
550	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
551	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
552	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
553	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
554	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
555	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
556	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
557	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
558	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
559	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
560	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
561	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
562	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
563	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
564	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
565	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
566	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
567	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
568	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
569	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
570	Jan. 22, '59	37	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged

An Exhibit of Patients received into, continuing in, and discharged from, the Asylum, during the Year commencing December 1, A. D. 1858, and ending November 30, A. D. 1859, inclusive.

TABLE FIRST—Continued.

Number	Date of Admission	Age	Sex	Civil Condition	Nativity	County from which Committed	Duration before Admission	Apparent Form	Supposed Cause	State of Health	Prospect	Result
570	Mar. 30, '59	39	male	single	Ireland	Yuba	3 weeks	dementia	being robbed	good	doubtful	remains
571	Mar. 31, '59	27	do	do	Massachusetts	Sacramento	5 do	partial dementia	masturbation	do	doubtful	discharged
572	Apr. 1, '59	33	female	married	Ireland	San Francisco	10 mos	melancholia	disease of the womb	do	doubtful	do
573	Apr. 5, '59	20	do	do	Wisconsin	Sonoma	3 do	acute mania	child birth	do	doubtful	died of marasmus
574	Apr. 6, '59	23	do	single	France	San Francisco	6 weeks	melancholia	liquor	good	favorable	discharged
575	do	42	male	do	do	do	2 do	acute mania	unknown	do	favorable	died of marasmus
576	do	50	do	married	do	do	1 year	dementia	unknown	good	favorable	remains
577	do	39	do	do	Germany	El Dorado	3 weeks	do	disipation	bad	do	do
578	Apr. 9, '59	39	do	unknown	Ireland	San Francisco	1 mos	do	unknown	good	do	remains
579	Apr. 12, '59	33	female	do	England	do	1 month	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
580	Apr. 13, '59	30	do	married	New York	Contra Costa	few days	partial dementia	do	do	do	do
581	do	33	male	do	Austria	San Francisco	3 weeks	partial dementia	do	do	do	do
582	Apr. 15, '59	33	do	single	Canada	Sacramento	3 months	monomania	failure in business	do	do	do
583	Apr. 15, '59	33	do	do	Virginia	Sierra	3 months	monomania	unknown	do	do	do
584	Apr. 16, '59	30	do	unknown	do	Bute	unknown	monomania	injury of head	do	do	do
585	do	35	do	do	China	do	do	monomania	do	do	do	do
586	Apr. 19, '59	35	do	do	England	San Francisco	do	monomania	disipation	do	do	do
587	do	18	do	single	France	do	do	monomania	unknown	do	do	do
588	do	24	female	married	France	do	do	monomania	do	do	do	do
589	do	45	female	do	France	Sacramento	do	monomania	do	do	do	do
590	Apr. 20, '59	40	do	single	Germany	Sierra	3 weeks	partial dementia	do	do	do	do
591	Apr. 21, '59	44	do	do	Germany	El Dorado	3 weeks	partial dementia	disipation	do	do	do
592	Apr. 21, '59	44	do	do	Madagascar	do	unknown	partial dementia	unknown	do	do	do
593	Apr. 27, '59	18	female	single	Ireland	San Francisco	1 month	monomania	pecuniary losses	good	favorable	remains
594	do	18	do	do	Missouri	do	3 months	partial dementia	blow on the head	do	do	discharged
595	Apr. 28, '59	15	do	do	Missouri	Sierra	1 do	monomania	unknown	do	do	do
596	Apr. 28, '59	33	do	do	New York	El Dorado	1 do	monomania	epilepsy	good	favorable	died of epilepsy
597	do	33	do	do	do	San Francisco	unknown	periodical insanity	do	do	do	do
598	do	33	do	do	Ohio	San Joaquin	do	partial dementia	do	do	do	do
599	do	33	do	do	England	do	do	partial dementia	do	do	do	do
600	May 1, '59	22	female	married	Germany	Sacramento	do	partial dementia	do	do	do	do
601	May 2, '59	27	female	single	Ireland	do	do	partial dementia	love	do	do	do
602	May 4, '59	27	female	do	New York	San Francisco	1 week	dementia	loss of property	do	do	do
603	May 4, '59	27	female	do	Ireland	Nevada	3 do	acute mania	do	do	do	do
604	May 6, '59	27	female	do	England	San Joaquin	7 do	monomania	do	do	do	do
605	May 6, '59	27	female	do	France	do	do	monomania	do	do	do	do
606	May 6, '59	27	female	do	France	Stanislaus	2 years	partial dementia	do	do	do	do
607	May 6, '59	27	female	do	Missouri	Tuolumne	10 mo's	acute mania	do	do	do	do
608	May 6, '59	27	female	do	Alabama	Calaveras	1 month	partial dementia	do	do	do	do
609	May 7, '59	34	do	married	Ireland	Yuba	4 days	monomania	do	do	do	do
610	May 10, '59	33	do	single	Germany	San Francisco	8 do	mania	liquor	do	do	died of acute mania
611	May 11, '59	33	do	single	Ireland	do	2 months	monomania	unknown	do	do	do
612	May 11, '59	33	do	single	France	do	6 weeks	acute mania	ill success in busi-	do	do	do
613	May 11, '59	33	do	single	France	do	20 years	acute mania	unknown	do	do	died of marasmus
614	May 14, '59	33	female	do	Ireland	Sierra	7 days	partial dementia	epilepsy	do	do	do
615	May 17, '59	33	female	single	Ireland	Tuolumne	1 year	partial dementia	unknown	do	do	do
616	May 18, '59	25	do	do	do	do	4 months	partial dementia	love	do	do	do
617	May 18, '59	25	do	do	France	San Joaquin	3 weeks	do	do	do	do	do
618	May 18, '59	25	do	do	New S. Wales	Calaveras	2 do	do	disipation	do	do	do
619	May 18, '59	25	do	do	Connecticut	Marin	2 do	do	do	do	do	do
620	May 21, '59	27	do	do	Ohio	Sacramento	few days	dementia	religion	do	do	do
621	May 22, '59	27	do	do	France	Nevada	2 months	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
622	May 23, '59	27	do	do	Italy	Amador	2 months	monomania	pneumonia	do	do	do
623	May 24, '59	27	do	do	Indiana	Yuba	2 months	partial dementia	masturbation	do	do	do
624	May 24, '59	27	do	do	Pennsylvania	San Francisco	9 do	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
625	May 25, '59	27	do	do	do	Alameda	4 days	mania	do	do	do	do
626	May 26, '59	27	female	do	Ireland	Sacramento	3 weeks	dementia	do	do	do	do
627	May 26, '59	27	female	do	do	Tuolumne	4 months	dementia	disipation	do	do	do
628	May 26, '59	27	female	do	Massachusetts	San Francisco	2 years	monomania	do	do	do	do
629	May 26, '59	27	female	do	do	El Dorado	2 do	monomania	do	do	do	do
630	May 26, '59	27	female	do	Massachusetts	do	2 do	monomania	do	do	do	do
631	May 26, '59	27	female	do	do	San Joaquin	10 days	partial dementia	do	do	do	do
632	May 26, '59	27	female	do	New York	Sacramento	6 months	monomania	religion	do	do	do
633	May 26, '59	27	female	do	China	do	2 weeks	periodical insanity	family trouble	do	do	do
634	June 4, '59	24	do	married	Virginia	Sacramento	do	partial dementia	masturbation	do	do	do
635	June 15, '59	15	female	single	Tennessee	do	few days	acute mania	epilepsy	do	do	died of epilepsy
636	June 15, '59	15	female	do	Missouri	San Francisco	unknown	acute mania	do	do	do	do

TABLE FIRST—Continued.
An Exhibit of Patients received into, continuing in, and discharged from, the Asylum, during the Year commencing December 1, A. D. 1858, and ending November 30, A. D. 1859, inclusive.

Number	Date of Admission	Age	Sex	Civil Condition	Nativity	County from which Committed	Duration before Admission	Apparent Form	Supposed Cause	State of Health	Prospect	Result
642	June 15, '59	9	male	single	Missouri	San Francisco	unknown	idiotic	epilepsy	good	favorable	remains
643	June 19, '59	49	do	married	New York	Sierra	do	monomania	intemperance	do	do	discharged
644	do	50	do	single	Missouri	5th Ind'l Dist	do	dementia	unknown	do	do	remains
645	do	21	do	do	D. Columbia	Sacramento	2 years	dementia	masturbation	do	do	do
646	June 22, '59	42	do	do	do	San Joaquin	5 months	monomania	love	do	do	discharged
647	June 23, '59	25	do	do	China	El Dorado	do	mania	opium	do	do	remains
648	June 24, '59	30	do	unknown	Ireland	San Francisco	unknown	do	unknown	do	do	died of marasmus
649	do	33	do	do	Chili	do	1 week	partial dementia	liquor	bad	doubtful	remains
650	do	35	do	married	Germany	do	do	mania	do	good	favorable	discharged
651	do	35	do	unknown	Italy	Alameda	unknown	idiotic	unknown	bad	unfavorable	remains
652	June 29, '59	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
653	do	35	do	single	Prussia	do	12 mos	dementia	do	good	doubtful	do
654	do	20	female	do	do	do	12 mos	do	do	do	do	do
655	do	20	female	do	do	do	7 weeks	acute mania	disipation	do	unfavorable	do
656	July 1, '59	80	do	unknown	Pennsylvania	Butte	unknown	acute mania	unknown	bad	do	died of consumption
657	July 3, '59	38	female	do	France	Alameda	8 weeks	mania	unknown	do	do	do
658	July 7, '59	38	male	married	Kentucky	Tuolumne	8 do	partial dementia	syphilis	do	unfavorable	do
659	July 9, '59	45	female	do	France	San Mateo	do	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
660	do	26	male	single	England	San Francisco	1 week	do	neuralgia	do	do	do
661	do	26	do	married	England	Calaveras	1 week	periodical insanity	unknown	do	do	do
662	July 12, '59	19	do	single	Arkansas	San Joaquin	16 mos	dementia	masturbation	do	favorable	discharged
663	July 13, '59	18	do	do	Germany	El Dorado	3 years	dementia	pecuniary losses	do	unfavorable	remains
664	do	18	do	do	Mexico	San Joaquin	13 days	melancholia	unknown	do	do	do
665	do	18	do	married	do	San Joaquin	13 days	melancholia	unknown	do	do	do
666	do	18	do	do	do	San Joaquin	13 days	melancholia	unknown	do	do	do
667	July 17, '59	25	male	married	Massachusetts	State Prison	8 months	melancholia	unknown	good	unfavorable	remains
668	July 17, '59	25	do	single	France	San Joaquin	10 days	dementia	religion	do	do	remains
669	July 22, '59	25	female	do	Kentucky	Napa	10 days	dementia	loss of property	do	do	do
670	July 23, '59	25	do	do	Ireland	do	some ms	mania	child bearing	do	do	do
671	July 23, '59	25	do	do	do	Sacramento	2 years	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
672	July 23, '59	25	do	do	do	San Joaquin	9 months	acute mania	do	do	do	do
673	Aug. 2, '59	23	do	do	Germany	San Joaquin	do	dementia	masturbation	do	do	do
674	Aug. 2, '59	23	do	do	Massachusetts	San Joaquin	do	dementia	hereditary	do	do	do
675	Aug. 6, '59	23	do	married	New York	San Francisco	2 months	mania	religion	do	doubtful	do
676	Aug. 6, '59	24	do	single	do	do	2 do	do	do	do	unfavorable	do
677	Aug. 6, '59	24	do	do	do	do	2 do	do	do	do	do	do
678	do	24	do	do	do	do	2 do	do	do	do	do	do
679	do	24	do	do	do	do	2 do	do	do	do	do	do
680	Aug. 10, '59	40	female	do	Wales	El Dorado	1 do	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
681	Aug. 10, '59	40	female	do	do	do	1 do	do	religion	do	do	do
682	do	28	do	married	Ireland	San Francisco	do	acute mania	child bearing	do	do	do
683	Aug. 11, '59	35	female	do	China	Solano	do	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
684	Aug. 11, '59	35	female	do	Ireland	San Francisco	do	acute mania	menstrual irreg'larly	do	doubtful	do
685	Aug. 12, '59	23	do	married	Massachusetts	do	2 weeks	dementia	disappointment in love	do	unfavorable	do
686	Aug. 12, '59	23	do	do	Ireland	do	1 week	melancholia	unknown	do	doubtful	do
687	Aug. 19, '59	35	male	do	Tennessee	Tuolumne	3 weeks	acute mania	family trouble	do	favorable	do
688	Aug. 20, '59	24	do	single	do	Placer	unknown	monomania	disipation	do	doubtful	do
689	Aug. 23, '59	27	female	married	Ohio	San Mateo	1 month	acute mania	religion	do	do	do
690	do	35	do	single	France	Siskiyou	10 days	mania	loss of property	do	doubtful	do
691	Aug. 26, '59	33	male	do	Germany	El Dorado	2 weeks	dementia	unknown	do	unfavorable	do
692	Aug. 27, '59	33	do	do	Connecticut	do	2 weeks	acute mania	do	do	doubtful	do
693	Aug. 28, '59	37	do	do	New Jersey	San L. Obispo	6 months	dementia	loss of property	do	doubtful	do
694	do	37	do	married	do	do	10 days	dementia	debility	do	doubtful	do
695	Sept. 3, '59	30	do	single	Massachusetts	Tuolumne	7 years	acute mania	unknown	do	doubtful	do
696	Sept. 4, '59	30	do	do	Pennsylvania	Mariposa	unknown	dementia	religion	do	doubtful	do
697	Sept. 5, '59	40	female	married	New York	Sacramento	18 mos	partial dementia	disappointment in love	do	favorable	do
698	do	24	do	single	Illinois	do	unknown	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
699	do	24	do	do	Denmark	San Joaquin	do	dementia	masturbation	do	doubtful	do
700	do	26	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
701	Sept. 9, '59	28	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
702	Sept. 10, '59	28	female	unknown	do	do	do	do	child bearing	do	do	do
703	Sept. 13, '59	30	male	married	Kentucky	Shasta	7 months	mania	masturbation	do	do	do
704	Sept. 13, '59	35	do	single	Germany	Butte	1 month	mania	liquor	do	favorable	do
705	do	24	do	married	Ireland	Sacramento	2 years	dementia	masturbation	do	doubtful	do
706	do	24	do	single	New York	Merced	1 week	acute mania	disipation	do	doubtful	do
707	Sept. 16, '59	19	do	do	Tennessee	Solano	unknown	dementia	masturbation	do	doubtful	do
708	do	26	do	do	Ireland	Tulare	do	do	unknown	do	doubtful	do
709	Sept. 17, '59	28	do	do	do	San Francisco	6 months	monomania	do	do	doubtful	do
710	Sept. 20, '59	19	female	do	do	San Joaquin	2 weeks	acute mania	masturbation	do	doubtful	do
711	do	27	male	single	Ireland	do	unknown	dementia	unknown	do	doubtful	do
712	do	37	do	do	Norway	San Francisco	do	acute mania	masturbation	do	unfavorable	do
713	do	37	do	do	England	do	do	dementia	unknown	do	doubtful	do

TABLE FIRST—Continued.

An Exhibit of Patients received into, continuing in, and discharged from, the Asylum, during the Year commencing December 1, A. D. 1858, and ending November 30, A. D. 1859, inclusive.

Number	Date of Admission.	Age	Sex	Civil Condition	Nativity	County from which Committed	Duration before Admission	Apparent Form	Supposed Cause	State of Health	Prospect	Result
713	Sept. 20, '59	25	female	single	Jamaica	San Francisco	2 months	dementia	unknown	good	unfavorable	remains
715	Sept. 23, '59	30	female	married	Massachusetts	do	2 months	mania	puerperal fever	do	favorable	do
716	Sept. 27, '59	49	female	do	Mexico	Tuolumne	2 do	partial dementia	unknown	do	do	discharged
717	Sept. 28, '59	33	do	single	Virginia	Napa	10 days	mania	religion	do	doubtful	remains
718	Sept. 28, '59	33	do	do	Massachusetts	San Joaquin	unknown	partial dementia	unknown	do	favorable	do
719	Sept. 30, '59	28	do	married	do	Tuolumne	do	dementia	do	do	doubtful	do
720	do 1, '59	50	do	single	Ohio	San Joaquin	do	partial dementia	liquor	do	do	do
721	Oct. 6, '59	27	do	do	Illinois	Sacramento	1 year	mania	unknown	do	do	discharged
722	Oct. 7, '59	27	do	do	Ireland	San Francisco	1 week	acute mania	unknown	do	do	remains
723	do 7, '59	27	do	do	do	do	unknown	dementia	domestic trouble	do	do	do
724	do 8, '59	49	do	married	Vermont	Sonoma	1 year	do	do	do	do	do
725	Oct. 8, '59	26	do	single	Kentucky	Sacramento	unknown	do	unknown	do	unfavorable	do
726	Oct. 11, '59	40	female	married	New York	Mendocino	3 months	monomania	do	do	doubtful	do
727	Oct. 12, '59	38	female	single	Maine	do	do	mania	disappointment	do	do	do
728	Oct. 15, '59	35	female	married	do	San Francisco	few days	acute mania	hereditary	do	do	do
729	do 15, '59	42	female	do	France	Sacramento	2 months	dementia	blow on the head	do	do	discharged
730	do 17, '59	40	do	single	Ireland	Shasta	do	partial dementia	unknown	do	favorable	do
731	Oct. 17, '59	43	do	married	Massachusetts	Sacramento	3 weeks	suicidal tendency	disipation	do	do	remains
732	Oct. 18, '59	33	do	single	France	Del Norte	1 year	dementia	unknown	do	doubtful	do
733	do 18, '59	31	do	married	Missouri	El Dorado	7 do	partial dementia	do	do	favorable	do
734	do 30, '59	30	do	single	Kentucky	Calaveras	sev'l yrs	do	disipation	do	do	do
735	do 30, '59	30	do	do	Ireland	do	3 weeks	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
736	do 30, '59	30	do	do	do	do	3 months	acute mania	disappointment	do	doubtful	do
737	do 30, '59	30	do	do	Kentucky	San Francisco	3 months	dementia	masturbation	do	do	do
738	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	Massachusetts	San Francisco	2 weeks	mania	disipation	do	favorable	remains
739	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	2 months	partial dementia	disipation	do	doubtful	do
740	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	unknown	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
741	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	1 year	do	do	do	do	do
742	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
743	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
744	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
745	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
746	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
747	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
748	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
749	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
750	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
751	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
752	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
753	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
754	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
755	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
756	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
757	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
758	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
759	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
760	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
761	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
762	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
763	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
764	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
765	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
766	Oct. 29, '59	33	female	single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do

TABLE SECOND

Shows the number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Elopements, and the condition of the Asylum, from August 1st, A. D. 1859, to November 30th, A. D. 1859.

RECEIVED OF DR. LANGDON, AUGUST 1ST, 1859:—		
Males.....	132	
Females.....	30	
ADMITTED.		
From Aug. 1st, 1857, to Jan. 1st, 1858, males.....	70	
do. do. females.....	16	
Jan. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1858, males.....	201	
do. do. females.....	43	
Dec. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1859, males.....	233	
do. do. females.....	43	
Total treated from Dec. 1st, 1857, to Dec. 1st, 1859.....		
DISCHARGED.		
From Aug. 1st, 1857, to Jan. 1st, 1858, males.....	27	
do. do. females.....	11	
Jan. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1858, males.....	88	
do. do. females.....	24	
Dec. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1859, males.....	103	
do. do. females.....	21	
Total discharged from Aug. 1st, 1857, to Dec. 1st, 1859.....		274
DIED.		
From Aug. 1st, 1857, to Jan. 1st, 1858, males.....	14	
do. do. females.....	3	
Jan. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1858, males.....	30	
do. do. females.....	2	
Dec. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1859, males.....	43	
do. do. females.....	6	
Total deaths from Aug. 1st, 1857, to Dec. 1st, 1859.....		98

TABLE SECOND—Continued.

ELOPED.			
From Aug. 1st, 1857, to Jan. 1st, 1858, males.....	5		
do. do. females.....	0		
Jan. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1858, males.....	15		
do. do. females.....	0		
Dec. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1859, males.....	6		
do. do. females.....	0		
Total eloped from Aug. 1st, 1857, to Dec. 1st, 1859.....		26	
Total Discharged, Died, and Eloped, from Aug. 1st 1857, to Dec. 1st, 1859.....			398
Number on hand December 1st, 1859.....			370

TABLE THIRD

Shows the number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Elopements, the condition of the Asylum from December 1st, A. D. 1858, to December 1st, A. D. 1859.

On hand December 1st, 1858, males.....	225	
do. do. females.....	48	
Total		273
ADMITTED.		
From Dec. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1859, males.....	233	
do. do. females.....	43	
Total		276
Total treated from Dec. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1859.....		
DISCHARGED.		
From Dec. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1859, males.....	103	
do. do. females.....	21	
Total		124
DIED.		
From Dec. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1859, males.....	43	
do. do. females.....	6	
Total		49
ELOPED.		
From Dec. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1859, males.....	6	
do. do. females.....	0	
Total		6
Total discharged, died, and eloped, from Dec. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1859.....		
Number on hand December 1st, A. D. 1859.....		

TABLE FOURTH

Shows the Civil Condition of the Patients who have been admitted into the Asylum from December 1st, A. D. 1858, to December 1st, A. D. 1859.

MARRIED.		
Males	50	
Females.....	32	
Total		82
SINGLE.		
Males	151	
Females	9	
Total		160
UNKNOWN.		
Males	32	
Females.....	2	
Total		34
Total married, single, and unknown.....		276

TABLE FIFTH

Shows the number of Patients committed to the Asylum from the respective Counties from December 1st, A. D. 1858, to December 1st, A. D. 1859.

Alameda.....	7
Amador.....	2
Butte.....	6
Calaveras.....	7
Contra Costa.....	3
Del Norte.....	1
El Dorado.....	22
Humboldt.....	1
Los Angeles.....	1
Marin.....	1
Mariposa.....	2
Mendocino.....	1
Merced.....	2
Napa.....	4
Nevada.....	5
Placer.....	4
Plumas.....	1
Sacramento.....	36
San Francisco.....	79
San Joaquin.....	23
San Luis Obispo.....	1
San Mateo.....	3
Santa Clara.....	4
Santa Cruz.....	3
Shasta.....	5
Sierra.....	8
Siskiyou.....	2
Solano.....	4
Sonoma.....	2
Stanislaus.....	1
State Prison.....	1
Sutter.....	2
Trinity.....	1
Tulare.....	3
Tuolumne.....	17
Yolo.....	3
Yuba.....	7
Fifth Judicial District.....	1
Total.....	276

TABLE SIXTH

Shows the Nativity of the Patients who have been admitted into the Asylum from December 1st, A. D. 1858, to December 1st, A. D. 1859.

New York.....	20
Massachusetts.....	11
Missouri.....	10
Maine.....	9
Kentucky.....	7
Virginia.....	6
Ohio.....	6
America (State not ascertained).....	5
Tennessee.....	4
Pennsylvania.....	5
Vermont.....	3
Indiana.....	3
Maryland.....	3
Connecticut.....	3
Mississippi.....	2
Illinois.....	2
Iowa.....	1
South Carolina.....	1
Louisiana.....	1
Alabama.....	2
District of Columbia.....	1
New Jersey.....	3
California.....	1
Arkansas.....	2
New Hampshire.....	1
Ireland.....	57
France.....	25
Germany.....	24
England.....	11
China.....	7
Mexico.....	6
Switzerland.....	3
Canada.....	4
Italy.....	3
Prussia.....	3
Scotland.....	3
Chile.....	3
Norway.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	1
Sweden.....	1
Austria.....	1
Madeira.....	1
New Brunswick.....	1
New South Wales.....	1

TABLE SIXTH—Continued.

Wales.....	1
Denmark.....	1
Jamaica.....	1
Peru.....	2
Unknown.....	2
Portugal.....	1
Total.....	276

TABLE SEVENTH

Shows the Supposed Cause of Insanity on those who have been admitted into the Asylum from December 1st, 1858, to December 1st, 1859.

Masturbation.....	31
Dissipation.....	29
Religion.....	15
Loss of Property.....	8
Epilepsy.....	8
Love.....	6
Failure in Business.....	6
Child Bearing.....	5
Family Trouble.....	4
Disappointment.....	5
Infidelity of Wife.....	3
Injury of Head.....	3
Hereditary.....	4
Paralysis.....	1
Miscarriage.....	1
Spiritualism.....	1
Jealousy.....	1
Being Robbed.....	1
Disease of Women.....	1
Pneumonia.....	1
Use of Opium.....	1
Syphilis.....	1
Neuralgia.....	1
Mensural Irregularity.....	1
Debility.....	1
Puerperal Fever.....	1
Uterine Hemorrhage.....	1
Inflammation of the Brain.....	1
Unknown.....	134
Total.....	276

TABLE EIGHTH

Shows the amount received for board, and the amount taken from the Patients who have been admitted into the Asylum from Dec. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 30th, 1859.

Balance on hand Dec. 1st, 1858 :—		
On account of Asylum.....	\$266 07	
do. Patients.....	119 72	
Total.....		\$385 79
RECEIVED.		
On account of Asylum.....	1,618 38	
do. Patients.....	748 24	
Total.....		2,366 62
EXPENDED.		
On account of Asylum for transportation of discharged patients, recapture of escapes, etc....	1,029 17	
Returned to patients.....	508 44	
Total.....		1,537 61
Balance on hand Dec. 1st, 1859 :—		
On account of Asylum.....	855 28	
do. Patients.....	359 52	
Total.....		1,214 80

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

DATE.	THERMOMETER.	BAROMETER.			WIND.			REMARKS.		
		Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset
December 1888.	48	29.44	29.45	29.43	southwest	northwest	northwest	clear	clear	clear
1	54	29.39	29.40	29.40	northwest	do	do	do	do	do
2	51	29.50	29.53	29.52	do	do	do	do	do	do
3	47	29.50	29.48	29.49	do	southeast	southeast	do	do	do
4	48	29.45	29.45	29.40	southwest	southwest	southwest	clear, rain last night	do	cloudy
5	44	29.55	29.40	29.56	southwest	do	northwest	do	do	clear
6	41	29.45	29.45	29.40	northwest	northwest	do	do	do	do
7	43	29.43	29.44	29.09	do	do	southeast	clear, frost.	do	do
8	43	29.43	29.04	29.04	do	do	do	clear	do	do
9	43	29.43	29.04	29.04	east	east	west	do	do	do
10	41	29.03	29.02	29.60	southwest	southwest	do	cloudy	do	cloudy
11	41	29.03	29.55	29.50	southeast	southeast	southeast	do	cloudy, rain 8-100	do
12	44	29.37	29.58	29.38	southwest	southwest	southwest	do	do	do
13	44	29.53	29.50	29.48	southwest	southwest	southwest	clear, rain 12-100	do	do
14	50	29.43	29.52	29.54	southwest	do	do	cloudy	do	cloudy
15	43	29.50	29.04	29.04	southwest	southwest	southwest	do	do	do
16	43	29.45	29.07	29.05	west	do	southeast	do	do	do
17	46	29.48	29.02	29.57	southeast	southeast	south	do	do	do
18	45	29.48	29.02	29.58	southwest	southwest	southwest	do	do	do
19	44	29.50	29.06	29.05	southeast	east	do	do	do	do
20	35	29.50	29.06	29.03	by w	west	do	clear, frost.	do	do
21	35	29.50	29.06	29.03	calm	west	southwest	foggy	do	do
22	38	29.46	29.02	29.60	northwest	east	southeast	clear, frost.	do	do
23	46	29.56	29.48	29.45	calm	southeast	do	foggy	do	do
24	51	29.56	29.48	29.45	southeast	do	southeast	do	rain 11-100	do
25	50	29.56	29.48	29.45	do	do	northwest	cloudy	do	do
26	50	29.56	29.48	29.45	southwest	do	southwest	foggy	do	do
27	47	29.56	29.48	29.45	southwest	do	do	do	do	do
28	47	29.56	29.48	29.45	southwest	do	do	do	do	do
29	47	29.56	29.48	29.45	southwest	do	do	do	do	do
30	47	29.56	29.48	29.45	southwest	do	do	do	do	do
31	47	29.56	29.48	29.45	southwest	do	do	do	do	do

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

DATE.	THERMOMETER.	BAROMETER.			WIND.			REMARKS.		
		Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset
January 1889.	49	30.05	30.10	30.09	southwest	southeast	southwest	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
1	52	30.09	30.05	30.06	southeast	do	east	do	do	do
2	50	30.06	30.09	30.04	do	east	southwest	do	do	do
3	50	30.06	30.09	30.04	north	southeast	northwest	do	do	do
4	45	29.57	29.56	29.55	southeast	do	southeast	do	do	do
5	45	29.54	29.57	29.55	east	east	east	do	do	do
6	45	29.60	30.04	30.04	southeast	do	southeast	clear	do	clear
7	44	30.15	30.18	30.18	calm	southeast	do	do	do	cloudy
8	40	30.04	30.15	30.18	southeast	southeast	do	foggy	do	do
9	38	29.60	29.58	29.56	do	do	do	cloudy	do	do
10	38	29.60	29.60	29.58	do	do	do	do	do	do
11	37	29.56	29.57	29.58	do	do	do	do	do	do
12	38	29.56	29.57	29.58	do	do	do	do	do	do
13	42	30.04	30.08	30.08	do	do	do	do	do	do
14	40	30.09	30.13	30.08	do	do	do	do	do	do
15	42	30.53	29.58	29.56	do	do	do	do	do	do
16	48	29.53	29.58	29.56	east	south	southeast	do	do	do
17	45	29.58	30.03	30.05	southeast	southeast	do	do	do	do
18	50	30.03	30.03	30.05	southwest	southwest	northwest	clear, rain 15-100	clear	do
19	38	30.08	30.08	30.08	west	northwest	west	do	do	do
20	40	30.08	30.10	30.05	calm	west	do	foggy	do	do
21	37	30.08	30.10	30.05	calm	southeast	east	cloudy	do	do
22	35	30.08	30.03	30.05	calm	northwest	southwest	foggy	do	do
23	36	30.08	30.03	30.05	calm	northwest	southwest	foggy	do	do
24	33	29.57	29.57	29.55	northwest	west	west	clear, frost.	do	do
25	36	29.52	29.53	29.55	southwest	northwest	northwest	do	do	do
26	33	29.52	29.53	29.55	do	southwest	do	do	do	do
27	33	29.52	29.53	29.55	southeast	southeast	southeast	do	do	do
28	40	29.56	29.56	29.56	west	do	west	do	do	do
29	42	29.56	29.56	29.56	southeast	do	do	clear, rain last night	clear	do
30	48	29.47	29.47	29.47	do	do	southeast	cloudy	do	do
31	54	29.24	29.17	29.19	do	do	do	cloudy	do	cloudy, rain 10-100

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

DATE.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			REMARKS.		
	Sunrise ..	Twelve m.	Sunset ...	Sunrise ..	Twelve m.	Sunset ...	Sunrise ..	Twelve m.	Sunset ...	Sunrise ..	Twelve m.	Sunset ...
February ..												
1899.												
1	50	56	60	29 54	29 60	29 60	southeast	southeast	southeast	cloudy, rain 13-100	clear	clear
2	44	54	59	30 04	30 09	30 08	do	do	do	cloudy	do	do
3	44	55	61	30 22	30 08	30 04	south	southwest	east	clear	do	do
4	46	56	63	30 02	30 02	29 58	northwest	north	north	do	do	do
5	54	60	68	29 57	30 03	29 60	east	east	west	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
6	57	62	64	29 56	29 58	29 54	southeast	southeast	southeast	do	do	do
7	55	60	64	29 44	29 49	29 47	do	southwest	southwest	light clouds	light clouds	light clouds
8	54	58	61	29 57	29 44	29 39	southwest	southwest	southwest	cloudy, rain 17-100	cloudy, rain 17-100	cloudy, rain 4-100
9	48	53	57	29 38	29 44	29 46	southeast	southeast	do	cloudy, rain 18-100	do	do
10	47	52	56	29 43	29 57	29 48	do	do	southeast	cloudy	cloudy	do
11	52	54	57	29 48	29 52	29 45	do	do	do	cloudy, rain 24-100	do	do
12	51	54	57	29 55	29 52	29 51	do	do	southwest	light clouds	light clouds	light clouds
13	47	54	54	29 55	29 57	29 52	do	do	do	do	light clouds	do
14	49	57	68	29 51	29 50	29 53	do	do	southeast	clear	clear	do
15	49	52	54	29 39	29 40	29 54	south	do	do	do	do	do
16	50	54	54	29 39	29 39	29 58	southeast	southeast	do	cloudy	cloudy	do
17	50	54	54	29 39	29 39	29 58	southeast	southeast	do	cloudy, rain 30-100	clear	cloudy, rain 41-100
18	43	41	54	29 40	29 32	29 55	southwest	southwest	southwest	clear, frost	do	do
19	38	30	57	29 02	29 05	29 08	west	west	northwest	do	do	do
20	38	32	42	29 54	29 51	29 51	southwest	southwest	southwest	clouds	clouds	clouds
21	54	56	40	29 54	29 53	29 56	do	southwest	east	clear, frost	clear	clear
22	40	50	55	29 55	29 55	29 50	east	east	east	cloudy, rain 10-100	cloudy, rain 10-100	cloudy, rain 9-100
23	43	54	52	29 54	29 50	29 58	west	west	southwest	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
24	48	58	57	29 54	29 50	29 58	southeast	southeast	southeast	do	do	do
25	49	54	54	30 02	30 03	29 56	do	southwest	southwest	cloudy, rain 8-100	light clouds	light clouds
26	50	50	55	29 58	29 56	29 56	east	south	do	cloudy, rain 8-100	cloudy	do
27	50	50	53	29 30	29 33	29 32	southwest	southwest	do	do	do	do
28	47	53	50	29 37	29 43	29 42	do	do	do	do	do	do

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

DATE.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			REMARKS.		
	Sunrise ..	Twelve m.	Sunset ...	Sunrise ..	Twelve m.	Sunset ...	Sunrise ..	Twelve m.	Sunset ...	Sunrise ..	Twelve m.	Sunset ...
March ..												
1899.												
1	39	53	58	29 52	29 59	29 59	northwest	northwest	northwest	clear, frost	clear	clear
2	48	54	59	30 01	30 08	30 08	south	south	west	light clouds	light clouds	cloudy
3	40	57	60	29 52	30 07	29 60	do	southeast	southeast	foggy	do	do
4	45	50	59	29 52	29 60	29 60	southwest	northwest	northwest	cloudy, rain 33-100	do	do
5	38	52	58	30 03	30 07	30 06	northwest	do	do	clear, frost	do	do
6	50	54	54	29 38	29 49	29 49	south	south	southwest	do	do	do
7	43	51	54	29 38	29 57	29 56	southwest	do	do	cloudy	cloudy, rain 5-100	clear
8	44	53	58	29 55	29 56	30 06	do	northwest	north	clear, frost	light clouds	light clouds
9	40	53	63	30 06	30 08	30 06	northwest	southwest	do	clear, frost	clear	do
10	43	54	56	30 08	30 08	29 58	south	do	southwest	clear, frost	do	do
11	48	53	51	29 56	30 02	30 05	southwest	northwest	do	do	do	do
12	38	53	61	29 03	29 08	30 08	northwest	southwest	do	clear, frost	do	do
13	39	57	62	29 54	29 55	29 53	southeast	west	do	clear, frost	do	do
14	45	55	60	29 54	29 55	29 52	southwest	northwest	do	do	do	do
15	43	53	58	29 54	29 54	29 53	northwest	do	do	clear	do	do
16	48	58	61	29 38	29 38	29 59	southeast	southeast	do	cloudy	light clouds	light clouds
17	54	65	54	29 56	29 52	29 52	do	southwest	northwest	clear	clear	do
18	42	53	54	29 48	29 49	29 50	northwest	southwest	do	cloudy	cloudy	do
19	47	56	54	29 52	29 51	29 44	southwest	southwest	southwest	cloudy, rain 32-100	cloudy, rain 11-100	cloudy, rain 40-100
20	49	56	55	29 42	29 52	29 53	southeast	southeast	do	cloudy, rain 15-100	cloudy	cloudy
21	50	55	55	29 56	29 56	29 60	southwest	southwest	do	do	do	do
22	45	56	59	30 05	30 06	30 04	do	south	west	clear	clear	clear
23	48	63	54	30 03	30 06	29 54	northwest	southwest	do	do	do	do
24	49	63	54	30 03	30 06	29 54	southwest	southwest	do	do	do	do
25	53	54	61	29 50	29 51	29 48	do	southwest	southwest	clear	clear	clear
26	50	53	55	29 42	29 44	29 48	do	southwest	southwest	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy, rain 5-100
27	49	53	51	29 43	29 43	30 04	southeast	do	northwest	clear, frost	clear	clear
28	41	53	51	30 10	30 13	30 10	do	southwest	southwest	do	do	do
29	41	51	52	30 09	30 09	30 04	northwest	northwest	do	do	do	do
30	41	51	52	30 09	30 09	29 56	northwest	northwest	do	do	do	do
31	37	47	40	29 58	29 58	29 58	do	do	do	do	do	do

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

DATE.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			REMARKS.		
	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset
1890.	46	52	50	29 52	29 56	29 57	northwest	northwest	northwest	clear	clear	clear
1	38	54	58	29 58	30 04	30 02	do	do	do	clear, frost	do	do
2	39	55	70	30 02	30 08	30 08	southwest	southwest	southwest	do	do	do
3	43	56	61	29 57	29 58	29 56	do	do	northwest	do	do	do
4	44	58	66	29 47	29 43	29 42	do	do	southwest	do	do	do
5	47	60	72	29 45	29 45	29 44	do	do	do	light clouds	do	do
6	50	64	77	29 51	29 45	29 45	do	do	do	cloudy, rain 87-100	do	do
7	52	66	80	29 55	29 45	29 50	do	do	do	clear	cloudy, rain 10-100	cloudy
8	47	65	82	29 51	29 45	29 50	do	do	do	clear, frost	clear	clear
9	46	64	83	29 50	29 45	29 45	do	do	do	cloudy	do	do
10	49	65	85	29 53	29 45	29 53	do	do	do	clear	do	do
11	43	64	83	29 49	29 45	29 45	do	do	do	clear	do	do
12	40	62	82	29 45	29 45	29 45	do	do	do	clear	do	do
13	43	63	74	29 45	29 45	29 45	do	do	do	do	do	do
14	49	69	78	29 45	29 45	29 45	do	do	do	do	do	do
15	53	69	80	29 45	29 45	29 45	do	do	do	do	do	do
16	56	74	80	29 45	29 45	29 45	do	do	do	do	do	do
17	58	74	80	29 45	29 45	29 45	do	do	do	do	do	do
18	52	64	66	29 42	29 43	29 43	do	do	do	light clouds	do	do
19	50	64	66	29 42	29 43	29 43	do	do	do	clear	do	do
20	52	62	61	29 42	29 43	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do
21	47	61	66	29 47	29 61	29 60	do	do	do	do	do	do
22	51	61	66	29 52	29 53	29 52	do	do	do	do	do	do
23	50	54	53	29 50	29 50	29 49	do	do	do	cloudy	do	do
24	49	54	53	29 44	29 47	29 45	do	do	do	do	do	do
25	48	53	52	29 44	29 47	29 45	do	do	do	cloudy, rain 8-100	do	do
26	48	53	52	29 44	29 47	29 45	do	do	do	do	do	do
27	50	55	55	29 43	29 44	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do
28	50	55	55	29 43	29 44	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do
29	50	55	55	29 43	29 44	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do
30	50	55	55	29 43	29 44	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

DATE.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			REMARKS.		
	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset
1890.	48	51	51	29 38	29 45	29 46	southwest	southwest	southwest	clear	clear	cloudy
1	54	57	65	29 54	29 56	29 58	northwest	northwest	northwest	cloudy, rain 43-100	cloudy, rain 63-100	do
2	50	54	64	29 54	29 56	29 58	do	do	do	do	do	do
3	49	53	63	29 53	29 55	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
4	51	55	65	29 53	29 55	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
5	51	55	65	29 53	29 55	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
6	52	56	66	29 53	29 55	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
7	53	57	67	29 53	29 55	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
8	53	57	67	29 53	29 55	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
9	47	53	63	29 57	29 58	29 58	do	do	do	do	do	do
10	50	56	66	29 57	29 58	29 58	do	do	do	do	do	do
11	53	59	69	29 57	29 58	29 58	do	do	do	do	do	do
12	54	60	70	29 57	29 58	29 58	do	do	do	do	do	do
13	54	60	70	29 57	29 58	29 58	do	do	do	do	do	do
14	56	62	72	29 47	29 43	29 41	do	do	do	do	do	do
15	52	74	74	29 47	29 43	29 41	do	do	do	do	do	do
16	57	74	74	29 47	29 43	29 41	do	do	do	do	do	do
17	57	74	74	29 47	29 43	29 41	do	do	do	do	do	do
18	58	70	62	29 38	29 43	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do
19	58	70	62	29 38	29 43	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do
20	58	70	62	29 38	29 43	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do
21	58	70	62	29 38	29 43	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do
22	57	69	68	29 40	29 44	29 46	do	do	do	do	do	do
23	59	70	68	29 52	29 57	29 57	do	do	do	do	do	do
24	59	70	68	29 52	29 57	29 57	do	do	do	do	do	do
25	59	70	68	29 52	29 57	29 57	do	do	do	do	do	do
26	59	70	68	29 52	29 57	29 57	do	do	do	do	do	do
27	59	70	68	29 52	29 57	29 57	do	do	do	do	do	do
28	59	70	68	29 52	29 57	29 57	do	do	do	do	do	do
29	59	70	68	29 52	29 57	29 57	do	do	do	do	do	do
30	59	70	68	29 52	29 57	29 57	do	do	do	do	do	do

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

DATE.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			REMARKS.		
	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset
June 1 1899	60	75	80	29.44	29.44	29.44	calm	west	calm	clear	clear	clear
2	62	77	82	29.43	29.43	29.43	west	west	west	do	do	do
3	64	79	84	29.42	29.42	29.42	do	do	do	do	do	do
4	66	81	86	29.41	29.41	29.41	do	do	do	do	do	do
5	68	83	88	29.40	29.40	29.40	do	do	do	do	do	do
6	70	85	90	29.39	29.39	29.39	do	do	do	do	do	do
7	72	87	92	29.38	29.38	29.38	do	do	do	do	do	do
8	74	89	94	29.37	29.37	29.37	do	do	do	do	do	do
9	76	91	96	29.36	29.36	29.36	do	do	do	do	do	do
10	78	93	98	29.35	29.35	29.35	do	do	do	do	do	do
11	80	95	100	29.34	29.34	29.34	do	do	do	do	do	do
12	82	97	102	29.33	29.33	29.33	do	do	do	do	do	do
13	84	99	104	29.32	29.32	29.32	do	do	do	do	do	do
14	86	101	106	29.31	29.31	29.31	do	do	do	do	do	do
15	88	103	108	29.30	29.30	29.30	do	do	do	do	do	do
16	90	105	110	29.29	29.29	29.29	do	do	do	do	do	do
17	92	107	112	29.28	29.28	29.28	do	do	do	do	do	do
18	94	109	114	29.27	29.27	29.27	do	do	do	do	do	do
19	96	111	116	29.26	29.26	29.26	do	do	do	do	do	do
20	98	113	118	29.25	29.25	29.25	do	do	do	do	do	do
21	100	115	120	29.24	29.24	29.24	do	do	do	do	do	do
22	102	117	122	29.23	29.23	29.23	do	do	do	do	do	do
23	104	119	124	29.22	29.22	29.22	do	do	do	do	do	do
24	106	121	126	29.21	29.21	29.21	do	do	do	do	do	do
25	108	123	128	29.20	29.20	29.20	do	do	do	do	do	do
26	110	125	130	29.19	29.19	29.19	do	do	do	do	do	do
27	112	127	132	29.18	29.18	29.18	do	do	do	do	do	do
28	114	129	134	29.17	29.17	29.17	do	do	do	do	do	do
29	116	131	136	29.16	29.16	29.16	do	do	do	do	do	do
30	118	133	138	29.15	29.15	29.15	do	do	do	do	do	do

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

DATE.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			REMARKS.		
	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset
July 1	64	79	84	29.42	29.42	29.42	W n w	W n w	W n w	clear	clear	clear
2	66	81	86	29.41	29.41	29.41	do	do	do	do	do	do
3	68	83	88	29.40	29.40	29.40	do	do	do	do	do	do
4	70	85	90	29.39	29.39	29.39	do	do	do	do	do	do
5	72	87	92	29.38	29.38	29.38	do	do	do	do	do	do
6	74	89	94	29.37	29.37	29.37	do	do	do	do	do	do
7	76	91	96	29.36	29.36	29.36	do	do	do	do	do	do
8	78	93	98	29.35	29.35	29.35	do	do	do	do	do	do
9	80	95	100	29.34	29.34	29.34	do	do	do	do	do	do
10	82	97	102	29.33	29.33	29.33	do	do	do	do	do	do
11	84	99	104	29.32	29.32	29.32	do	do	do	do	do	do
12	86	101	106	29.31	29.31	29.31	do	do	do	do	do	do
13	88	103	108	29.30	29.30	29.30	do	do	do	do	do	do
14	90	105	110	29.29	29.29	29.29	do	do	do	do	do	do
15	92	107	112	29.28	29.28	29.28	do	do	do	do	do	do
16	94	109	114	29.27	29.27	29.27	do	do	do	do	do	do
17	96	111	116	29.26	29.26	29.26	do	do	do	do	do	do
18	98	113	118	29.25	29.25	29.25	do	do	do	do	do	do
19	100	115	120	29.24	29.24	29.24	do	do	do	do	do	do
20	102	117	122	29.23	29.23	29.23	do	do	do	do	do	do
21	104	119	124	29.22	29.22	29.22	do	do	do	do	do	do
22	106	121	126	29.21	29.21	29.21	do	do	do	do	do	do
23	108	123	128	29.20	29.20	29.20	do	do	do	do	do	do
24	110	125	130	29.19	29.19	29.19	do	do	do	do	do	do
25	112	127	132	29.18	29.18	29.18	do	do	do	do	do	do
26	114	129	134	29.17	29.17	29.17	do	do	do	do	do	do
27	116	131	136	29.16	29.16	29.16	do	do	do	do	do	do
28	118	133	138	29.15	29.15	29.15	do	do	do	do	do	do
29	120	135	140	29.14	29.14	29.14	do	do	do	do	do	do
30	122	137	142	29.13	29.13	29.13	do	do	do	do	do	do

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

DATE.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			REMARKS.		
	Sunrise ..	Twelve m.	Sunset ...	Sunrise ..	Twelve m.	Sunset ...	Sunrise ..	Twelve m.	Sunset ...	Sunrise ..	Twelve m.	Sunset ...
1892.	60	71	76	29.47	29.51	29.43	calm	northwest	clear	do	clear	do
1	56	70	71	29.40	29.41	29.43	northwest	do	do	do	do	do
2	57	72	72	29.42	29.46	29.46	calm	do	do	do	do	do
3	58	73	73	29.47	29.49	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do
4	58	73	73	29.46	29.50	29.53	do	do	do	do	do	do
5	58	73	73	29.47	29.51	29.50	do	do	do	do	do	do
6	58	74	74	29.47	29.48	29.43	do	do	do	do	do	do
7	58	74	74	29.47	29.43	29.43	do	do	do	do	do	do
8	58	74	74	29.44	29.43	29.43	do	do	do	do	do	do
9	58	74	74	29.44	29.43	29.43	do	do	do	do	do	do
10	56	72	72	29.43	29.42	29.42	do	do	do	do	do	do
11	56	72	72	29.43	29.42	29.42	do	do	do	do	do	do
12	56	72	72	29.40	29.41	29.42	do	do	do	do	do	do
13	55	72	80	29.38	29.40	29.40	do	do	do	do	do	do
14	55	72	82	29.40	29.42	29.46	do	do	do	do	do	do
15	60	75	82	29.47	29.51	29.53	do	do	do	do	do	do
16	58	72	89	29.47	29.54	29.52	do	do	do	do	do	do
17	57	69	83	29.53	29.52	29.52	do	do	do	do	do	do
18	56	66	72	29.50	29.52	29.50	do	do	do	do	do	do
19	55	74	84	29.48	29.50	29.50	do	do	do	do	do	do
20	61	78	80	29.45	29.50	29.50	do	do	do	do	do	do
21	60	73	75	29.45	29.51	29.53	west	southwest	southwest	do	do	do
22	58	72	74	29.43	29.52	29.50	calm	northwest	do	do	do	do
23	58	74	77	29.45	29.44	29.45	do	do	do	do	do	do
24	56	70	71	29.43	29.48	29.47	west	do	do	do	do	do
25	57	68	61	29.43	29.46	29.43	do	do	do	do	do	do
26	54	66	74	29.45	29.48	29.48	northwest	northwest	do	do	do	do
27	53	70	71	29.45	29.48	29.48	calm	do	do	do	do	do
28	53	70	72	29.45	29.48	29.48	west	do	do	do	do	do
29	53	70	72	29.45	29.48	29.48	west	do	do	do	do	do
30	53	70	72	29.45	29.48	29.48	west	do	do	do	do	do

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

DATE.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			REMARKS.		
	Sunrise ..	Twelve m.	Sunset ...	Sunrise ..	Twelve m.	Sunset ...	Sunrise ..	Twelve m.	Sunset ...	Sunrise ..	Twelve m.	Sunset ...
1892.	59	74	70	29.48	29.48	29.48	west	southwest	light	clear	do	cloudy
1	55	67	64	29.47	29.50	29.50	do	northwest	west	clear	do	clear
2	55	67	64	29.47	29.50	29.50	west	do	do	do	do	do
3	54	68	72	29.51	29.51	29.51	calm	do	do	do	do	do
4	54	68	72	29.50	29.54	29.47	west	do	do	do	do	do
5	56	72	65	29.50	29.50	29.48	west	northwest	northwest	do	do	do
6	56	72	65	29.45	29.46	29.45	do	do	do	do	do	do
7	57	68	80	29.57	29.57	29.57	calm	northwest	do	do	do	do
8	56	74	76	29.44	29.41	29.41	do	do	do	do	do	do
9	58	71	76	29.45	29.41	29.41	west	do	do	do	do	do
10	58	65	67	29.45	29.53	29.52	do	do	do	do	do	do
11	52	68	70	29.52	29.40	29.46	west	do	do	do	do	do
12	54	70	68	29.46	29.45	29.48	west	do	do	do	do	do
13	54	72	62	29.46	29.45	29.46	west	do	do	do	do	do
14	56	71	66	29.43	29.43	29.42	do	do	do	do	do	do
15	56	74	80	29.43	29.43	29.43	do	do	do	do	do	do
16	53	74	80	29.49	29.52	29.45	do	do	do	do	do	do
17	53	77	82	29.42	29.52	29.45	do	do	do	do	do	do
18	58	88	86	29.42	29.45	29.44	do	do	do	do	do	do
19	63	82	78	29.48	29.50	29.50	do	do	do	do	do	do
20	70	82	74	29.48	29.48	29.49	do	do	do	do	do	do
21	60	74	72	29.48	29.48	29.49	do	do	do	do	do	do
22	58	76	74	29.42	29.42	29.42	northwest	northwest	do	do	do	do
23	58	74	73	29.42	29.42	29.42	southwest	southwest	do	do	do	do
24	58	72	70	29.42	29.54	29.52	do	do	do	do	do	do
25	58	74	73	29.55	29.70	29.74	west	do	do	do	do	do
26	56	72	71	29.48	29.50	29.50	northwest	do	do	do	do	do
27	55	72	68	29.48	29.58	29.58	southwest	do	do	do	do	do
28	55	70	68	29.56	29.54	29.54	northwest	northwest	do	do	do	do
29	51	68	73	29.54	29.57	29.57	do	do	do	do	do	do
30	51	72	75	29.57	29.60	29.50	southwest	southwest	do	do	do	do

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

DATE.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			REMARKS.		
	Sunrise . . .	Twelve m. . .	Sunset . . .	Sunrise . . .	Twelve m. . .	Sunset . . .	Sunrise . . .	Twelve m. . .	Sunset . . .	Sunrise . . .	Twelve m. . .	Sunset . . .
October . . .												
1890.												
1	84	75	80	29.60	30.08	29.60	northwest	northwest	clear	clear	clear	clear
2	83	77	78	29.58	29.59	29.54	southwest	southwest	do	do	do	do
3	83	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.46	do	do	do	do	do	do
4	84	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do
5	84	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do
6	84	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do
7	84	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do
8	84	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do
9	84	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do
10	84	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do
11	84	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do
12	84	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do
13	84	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do
14	84	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do
15	84	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do
16	84	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do
17	84	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do
18	84	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do
19	84	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do
20	84	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do
21	84	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do
22	84	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do
23	84	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do
24	84	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do
25	84	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do
26	84	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do
27	84	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do
28	84	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do
29	84	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do
30	84	77	78	29.50	29.48	29.47	do	do	do	do	do	do

DATE.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			REMARKS.		
	Sunrise . . .	Twelve m. . .	Sunset . . .	Sunrise . . .	Twelve m. . .	Sunset . . .	Sunrise . . .	Twelve m. . .	Sunset . . .	Sunrise . . .	Twelve m. . .	Sunset . . .
November . . .												
1890.												
1	50	68	72	29.50	29.50	29.48	southwest	southwest	clear	clear	clear	clear
2	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
3	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
4	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
5	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
6	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
7	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
8	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
9	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
10	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
11	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
12	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
13	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
14	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
15	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
16	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
17	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
18	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
19	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
20	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
21	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
22	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
23	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
24	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
25	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
26	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
27	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
28	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
29	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
30	53	63	63	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
STATE PRISON DIRECTORS,
FOR
THE YEAR 1859.

CHARLES T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Hon. the Legislature of the State of California :

As we are about to close our connection with the State Prison, it may not be inappropriate to give a brief history of the action of the Legislature as connected with that institution from its first organization in this State.

The act of twenty-fifth April, 1851, leased to James M. Estill and M. G. Vallejo, the State Prison grounds, convicts, and labor, for the term of ten years, they binding themselves to keep the prisoners free of charge to the State until the State should provide a prison. This was the first act passed upon the subject. Previous to the passage of that act the prisoners were confined in the jails of the respective counties.

Under this act the Governor was required to appoint three State Prison Inspectors, who were required to make rules and regulations for the management of the prison, and to report annually, on the first of February, to the Governor.

The next legislation upon this subject was the act of May 1st, 1852, which provided for the erection of State Prison buildings.

The proceeds of swamp and overflowed lands, after reclamation, were pledged for the payment of the bonds at maturity. The act of May 11th, 1853, repealed the act of May 1st, 1852, and appropriated a sum not to exceed one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, the money to be raised by an issuance of bonds payable in ten years, and a special tax was levied to pay principal and interest. In addition to which the sum of eighteen thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars was to be paid out of the General Fund to F. Vassault, for work already done in the erection of a State Prison at San Quentin, and also the sum of ten thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety cents, in payment of extra work done in the construction of State Prison buildings by the San Francisco Manufacturing Company.

The State Prison continued in possession of Estill from the twenty-fifth

April, 1851, to May 7th, 1855, under the provisions of the act of April 25th, 1851, at little expense to the State, beyond payment of the salaries of the officers created for that purpose.

The act of May 7th, 1855, inaugurates a new system. By that act the State resumed the possession of the prison, prison grounds, convicts, convict labor, and property, and, under the control of a Board of Directors, took sole charge and management of all things connected therewith.

Under the management of this Board, the sums expended for State Prison purposes for the first seven months, (including prison wall, one hundred and eighty thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents,) amounted to the sum of three hundred and eighty thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty-four cents. At the end of the seven months, a new Board, elected by the people, supplied the place of the old Directors, and continued in possession under the aforesaid act for the term of two months and twenty-seven days. The expenses during this time amounted to the sum of ninety-three thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars and thirty-nine cents, averaging each month exceeding thirty thousand dollars, or within the space of less than eleven months the sum expended for State Prison purposes amounted to four hundred and seventy-five thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty-three cents, being an average per month, in round numbers, forty-four thousand dollars—at the end of which time James M. Estill again took possession of the prison, prison grounds, convicts, convict labor, and property connected with the prison, under the act of March 21st, 1856. Under this act, the Lieutenant-Governor, Controller, and Treasurer, were appointed State Prison Commissioners, and authorized to lease the prison property and convict labor, for the term of five years at a sum not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars per month. In accordance with said act, a lease was made with James M. Estill for the time aforesaid, at the rate of ten thousand dollars per month, and drafts on the Treasurer for that amount were regularly made up to first January, 1858, when the Board of Examiners, under act of 1856, refused to audit the claim of Estill or his lessee, for that purpose. Said lease bears date the twenty-sixth March, 1856.

The drafts drawn on the Treasury under this lease amount to the sum of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Estill continued in possession under this contract through himself and J. F. McCauley, sub-lessee, until the first March, 1858. On the twelfth and sixteenth February, 1858, the Legislature passed an act making it the duty of the Governor to take immediate possession of the prison grounds, property, and to assume the custody, control, and management, of the prison and prison property.

Under this act, the Governor, on the first day of March, 1858, took possession of the prison, and continued in uninterrupted possession until the first day of May, 1858, when the Directors assumed control and management, under the provisions of an act passed April 24th, 1858, and continued in possession until the thirteenth day of May, A. D., 1859. During this latter period the sum of money was drawn by the Board, as will be seen by Exhibit "A," seventy thousand two hundred dollars. Of this amount, six thousand six hundred and twenty-six dollars and forty cents was expended in litigation, and six thousand eight hundred and fifty-three dollars and seventy cents in discharging liabilities incurred, while the State, through the Governor alone, had charge of the institution. Deduct also the value of the improvements made, which we have shown were indispensable, and add to this the cash on hand, one thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars

and thirty-eight cents, would leave a balance of six thousand five hundred and one dollars and forty-nine cents, properly chargeable to the support of the prison.

In addition to this, we have outstanding debts, which we believe to be payable, amounting to six thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars and forty-four cents; also, an amount due from the United States Government for the support of convicts, and these two latter sums, when collected, would show the prison to have been a self-sustaining institution while under the control of the Directors.

The net receipts from sale of brick, since the lessee resumed possession, have been largely diminished, by reason that shipments were compelled to be made solely through him, (the sub-lessee,) thus entailing an expense of three dollars per thousand, nearly all of which would have been saved to the State had the prison continued under our control.

Dr. STATE PRISON DIRECTORS, Cr.
In account with the State of California.

To Cash drawn from Treasury, exclusive of Directors' salaries.....		\$79,200 00			
				By amount of labor done, improvements made, and stock added, from first May, 1858, to May 1st, 1859	\$57,899 03
				By amount expended for litigation not properly chargeable to support of Prison	6,626 40
				By amount paid on outstanding indebtedness prior to Directors assuming control of Prison.....	6,853 70
				By Cash in Treasurer's hands.....	1,319 38
				Balance being actual cost to State for support of the Prison from May 1st, 1858, to the 13th day of May, 1859	6,501 49
		\$79,200 00			
			\$79,200 00		

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To amount of Cash drawn from the State Treasury, exclusive of Directors' salaries.....		08 620'131\$			
To amount of Cash received from the products of Prison labor.....			08 620'131\$		
		00 629'827\$			
				By amount disbursed through War- den, from May 1st, 1858, to 31st August, 1859.....	\$115,240 88
				By amount disbursed by Treasurer of Board to 31st of December, \$8,656 51	
				Less this amount paid outstand- ing indebtedness, prior to Direc- tors assuming control of Prison, \$1,040 67	7,615 84
				By amount paid outstanding liabil- ities, prior to Directors assuming control of Prison.....	6,853 70
				Balance in Treasurer's hands De- cember 31st, 1859	1,319 38
			08 620'131\$		
					\$131,029 80
					\$131,029 80

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Dr. TREASURER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, Cr.
In account with the State of California, from the 1st day of May, 1858, to the 31st day of December, 1859.

The Directors, on taking charge, proceeded to erect a commodious building of brick and stone, two stories in height, which is believed to fully answer the purpose of the prison, for all time to come.

Also, a fine two-story brick building inside the walls, which is used for offices and night-guard, and containing vaults for the books and papers of the institution and valuables left by prisoners. This building occupies the place of a wooden shanty formerly used for the same purpose, but is entirely worthless.

A new and substantial prison building has also been erected, in which is contained the hospital, shoemakers, tailor shops, and lodgings for the accommodation of the milder class of prisoners; also, cells in the basement, for the most desperate class, and capable of accommodating one hundred and twenty-four prisoners.

On the twenty-sixth day of July, 1858, a suit was brought for a forcible entry and detainer against the State Prison Directors, by the sub-lessee in the county of Marin, before R. C. Clarke, a Justice of the Peace in said county, in which court the said Directors were found not guilty. From which decision the sub-lessee appealed to the County Court of said county. Upon the trial of said appeal, the judgment of the court below was reversed, and judgment rendered against John B. Weller, one of the defendants, for the sum of four thousand eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, which judgment was trebled in accordance with the forcible entry and detainer act. The jury also found the value of the monthly rents and profits of said premises to be five hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

From this judgment an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and finally affirmed in said court. The Legislature, at its last session, made an appropriation to pay said judgment, and the judgment has been extinguished in accordance with said act. The total cost of said judgment amounted to seventeen thousand six hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty cents.

On the thirteenth day of May, 1859, the sub-lessee was placed in possession of the prison, in compliance with the decision of the Supreme Court, at which time there were in the prison, six hundred and seventy convicts.

Since the Directors have been dispossessed, they have brought a suit to set aside the contract entered into with Estill, which was tried by the District Court of the Seventh Judicial District, and decided against the State, and now stands on appeal in the Supreme Court, and it is believed will be tried at the present January Term. The parties in interest in the Estill contract, have also brought a suit, by *mandamus*, against the Controller, to compel him to issue his warrants for the sum of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, it being the balance claimed to be due, from the time the Governor entered into possession, up to the first of December, 1859, and which is now pending before the Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District.

In each of the above suits, we have employed counsel to defend the interest of the State, a detailed statement of which will be exhibited in this report.

During the time we were in possession, a suit to recover damages for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, was brought by J. F. McCauley against us and others, as private citizens, in which we were compelled to employ counsel to defend; and, after being prepared for two terms of court, at a considerable expense to the State, said suit was dismissed against the sub-lessee.

The suit to set aside the Estill contract, was rendered necessary, for the reason that the Attorney-General, as appears from the following correspondence, deemed the act passed on the last day of the last session, entitled "An Act to condemn and appropriate to the use of the State of California, the interest of certain parties in and to the State Prison Grounds, Buildings, etc., situated on Point San Quentin, in the County of Marin, and to appropriate money for the payment of such interest," insufficient to accomplish the objects intended, and also by reason of the protracted delay of the suit against us, which was finally dismissed by the sub-lessee:

SACRAMENTO CITY, May 16, 1859.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General:

SIR:—The State Prison Directors direct me to inform you, that they are officially informed, that J. F. McCauley has taken possession of the State Prison, under the decision of the Supreme Court.

Under the action of the Legislature, we have been led to the belief that this could have been averted, under the act entitled "An Act to condemn and appropriate to the use of the State of California, the interest of certain parties in, and to, the State Prison Grounds, etc., situate on Point San Quentin, in the County of Marin, and to appropriate money for the payment of such interest."

We beg leave to direct your attention to the situation of things as they now exist, in relation to State Prison matters, and ask that you, as our legal adviser, will give your earliest attention to the same. As Directors of the State Prison, we have already sold, under contract, brick to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars; also, on hand, on the ground, quarried stone, in part dressed, to the value of at least five thousand dollars more; also, a large amount of personal property, consisting of arms, ammunition, mechanical implements, rolling stock, live stock, furniture, equipments for private and prison departments—all of which have gone into the possession of John F. McCauley, and which was bought and paid for by the present Board of State Prison Directors.

We beg leave, therefore, to ask of you, what steps you propose to take in relation to the possession of the State Prison premises, under the law above quoted, and what course you propose to pursue in regard to the property which has been purchased and constructed under the direction of the present Board of State Prison Directors. It was clearly the intention of the Legislature, that the Prison should remain in charge of the State; and we feel it our duty to the people, to do all in our power to carry out their wishes.

Your earliest attention to this, will greatly oblige,

Your ob't servant,

FERRIS FORMAN,
For the Board of State Prison Directors.

PLACERVILLE, May 18th, 1859.

FERRIS FORMAN,

Secretary of State:

SIR:—I had the honor, yesterday, of receiving your letter of the 14th inst., written, as you state, by direction of the Board of State Prison Directors, asking two questions, which I will hereafter, and in proper order, answer. I beg, however, that you will permit me to give, at first, a little of the unwritten history of the matters of which you speak.

It is a fact, within the knowledge of each member of the Board of State Prison Directors, that I, at the request of the State Prison Committee, drafted the original bill, which afterward, in a mutilated condition, came the law referred to by title, in your communication; that I labored diligently for the passage of that bill, and to preserve it in its purity, and may use the term; that the enemies of the bill succeeded so far in tacking on amendments to it in the Senate, as to render it, finally, one of the most dangerous measures to the State, if carried out, which could have been adopted.

This was well understood by Governor Weller and yourself; and we had agreed, upon consultation, that it was better to let McCauley take possession, under his judgment, than for us to attempt to hold under the law of which I have spoken. In fact, this matter was discussed by the Excellency and I, before his message of approval of the bill was sent to the Senate, and my recollection is, that you were present.

I remember, also, that on the thirtieth day of last month, McCauley, you, and I, were with the Governor, at his office, and he asked McCauley when he was going to take possession under his judgment, and remarks it was unfair in the latter not to let the Board know whether he intended to take possession at all. McCauley replied, that he would let him know in a few days.

The Governor and I, then, in a private interview, determined that the best course was to retain possession, if McCauley was willing to accept as a rent, the sum fixed by the jury, in the case of McCauley v. Walker; but, that if he would not accept, we would send down a remittitur, tender possession, and from that time on, refuse to pay any rent whatever. My impression is, also, that immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, I informed Lieutenant-Governor Walkup of the defective character of the condemning act, and that Senator Burton and others, he advised me not to proceed under it, which he also thought advisable.

I will not do the Board, and especially those of you who are lawyers, the injustice to entertain the idea for a moment, that you are ignorant of the fact, that under the condemning act, McCauley might introduce the contract between R. M. Anderson and others, State Prison Commissioners, and James M. Estill, as a basis for his measure of damages, while I might not be permitted to test its validity, because the act, by implication, admits its validity.

You well know, that one of my chief objects in drafting the bill, was to avoid this difficulty, and that such was the object of all its friends. There is also another difficulty in carrying out this act, which cannot be new to the Board, as the attention of the Legislature was publicly called to it by Governor Weller in his message approving this act, and, as he there stated the difficulty in a concise but clear manner, I will quote from his message. He said: "It is proper to remark, that the State Prison Fund

only some eight thousand dollars, and without an additional appropriation, the act in regard to the prison, which I have this day approved, will be *wholly inoperative*." (The italics are mine).

Under the Constitution, appropriations have to be made by law, and as every bill, before it becomes a law, must be presented to the Governor for his approval, and as you are the custodian of the enrolled acts, I presume it is unnecessary for me to inform you, that no "additional appropriation" was made, after the approval of the act aforesaid.

Now, under the circumstances enumerated, you will, perhaps, excuse me, if I say I was a little surprised to find in your letter, the following expression:

"The State Prison Directors direct me to inform you, that J. F. McCauley has taken possession of the State Prison, under the direction of the Supreme Court." Under the act of the Legislature, we have been led to believe, that this could have been arrested under the act entitled, 'An act to condemn,' etc. * * * It was clearly the intention of the Legislature, that the Prison should remain in charge of the State, and we feel it *our duty to the people*, to do all in our power to carry out their wishes." (The italics are again mine).

In answer to your inquiries, I will say to the first, that I do not "propose to take any steps in relation to the possession of the premises under the law above quoted." No one (including the supporters of the bill in the Legislature) who fully understands the whole matter, ever expected me to act under the law, so long as I had a just regard for the interest of the State.

As to the second question, I will simply say, that it is my intention to let the Board take possession of the personal property belonging to the State and now in possession of McCauley, peaceably, if they can, and if they cannot do so without resistance, then by force of the law.

Whenever the Board informs me officially, that they are resisted in this particular, I will institute the proper proceedings, although the law does not require me so to do.

If any error has been committed in State Prison affairs, since the commencement of my term, it was about the first day of March, 1858; I then had no connection with it; but, since that time, I have labored industriously to relieve the State from the difficulties then thrown upon her.

I am, respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

THOS. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

SACRAMENTO, California, May 23d, 1859.

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the eighteenth, in regard to State Prison affairs, etc.

You say that it is well known to the Board that "you drafted the original bill, which afterward, in a mutilated condition, became a law."

The comparison which I have made of the original bill, with the bill now in the statute book, will hardly justify the allegation that it was "mutilated" by the Legislature. Indeed, the only amendment made of any importance whatever, is in regard to the ninth section, in the words, "strike out the words 'and shall give such other instructions as he may deem just and proper,' and insert the words 'the said District Judge.' He may also give the jury such instructions as he may deem proper. New trials and appeals shall be allowed, as in other civil cases provided, the granting of a new trial, or the taking of an appeal, shall not operate in any manner so as to prevent the State of California from taking possession of said property, immediately after the return of a verdict, and retaining the same, as prescribed by section seven of the act."

These are the only amendments, so far as I can discover, of any materiality; and if so, it cannot with propriety be said, "that the enemies of the bill succeeded so far in tacking an amendment to it in the Senate, as to render it finally one of the most dangerous measures to the State, which could have been adopted."

Again, you say that "under the condemnatory act, McCauley might introduce the contract of R. M. Anderson and others, State Prison Commissioners and James M. Estill, as a basis for his measure of damages, while I might not be permitted to test its validity, because the act in implication admits its validity."

The twelfth section of the act expressly declares, that "Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to admit the validity of the instrument specified in section one, as executed by R. M. Anderson and others."

If, however, the validity of the contract is admitted by "implication," then the admission is found in the first section, and that stands in as precise terms as originally drafted by you. The Legislature made no amendments whatever to that section, and, consequently, no blame can properly attach to that body in this particular. But admit that this is a valid contract at the time it was made, still, I suppose, upon proof that the lessee had violated it in various particulars, (as we claim he has) would the State be responsible for damages? If the lessee has not complied with its terms, he certainly is not entitled to damages. "Not one of those confined in cells, seemed to be insufficient to protect them from absolute suffering from cold. The cells being six feet by ten, with something like two shelves on each side, about two feet each in width, upon which, is a kind of straw mattress, and one coarse, shaggy, double blanket, which is all that is found, when the complement of bedding is full. But, at present, many of the blankets are torn, and partially gone, so that to prevent absolute suffering from cold, they are compelled to sleep with their day clothing on, shoes and all, (if they chance to have them) and being without a sufficient quantity of bedding and clothing, to admit of a change, the whole has become a mass of dirty, filthy rags, the lice being so plentiful, as to be easily seen crawling about the so-called bed and bedding—these being the only kind of places where the convicts of the State, for crimes induced to be committed probably not from naturally bad instincts, but from example in early life; from want of education; from intemperance and want, are sentenced, and compelled by bolted doors and ironed limbs, to undergo suffering, in comparison with which, death, with all its terrors, would be seemingly pleasurable relief. But this is by no means the worst feature of the prison. In the 'Long

The members of the Legislature, who labored so zealously on the day of the session to pass that bill, were engaged in a very foolish business, if your statement is correct. The enemies, too, expended a great deal unnecessary labor in attempting to defeat it. It is a part of the written history of the last Legislature, that no bill was more pertinaciously pressed by its friends, or more violently opposed by its enemies than this very law, which, you say, "no one expected you to act upon it, so long as you had a just regard for the interest of the State."

It is admitted, that the Governor, in approving the bill, said "that there was only eight thousand dollars in the Prison Fund, and that the law, without an appropriation, would be wholly inoperative." But he respectfully deny, that he had a right to assume that McCauley had no just or legal claim for a larger amount than eight thousand dollars. This seemed to have been his only objection to the act. We expected

as the legal officer of the State, to institute such proceedings as you might deem proper to subserve her interests.

Inasmuch, however, as you have come to the conclusion, that the law was carefully drawn up by you cannot be executed, and that McCauley must retain the possession of the prison, a further discussion would be unprofitable.

Respectfully, etc.,

F. FORMAN,
For State Prison Directors.

A short time before we took possession of the prison, or rather the Governor, whom we succeeded, the then state of the prison is thus described, by the report of a committee sent to examine its condition:

"In addition to the testimony of witnesses as above referred to, the committee would state, that from personal observation and examination, they found on the nineteenth January, the evening of their arrival at the prison, some one hundred and twenty-five prisoners entirely barefoot, and quite a number with nothing more than old gunny-bag sacks, or pieces of blankets, tied around their feet, *none* having anything in the shape of socks furnished them by the lessee. It is due, however, to the lessee, or McCauley, who claims to represent him, that on the *next day*, quite a number of the barefoot party of the day before, came out with *new shoes*, Mr. McCauley stating, that many of the prisoners had concealed or hid away their shoes, so as to look as badly as possible; (?) but the committee, although visiting every department within the walls of the prison, failed to discover the secret place where were concealed the missing shoes of the shoeless prisoners, although the committee do not undertake to state, positively, that such secret place *may not* be in existence, and hereafter discovered by the closer scrutiny of more interested parties.

The general clothing of the prisoners seems too scant for winter weather, the most of which clothing, or a greater portion thereof, appears to be the last remains of what was worn there by them, now in such a tattered, torn, forbidding, and filthy condition, that the commonest street beggars, sleeping by the wayside and begging their daily bread, would, by comparison, have the appearance of newly Persian clad gentlemen. The bedding (if bedding it can be called) of the prisoners, especially of those confined in cells, seemed to be insufficient to protect them from absolute suffering from cold. The cells being six feet by ten, with something like two shelves on each side, about two feet each in width, upon which, is a kind of straw mattress, and one coarse, shaggy, double blanket, which is all that is found, when the complement of bedding is full. But, at present, many of the blankets are torn, and partially gone, so that to prevent absolute suffering from cold, they are compelled to sleep with their day clothing on, shoes and all, (if they chance to have them) and being without a sufficient quantity of bedding and clothing, to admit of a change, the whole has become a mass of dirty, filthy rags, the lice being so plentiful, as to be easily seen crawling about the so-called bed and bedding—these being the only kind of places where the convicts of the State, for crimes induced to be committed probably not from naturally bad instincts, but from example in early life; from want of education; from intemperance and want, are sentenced, and compelled by bolted doors and ironed limbs, to undergo suffering, in comparison with which, death, with all its terrors, would be seemingly pleasurable relief. But this is by no means the worst feature of the prison. In the 'Long

Room,' so-called, which is in size, twenty-four by one hundred and six feet, are turned loose, like so many brute animals in a corral, to eat and sleep, the young, middle-aged, and old, (the boy of fifteen—perhaps his first offense—with upward of three hundred convicts, among whom are necessarily many of the vilest of the vile,) thus rendering reformation seemingly impossible. The bedding in this room is of the same kind and class as before described, except in a worse condition, being alike infested with the same kind of animals, only, perhaps, a little more so. The manner of stowing away such a number in so small space, is accomplished by placing a row of standee bunks close to each other on each side of the room, with their heads to the wall, leaving an open space through the middle of the room; the bunks being one above another, and into which the prisoners crawl from the end, the open space being so small, that before any take their bunks, it is with a great deal of difficulty you can make your way through the crowd; and the stench issuing from the room, when opened in the morning, will have to be imagined, as a description is impossible."

Some of the grounds upon which the Legislature based their action in passing the law under which the State took possession of the prison on the first day of March, 1858, are stated by the committee as follows:

"*First*—The lessee covenanted, that he would safely keep the convicts as required by law, in said prison or prisons; to keep which covenant he has utterly neglected and failed to do; but has kept and guarded the prisoners in such a loose, careless manner, that ninety-four have escaped by some manner of means, since the date of lease, and are now at large (See Exhibit No. 5). *Second*—The lessee agreed and covenanted further, that he would keep the prisoners, as required by law, 'in said prison or prisons,' which covenant is being broken every day and minute, by failing out the convict labor on ranches, and keeping them as servants, etc. (See Exhibit No. 9). *Third*—The lessee covenanted, that under the direction of the State Prison Commissioners, he would provide proper guards and overseers for said prison, at his own proper cost and expense, which covenant is being broken every day. (See deposition of J. C. Gordon; see Exhibit No. 9). *Fourth*—By the terms of said lease, the lessee agreed to furnish the convicts with suitable, proper, and wholesome food, which the convicts unanimously complain has not been done; some of the guards, also, stating, that they have seen prisoners in the summer coming from work, so faint, apparently for want of food, as to be unable to walk; and the committee are of the opinion, that the quantity of food not sufficient for laboring men who are called up at daylight, and work until nine o'clock before breakfast, from then until four in the afternoon for dinner—leaving sixteen hours from dinner to breakfast—two more days being all they are allowed. *Fifth*—The said lessee agreed and covenanted, that he would furnish suitable and proper clothing for the prisoners. The manner of keeping this covenant has been noticed before, rendering it only necessary to remark here, that it has not been broken once only, but hundreds of times, to each and every prisoner at Point Quentin, or that has been there since the date of the lease by the lessee aforesaid. *Sixth*—The said lessee agreed to 'furnish suitable and proper medical attendance for the convicts,' which covenant is entirely disregarded, no physician or surgeon residing at the prison attending the prisoners—(see deposition of J. C. Gordon, Exhibit No. 9)—one prisoner (Riley,) having died the day of the arrival of the com-

mission at the prison, without medical attendance. *Seventh*—The said lessee covenanted and agreed, that he 'would treat the convicts humanely, and with all due degree of kindness, consistent with their security and safety;' but the committee are of opinion that the lowest, commonest, and coldest possible acts or offerings of humanity and kindness would reach away, and far beyond, anything that has been discovered by nine-tenths of the convicts at the prison, indicating even the possibility of an act towards them worthy to be named one of humanity or kindness. *Eighth*—The said party of the second part, the lessee aforesaid, further agreed, by the terms of said lease, that he would, at his own expense, establish and erect such buildings, prisons, and walls, and make such other improvements on the prison premises, or any other which might be purchased or occupied, by authority of the State, etc., with the terms of which covenant, he has wholly and absolutely refused to comply. (See deposition of M. F. Butler, marked 'Exhibit No. 10,' and also, the report of the Board of State Prison Commissioners, for the year ending December 31st, 1857). *Ninth*—The said lessee covenanted and agreed, to use due diligence for the recovery of all or any of the convicts that might escape from prison, to comply with which provisions of said lease, he has totally and entirely failed, and still neglects and refuses to comply therewith, as ninety-four prisoners have escaped, and are now at large, one having left from the boat for parts unknown, while the committee were at the prison, without any action (known to the committee) having been taken for his recovery; in fact, Mr. McCauley, who claimed to represent the lessee, said he would not pay any more rewards for the recapture or return of escaped prisoners, as the lessee solemnly covenanted, by the terms of said lease, to do. *Tenth*—The said lessee further agreed, that he would govern and conduct the police regulation of the prison and prisoners as directed by the Board of Commissioners, in accordance with an act creating said Board of Commissioners, passed May 21st, 1856. That said Board adopted a system of rules in accordance with the provisions of said law, and delivered the same to said lessee, with directions to govern and manage the prison and prisoners in accordance therewith, to comply with which rules, the lessee has neglected, failed, and entirely refused, and still does neglect and refuse. (See deposition of J. C. Gordon, marked 'Exhibit No. 10,' and, also, report of Commissioners before referred to).

There are other and numerous breaches of the contract between the State and J. M. Estill, but the committee do not deem it necessary to particularize further, believing, that the Legislature, and even the lessee, himself, will not hold for a moment, that there now exists any contract or agreement between the State and J. M. Estill, obligatory in any manner, or binding, or valid, as against the State of California. Viewing the matter in this light, it does not become necessary to speak of the treatment of prisoners further—of their being compelled, as is customary, to work on the Sabbath, etc., as these are matters to be provided for by subsequent Legislatures. Therefore, the committee would most respectfully recommend, that the Governor be authorized to appoint some suitable person as Warden or State Agent, (and would suggest J. C. Gordon,) to proceed immediately to the penitentiary, and take charge of the prison and prisoners, temporarily, and until provision shall be made for their permanent care and management, and that a sum, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, be appropriated to defray such temporary expenses."

Some twelve months after the State had assumed control of the prison, a Joint Committee of the two Houses of the Legislature report the condition of the prison and convicts, as follows:

"The prison, prison walls, and the buildings constructed for prison purposes, are in good condition and permanent, and with some small additional improvements, will be sufficiently convenient to contain the hundred and fifty prisoners for half a century. There are five hundred and eighty-two prisoners confined in the prison, all of whom, so far as the committee could ascertain, are well fed upon wholesome and sufficient food, and were well clad—the most of them being clothed as well as compatible with a prison life. The committee heard of no complaints of cruel or unusual punishment being inflicted upon the prisoners, nor learned of no maltreatment of the prisoners by the overseers, or of any authority over them.

We found the sanitary condition of the prison good, and in case of sickness, the patients have the prompt and scientific assistance of the State Prison Physician and Surgeon to relieve their sufferings and cure their diseases. As to the physical comforts and condition of the prisoners, we think that it will be found that they have been very much improved since the State took charge of the prison. The policy adopted by the statutes of February 26th and April 24th, A. D. 1858, have been fully vindicated in the management of the State Prison by the Governor and Board of Directors, since they have had charge of that institution under the system of administration adopted by these laws.

When the Governor took possession of the prison under the act of February twenty-sixth, he found the prison and the appurtenant property in the possession and under the management of the assignee, J. M. McCauley, to whom the State had leased the same for the term of five years, together with the labor of the prisoners, the State paying the said Estill, or assigns, ten thousand dollars per month for feeding, clothing, guarding,

During the month of March and April of that year, the accounts show when the prison was in charge of the Governor, under the provisions of said act of February twenty-sixth, a great reduction in the ordinary expenses of the institution; and that the labor of the prisoners was worth eleven thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars to the State.

During the succeeding eight months the administration was in the hands of a Board of Directors, under the act of April 24th, 1858, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State, whose administration was characterized by ability and economy in all the things they did in the performance of their onerous and complicated services. And here we think we ought to remark particularly concerning the services of Joseph Walkup, as Chief Warden of the prison, who devoted his whole time during the interval between the sessions of the Legislature to the affairs of the prison. He has had the direction and management of the details of the prison service. All his transactions show promptness and prudence, and his vouchers of purchases and financial transactions exhibit the strictest economy and integrity; he appears to have discharged his duties as though he had been in his own service, for this we deem him entitled to the confidence and approbation of the committee. As experience has shown that the present system of management of the State Prison, and the management of affairs connected therewith, has operated well under the management of a faithful and competent board of officers, and is, perhaps, the best, under the circumstances, of this State, we recommend the continuance of the system with some modifications."

The expenses of litigation have been onerous, but not more so than the magnitude of the questions involved would justly require. Feeling that we are in duty bound to use our best efforts to sustain the legislation intrusting the prison to our care and control, we believe we should have been derelict in our duty to the State had we failed to employ eminent legal counsel, to assist in prosecuting and defending the various suits arising out of the legislation upon the subject. We had to carry out as far as possible the views of the Legislature in their varied legislation, and in doing so we feel that we have acted for the best interest of the State. Under the belief that the contract had been not only violated in every particular by Estill and his lessee, but was absolutely void *ab initio*, we caused the suit to set it aside, to be commenced.

It will be seen by the report of the Joint Committee of the two Houses, and also a committee on the part of J. F. McCauley, authorized by a joint resolution of the two Houses, to act with the Senate and House Committee, made on the twenty-second March, 1858, that when the State took possession on the first March, 1858, the property claimed by McCauley amounted in value to seventy-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty-one and a-half cents, from which was to be deducted the value of brick, and granite, and marine, which amounted to the sum of fifty-six thousand five hundred and eighty dollars, leaving property to the value of twenty-two thousand five hundred and forty-four dollars and eighty and a-half cents, to which is to be added property belonging to the State valued at nine thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars and seventy-five cents, making total value of property at the prison turned over to the State on the first March, 1858, the sum of thirty-one thousand nine hundred and seven dollars and fifty-five and a-half cents.

It appears from the report of Senate Committee, that on the thirtieth April, 1859, and but thirteen days before McCauley resumed possession, under the decision of the Supreme Court, that the value of the property of the prison, exclusive of brick and stone, amounted to the sum of thirty-six thousand six hundred and fifty-one dollars and forty-three cents, all of which was turned over to McCauley by the Directors.

From the above report it will be perceived, that the amount of property turned over by the Directors, on the thirteenth day of May, 1859, to Mr. McCauley, exceeded by the sum of four thousand seven hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-seven and a-half cents, the amount and value received from him on the first March, 1858, the time when the State first took possession.

The establishment of a Branch Prison has been so repeatedly recommended, that we deem it unnecessary, at this time, to do more than direct the attention of the Legislature to the subject, and urge the necessity of making some provision for additional prison accommodations.

We feel it to be our duty, however, to state, in connection with this branch of the subject, that if the contract between the lessee and State is valid and binding, that a Branch Prison, if established, would be under the absolute control of the sub-lessee.

When the Directors took charge, there were five hundred and thirty-seven convicts in the prison; and on the thirteenth May, 1859, when the prison was turned over to John F. McCauley, sub-lessee, there were, as has been already shown, six hundred and seven convicts—showing an increase of seventy in the space of twelve and a half months. We have no reliable data by which to ascertain the exact number of convicts at the prison on the thirty-first December, 1859, but according to the

ratio of increase while the Directors had control, there should have been some six hundred and forty-nine, and unless there is about that number there, a great many convicts must have escaped, and still remain at large committing depredations upon the people of this State.

In closing this report, we beg leave to say, that during our administration of the prison, we have labored honestly and faithfully to subserve the interests of the State and prison.

Our objects and aims have been for the public good, and our success has fully equaled our expectations.

We leave our actions and doings to be passed upon by an enlightened public, and with their verdict we shall cheerfully submit.

Should those who succeed us be enabled to exhibit a better record than we have been enabled to show, we will be found the first to accord them the meed of praise.

FERRIS FORMAN,
JOSEPH WALKUP,
JOHN B. WELLER,

State Prison Directors.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE LITIGATION RELATING TO THE STATE PRISON MATTERS.

1. In December, 1858, an action of trespass was brought in the county of Marin, within the Seventh Judicial District, by John F. McCauley, against John B. Weller, Ferris Forman, Joseph Walkup, Chas. L. Weller, W. R. J. Mackay, George Simpton, William Hicks Graham, and Charles Robinson, claiming damages in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, for an alleged injury to the real estate embraced in the State Prison grounds, and for injury to personal property. This alleged trespass was for the possession taken by the Governor on the first day of March, 1858, under the act of the twenty-sixth of February, 1858, authorizing him to take possession. The injury to the real estate was the same complained of in the action of forcible entry sustained by the Supreme Court; and the injury to personal property was the taking of the property belonging to the prison. The former recovery in the forcible entry case, and the payment of the damages appropriated by the act of the sixteenth of April, 1859, and the restoration of the premises, and of all the personal property, except a few commissary stores, under the writ of restitution executed on the thirteenth day of May, 1859, were pleaded at the July Term; at the October Term the case was discontinued by the plaintiff, at his costs.

2. The State of California v. John F. McCauley and Lloyd Tevis.—In August last an action was commenced in the county of Marin, by the State against McCauley and Tevis, assignees of Estill, for the rescission of the contract of the twenty-sixth of March, 1856, between the Commissioners of the State Prison and Estill, and for the recovery of the delivery of the prison and convicts to the State Prison Directors, authorized to manage the prison under the act of the twenty-fourth of April, 1856. The complaint referred to the legislation of the State in relation to State Prison affairs, since the twenty-first of March, 1856, alleged that the contract was null and void as unconstitutional, and because the Commissioners had exceeded their authority in making and entering into it; that Estill and his assignees had violated it in all its essential particulars; that two hundred and twenty thousand dollars had been paid under it, but that it never had received the express sanction of the Legislature. The complaint recited the actions of forcible entry and of trespass brought by McCauley, and that he threatened to commence proceedings against the Controller, to compel the issuance of warrants for the whole amount due under the contract at ten thousand dollars per month, including the period from the first of March, 1858, to the thirteenth of May, 1859, while the State was in exclusive possession. The court was asked to place the Directors in possession pending the action, and for an injunction to stay proceedings in the action of trespass, and against the Controller. An equitable account under the act of the twenty-sixth April, 1858, was also prayed. The District Court, on an application for that purpose, refused

the injunction, and at the October Term, 1859, sustained a general demurrer to the complaint, deciding, among other things, that the Attorney General had no authority to bring the action in the name of the State without special direction from the Legislature for that purpose. This was the only point necessary to be decided in the case. An appeal was immediately presented to the Supreme Court, and the case is set for hearing on the first week of the January Term, 1860.

3. John F. McCauley, Lloyd Tevis, and Martha Estill, administrators of James M. Estill, against Aaron R. Meloney, Controller, etc.—In November last, an affidavit was filed in the District Court of the Seventh Judicial District, county of Sacramento, and notice of a motion to make on the ninth of December, for a peremptory *mandamus* to compel the issue of warrants, in the sum of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, the whole amount due under the contract, at ten thousand dollars a month, including the period while the State was in possession. This was the threatened proceeding asked to be enjoined in the action against the State, (No. 2,) and is necessarily involved in that action on appeal. On the day for making the motion, the case was, by consent, transferred to the Twelfth Judicial District. The Controller answered fully on the legal grounds and on the facts, and made all the defense which the State would have set up in a direct action against it, including the pendency of the other suit. Besides this, the Controller answers, that the directors relating to the Board of Examiners have not been complied with, that he would be subjected to a prosecution for a felony were he to issue a warrant without the indorsement on the claim of that Board, and that the claim of the plaintiffs is not within the exception of these acts, authorizing the payment of a salaried officer, without such indorsement, and that there is no specific appropriation for the payment of said warrants.

The case is to be heard by Judge Norton, early in January.

Full copies of the complaint, exhibits, demurrer, and answer, in Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and of the affidavits and exhibits, and demurrer, and answer, in No. 3, are herewith transmitted.

GREGORY YALE,

Of counsel for the State Prison Directors, in Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 22d, 1859.

REPORT

OF

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES

ON

STATE PRISON.

CHARLES T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

R E P O R T.

The Joint Committee, consisting of the Standing Committee of the Senate and the Standing Committee of the Assembly on the State Prison, under the authority and by the directions of Concurrent Resolution, No. 15., a copy of said resolution which reads as follows:

Resolved, By the Assembly, the Senate concurring, that the Standing Committee of the Assembly on the State Prison, and the Standing Committee of the Senate on the State Prison and Public Buildings, acting in Joint Committee, be authorized, empowered, and instructed, to visit, at their earliest convenience, the State Prison, to investigate the condition of the said prison, to confer with the sub-lessee thereof, with a view to the amicable adjustment of all accounts and differences, and the final relinquishment of the management and control of said prison, by said lessee, to the State; that they be authorized to send for persons and papers, and that said committee report such recommendations to the Senate and Assembly as to them may seem proper and right in the premises.

I certify that the foregoing resolution passed the Assembly January nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. M. ANDERSON,
Clerk of Assembly.

January 23, 1860.

Have visited the State Prison, located at Point San Quentin, in the county of Marin, and have examined together, the prison, prison grounds, buildings, improvements, personal property, and prisoners, belonging to the prison, and books and papers relating thereto, and the transactions of the officers in charge, beg leave to

REPORT.

The committee do not deem it inappropriate, considering the degree of public attention this subject is attracting, to briefly recapitulate the leading facts connected with the history and the establishment of this institution.

The first Legislature that assembled at San José had neither leisure nor resources to devise any suitable scheme for the safe keeping of convicts.

They had to improvise a whole State polity, under circumstances of unexampled difficulties. The organic law yet lay in Congress awaiting action, and the most earnest proffers of the plighted faith of the young sovereignty, found but little favor among capitalists. It was therefore with a true sense of relief that they hailed sundry proposals of individuals and municipalities, tendering ways and means sufficient to meet the and other State emergencies, in consideration of a specific and permanent location of the capital.

Among these proposals, one appeared peculiarly liberal. It was the offer of Hon. M. G. Vallejo to convey a considerable tract of land, and to donate the sum of three hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

This offer embraced a specific one of twenty acres of land and twenty thousand dollars for a State Prison.

Wherefore, after passing laws to consult the popular voice as to the location of the seat of government, and to commit the temporary custody of convicts to the counties, they adjourned, leaving the difficult task to their successors.

In obedience to the popular vote, the Legislature of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one declared the seat of government to be permanently located at Vallejo.

The necessity of erecting a State Prison was now manifest; but still more manifest was the difficulty of the enterprise by a State without money and almost without credit.

At this embarrassing juncture, a new proposal was made by the same individual. He offered to expend the twenty thousand dollars formerly tendered by him, in purchase of hulks and other temporary accommodations for convicts, until the State should be able to erect a suitable edifice. To pay all necessary officers connected with the prison; to clothe, guard, and subsist the convicts, and pay all rewards for their apprehension, if any should escape.

The Committee on State Prison reported that the proposition was magnificent. Indeed, no other consideration was asked than the proceeds of the convicts' labor. Accordingly the "Act for securing the State Prison convicts," was passed April twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, leasing for the term of ten years, to Mariano G. Vallejo and James M. Estell, the prison, prison grounds, and labor of convicts.

In the next following year, Vallejo was released from all liabilities as lessee, and the whole estate under the lessee vested in Estell.

Up to the date of the report of the Prison Inspectors in that year (one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two,) no buildings of any kind had been erected; and one hulk, only, had been procured, containing thirty-five convicts. A large number of convicts, sentenced from various counties of the State, were kept in custody, by the Sheriff of San Francisco.

An act was now passed, (May first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two,) to provide for the erection of a State Prison, at a point to

selected for that purpose by the Board of Commissioners, and to purchase the same, unless donated, for a sum not to exceed ten thousand dollars.

F. Vassault, to whom was awarded the contract, for the erection of prison buildings at San Quentin, the point selected by the Board, had proceeded therein to some extent, when an act was passed, May eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, "providing for the erection of a State Prison, and declaring null and void the existing State Prison contract." A Joint Resolution was also passed, requiring the Controller not to issue warrants on account of such contract. The causes that led to this high-handed legislation, are fully set forth in official documents of that year. It was alleged, among other things, that a clause, limiting the cost of construction to one hundred thousand dollars, had been mysteriously struck out from the official copy of the act, after its passage, and that the cost of erection, according with the contract with Vassault, would amount to about one million dollars.

Under the stimulus of a specific appropriation, of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, the erection of a prison was commenced in good earnest, the contract being awarded to T. D. Johns.

This sum was far, however, from representing the whole cost of erection. For instance, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, the sum of ten thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars and ninety cents, was allowed to the San Francisco Manufacturing Company for extra work on the prison. How this company had become the assignee of the whole contract, how Estell was a stockholder, and leased the convict labor to the company, will amply appear from the evidence, taken before a Special Committee of both Houses, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

At the opening of the session of that year, much feeling existed in regard to the management of the prison. The frequent escapes, the latitude of construction under which the lessee and his assigns claimed, and partly exercised the right of employing convict labor in any part of the State, the scandalous indulgence manifested towards certain prisoners of both sexes, the stretching of the "trustee" system, of sending convicts to recapture prisoners, and many matters of still graver import, had aroused public indignation. The Governor's message of that year provoked legislative action. A Special Committee was appointed, a searching investigation was instituted, and the mysteries of San Quentin were here laid bare.

There were not wanting those who counseled the heroic remedy of annulling the lease, *vi et armis*. The communication of Attorney-General McConnell, showing, conclusively, the impropriety of such a course, and the necessity of judicial intervention, had the effect of warding off, for a time, so dangerous a measure.

Another, and more thorough solution of the difficulty, was proffered by the lessee, himself. He claimed to have lost one hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars by his lease, and offered to cancel it, upon that amount being refunded to him. A counter proposal by the Chairman of the Select Committee, for one hundred thousand dollars received his "reluctant" assent.

Far, however, from sanctioning this negotiation, the Legislature passed the act "To provide for the Government of the Prison," approved May seventh, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, which operated to cancel the lease, and place the management of the prison wholly in the hands of the State. This act also provided, for the building of a wall around the building.

The lessee attempted no resistance, and soon after the passage of the act, relinquished his lease by a document to that effect, reserving only claim for indemnity.

On the — day of June, of the same year, the prison buildings, grounds and inmates, were turned over to the Board of State Prison Directors, and before the Governor's message of the following year, a wall had been erected around the State Prison. The accommodations were now considered by the Executive, "quite sufficient to confine, and safely keep, one thousand convicts," four hundred and twenty-seven convicts being actually confined in the prison on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

From the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, to the twenty-sixth day of March, of the same year, the affairs and management of the prison were under the supervision of a Board of State Prison Directors, elected by the people. This period was marked by such extravagant expenditures, the cost to the State for maintaining, to upwards of thirty thousand dollars per month; that as a refuge from such a heavy burden, it was determined, as a matter of economy, to lease it out again, and an act was passed, "Creating a Board of State Prison Commissioners, and defining their duties." This title conveyed but a faint impression of the serious nature of the provisions enacted. The act repeals the act of one thousand eight hundred fifty-one, abolishes future Prison Directors, and repeals all the conflicting parts of the act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

It constitutes the Lieutenant-Governor, Controller, and Treasurer, a Board of Commissioners, and makes it their duty to lease the prison buildings, grounds, and convict labor, for the term of five years, at a price to be paid the lessee, that should not exceed fifteen thousand dollars per month.

The bill for this act was introduced March first, passed the Assembly on the eleventh, by a vote of sixty-three to four, was then and there considered engrossed, passed the Senate on the fourteenth, and received the approval of the Executive on the twenty-first, (a special message of considerable interest being sent in, to convey notice of its approval.)

Accordingly, on the twenty-sixth day of March, (five days afterwards) a lease was executed to James M. Estell, *his heirs and assigns*, for five years, at ten thousand dollars per month. (See Appendix, Senate Journals, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.)

What induced the Legislature to make so hasty and total a revolution in the system, is apparent from official documents of that year. (See Senate and Assembly Journals and Appendixes, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.)

Governor Bigler's farewell message congratulated the Legislature on the cheap and efficient working of the plan *then* in force. But the reports of committees took a very different ground. It was, they said, much more expensive. But a careful scrutiny of these data will show that they confounded extraordinary expenses with necessary and current ones. The expense of the wall alone, entered for one-half.

Besides, the authorities had taken upon themselves to draw warrants for about fifty thousand dollars, for the difference between cash and warrants.

This was an unwarrantable proceeding, but the Legislature confounded the abuse of the system, with the system itself. The plan was good enough, but the persons in charge of carrying it out, were not under sufficient check.

On the fifteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, Estell sub-let the prison, grounds, etc., to John F. McCauley, (see Appendix Journals, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven,) who continued in possession up to the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, when, under an act passed the twenty-sixth February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, the Governor took possession of the prison, grounds, prison property, and convicts. McCauley, as sub-lessee, received his pay at the rate of ten thousand dollars per month, up to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, when the Board of Examiners, under an act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, refused to audit any claim of Estell or his lessee for that purpose.

The sub-lessee estimates his improvements at the prison to amount to sixty-nine thousand thirty-three dollars and ninety-six cents (see Assembly Journal, tenth session, page six hundred and eighty-two). Also, since the thirteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, to amount to one thousand eight hundred and seven dollars.

The State retained possession of the prison, prison property, etc., until May, thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, when, by an operation of a decision of the Supreme Court, McCauley was reinstated.

The estimated improvements made from March first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight to May thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, as per Director's Report, February first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and Report of the Senate Investigating Committee of the tenth session, at ninety-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and forty cents.

The committee arrived at the prison on the twenty-third January, and on motion of Mr. Ryan, Mr. Sawyer was appointed chairman of the Joint Committee. Before entering upon their duties of investigating the affairs of the prison, the Joint Committee was divided into four sub-committees, consisting of the following:

First—A Committee on Books, Commitments, and Escapes, of Convicts, consisting of Messrs. Henry, Lovel, and Vance, (see exhibit marked A).

Second—A Committee on Workshops, Cells, Hospitals, and Treatment of Prisoners, consisting of Messrs. De la Guerra, Leet, and Lewis, (see exhibit marked B).

Third—A Committee to Examine the Property outside the wall, consisting of Messrs. Hayes, Howe, and Babcock, (see exhibit marked C).

Fourth—A Conference Committee, consisting of Messrs. Ryan, Dent, Parker, McDonald, and Sawyer.

After making such investigations as the committee deemed were called for by the Concurrent Resolution, the results of which are shown in the reports of the sub-committees, which are hereunto attached, and which are made a part of this report, the committee returned to Sacramento.

After various conferences held by the Joint Committee, on the part of the State, and A. P. Crittenden, as attorney and representative of McCauley and Tevis, it was finally determined by a majority of the committee, to report a bill which accompanies this report, and is hereunto attached and made a part thereof, and that said majority recommend to the Legislature the passage of said bill.

F. A. SAWYER,

Chairman of Joint Committee on State Prison and Buildings.

EDWIN A. RIGG,
Clerk.

We, the undersigned, although agreeing in the general recommendations of the foregoing report, beg leave to dissent from the amount of appropriation specified in the bills therewith presented.

S. W. LOVEL,
SAMUEL LEWIS,
S. T. LEET,
J. M. McDONALD,
H. HAYES.

REPORTS
OF
SUB-COMMITTEES.

[A]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

ON

COMMITMENTS, STATISTICAL REPORTS.

SAN QUENTIN, January 24, 1860.

Mr. CHAIRMAN:—The sub-committee to whom was referred the subjects of commitments, statistical reports, etc., of the State Prison, have considered the same, and beg leave to submit documents marked from one to ten, inclusive, as our report. Document No. 9, being included with this report, we present as follows:

Whole number of Prisoners at this date	538
of the Prison—Trusties, etc	511
of the schooner William Hicks.....	24
Shepherd's.....	2
Capt. Simm's	1
these there were, Males.....	537
“ Females	1

The tables herewith submitted give full statistical reports of the State Prison on January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Respectfully submitted,

B. M. HENRY,
S. W. LOVELL,
J. M. VANCE.

TABLE FIRST.

Yearly Account of the State Prison of California.

YEARS.	Received new Prisoners.....	Escaped Prisoners recaptured.....	Discharged by expiration of Sentence.....	Pardoned.....	Restored to Citizenship.....	Escaped.....	Died or Killed.....	Sent to Insane Asylum.....	Delivered to Sheriff, or taken out by Writs.....	Total Receipts.....
1851.....	35					1				35
1852.....	105	3	12	2		6	1			108
1853.....	163	2	38	9		8	3			163
1854.....	211	16	102	14		87	6			227
1855.....	266	25	94	29	1	28	1		4	291
1856.....	258	29	103	18	4	65	5		1	287
1857.....	245	32	114	28		72	14	2	4	277
1858.....	226	33	94	27	32	23	5	3	7	259
1859.....	220	50	119	38	16	95	17	1	13	274
										1,919
On hand Dec. 31, 1859.....										558

TABLE SECOND.

Classification of Crime.

Character.	Number
murder.....	8
murder, second degree.....	41
manslaughter.....	23
assault with intent to kill.....	37
assault with a deadly weapon.....	11
rape.....	4
attempted rape.....	9
assault with intent to rape.....	12
crime against nature.....	3
robbery.....	35
assault to rob.....	8
burglary.....	38
attempt at burglary.....	
arson.....	3
attempt at arson.....	2
grand larceny.....	282
attempt to commit grand larceny.....	5
kidnapping.....	7
perjury.....	5
embezzlement.....	3
false personation.....	2
counterfeiting.....	3
perjury.....	1
receiving stolen goods.....	1
attempt to release a prisoner.....	2
breaking a public jail.....	1
felony.....	3
charge specified.....	4
Total.....	553

NOTE.—Of the above, sixty persons are now serving their *second* terms of imprisonment, and ten their *third* terms.

TABLE SECOND—Continued.
PRISONERS WHO HAVE NO CHARGES SPECIFIED.

Name.	County.	Term.	When Received.
Christopher Laurey.....	Shasta.....	5 years.....	Oct. 24, 18
John Jackson.....	Shasta.....	3 years.....	Oct. 24, 18
Joseph Clepfell.....	Butte.....	15 years.....	Dec. 12, 18
Refugio Escarsiga.....	Butte.....	10 years.....	Dec. 12, 18

NOTE.—The commitments for the two last specify that they were indicted for "murder," but do not state for what they were convicted.

TABLE THIRD.
Number of Prisoners from each County.

Counties.	Number
Alameda.....	5
Albany.....	15
Albion.....	27
Alameda Vista.....	31
Alameda.....	1
Alameda.....	10
Alameda.....	4
Alameda.....	12
Alameda.....	2
Alameda.....	3
Alameda.....	4
Alameda.....	28
Alameda.....	3
Alameda.....	14
Alameda.....	1
Alameda.....	6
Alameda.....	9
Alameda.....	19
Alameda.....	17
Alameda.....	1
Alameda.....	75
Alameda.....	2
Alameda.....	3
Alameda.....	17
Alameda.....	6
Alameda.....	3
Alameda.....	96
Alameda.....	2
Alameda.....	4
Alameda.....	19
Alameda.....	6
Alameda.....	8
Alameda.....	9
Alameda.....	4
Alameda.....	12
Alameda.....	5
Alameda.....	1
Alameda.....	3
Alameda.....	7
Alameda.....	1
Alameda.....	27
Alameda.....	2
Alameda.....	29

TABLE FOURTH.
Terms of Imprisonment.

For
Life
Twenty years and upward.....
Fifteen to twenty years.....
Ten to fifteen years.....
Seven to ten years.....
Five to seven years.....
Five years.....
Four years and upward.....
Three years and upward.....
Two years and upward
One year and upward.....
Under one year.....
Total

TABLE FIFTH.
Ages of Prisoners.

Age.	Number
Under twenty years.....	38
From twenty to twenty-five years	217
From twenty-five to thirty years.....	164
From thirty to thirty-five years	60
From thirty-five to forty years	41
From forty to fifty years.....	28
Fifty years and upward.....	7
Total	553

2

TABLE SIXTH.—*Nativity of Prisoners.*

UNITED STATES.	
States.	
Alabama	
Arkansas.....	
Connecticut	
District of Columbia	
Delaware	
Georgia	
Illinois	
Indiana	
Iowa.....	
Kentucky	
Louisiana	
Maine.....	
Maryland	
Massachusetts	
Michigan	
Mississippi.....	
Missouri.....	
New Hampshire.....	
New Jersey.....	
New York.....	
North Carolina.....	
Ohio	
Pennsylvania.....	
Rhode Island.....	
South Carolina.....	
Tennessee ..	
Texas.....	
Vermont.....	
Virginia.....	
Wisconsin	
Total	

TABLE SIXTH—Continued.

FOREIGN.	
Countries.	Number
England.....	29
Scotland	8
Wales.....	3
Ireland	62
British America.....	11
British India.....	3
France	11
Norway.....	1
Sweden	6
Germany	25
Belgium.....	3
Switzerland	1
Hungary	2
Poland	1
Greece	2
Italy.....	7
Spain.....	
Portugal	4
California	42
Mexico.....	53
Central America.....	3
Peru	
Chili	14
Brazil.....	1
West Indies.....	3
Sandwich Islands.....	1
Manilla	1
China.....	33
Total	330

TABLE SEVENTH.

Former Occupation of Prisoners.

Occupation.
Bakers
Bar-keepers
Barbers
Blacksmiths
Bricklayers.....
Butchers.....
Brewers.....
Carpenters.....
Carvers
Chair-makers.....
Chandlers
Clerks
Coopers
Cooks
Druggists
Engravers.....
Farmers
Gold-beaters
Gamblers.....
Gardeners.....
Hostlers.....
Japanners
Jewelers
Looking-glass makers.....
Moulders
Machinists
Miners
Merchants.....
Musicians
Plasterers
Printers.....
Painters.....
Rope-makers
Saddlers.....
Sailors
Shoemakers
Silver-smiths
Slaters.....
Stone-cutters
Stewards.....
Tailors.....
Tanners.....
Tinsmiths
Teamsters.....
Turners.....

TABLE SEVENTH—Continued.

Occupations.	Number
Upholsterers.....	2
Veterinary Surgeons.....	1
Vaqueros	14
Washmen	9
Weavers	1
Waiters.....	3
Wheelwrights	1
Laborers	246
Total	553

TABLE EIGHTH.

Showing the Number of Prisoners at Various Periods.

Time.	Number
January 1, 1856.....	
April 1, 1856.....	
July 1, 1856.....	
October 1, 1856.....	
January 1, 1857.....	
April 1, 1857.....	
July 1, 1857.....	
October 1, 1857.....	
January 1, 1858.....	
April 1, 1858.....	
July 1, 1858.....	
October 1, 1858.....	
January 1, 1859.....	
April 1, 1859.....	
July 1, 1859.....	
October 1, 1859.....	
January 1, 1860.....	

TABLE NINTH.

Showing the Number of Prisoners to be discharged in 1860.

Months.	Number
January.....	9
February.....	21
March.....	10
April.....	13
May.....	18
June.....	17
July.....	4
August.....	18
September.....	6
October.....	18
November.....	13
December.....	11
Total	160

TABLE EIGHTH.

Showing the Number of Prisoners at Various Periods.

Time.	Number
January 1, 1856.....	396
April 1, 1856.....	421
July 1, 1856.....	456
October 1, 1856.....	483
January 1, 1857.....	483
April 1, 1857.....	483
July 1, 1857.....	481
October 1, 1857.....	495
January 1, 1858.....	516
April 1, 1858.....	532
July 1, 1858.....	539
October 1, 1858.....	542
January 1, 1859.....	589
April 1, 1859.....	595
July 1, 1859.....	567
October 1, 1859.....	544
January 1, 1860.....	553

TABLE NINTH.

Showing the Number of Prisoners to be discharged in 1860.

Months.	Number
January.....	9
February.....	21
March.....	10
April.....	13
May.....	13
June.....	17
July.....	4
August.....	18
September.....	6
October.....	18
November.....	13
December.....	11
Total	160

[B]
REPORT OF COMMITTEE

ON
WORKSHOPS, CELLS, HOSPITALS, ETC.

Your Special Committee of the Joint Committee, of both Houses of the State Prison, visiting the same, consisting of Messrs. De la Guerra, Leet and Lewis, make the following report:

Your Special Committee have visited all that portion of the State Prison, within the walls, and find that every apartment is well arranged and kept clean and in good order; the prisoners are well clothed and fed and humanely treated.

The hospital, under the superintendence of Dr. Campbell, we find inadequate for the accommodation of the sick; but when the improvements are finished which are now being made, they will receive every attention and comfort which could be expected within a prison. We believe that the proper diet for the sick has not been provided by the lessee of the prison.

For further information on this subject we submit to the Joint Committee the report of the Resident Physician of the Prison.

We also find the prisoners confined in cells and rooms containing from four to forty-two in each apartment, and represent to the committee the necessity of the erection of more prison buildings, so as to give a separate cell to each prisoner, which we regard as the only means by which the Keepers can establish proper prison discipline, and prevent the commission of crimes which are revolting to nature.

In conclusion, we regard the State Prison, with the present accommodations and management, a school for crime, rather than a place of reformation and punishment.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

PABLO DE LA GUERRA,
S. T. LEET,
SAMUEL LEWIS,
Sub-Committee of Joint Committee on State Prison.

REPORT OF RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

HONORABLE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE,
State Prison, San Quentin:

SIR:—Being in charge of the medical department of the State Prison only since the second January, instant, I am unable to furnish a report of the past year. Had a hospital book been kept, describing the diseases and their treatment, I could now furnish a complete report; as it is, I give a condensed report for the current month.

On my arrival here I found twelve patients in hospital, six in the adjoining apartment, and thirty in rooms, cells, etc., making a total of forty-eight receiving medical aid. At present there are only ten in the hospital, and sixteen outside, making a total of twenty-six, in all, under medical treatment. The total number who have received medicines, is sixty-nine; of these there are only five or six difficult or obstinate cases, viz: One of carditis or hypertrophy of the heart, with affection of the lungs; one of strangulated intestine and tumor of the rectum; one of intermittent fever, with diseased spleen, of years duration; and one of catarrh in ano, and hemorrhoids from secondary syphilis.

The principal diseases prevalent here, are rheumatisms, owing to the sudden transition from heat to cold and moisture, as well as from injudicious treatment of venereal diseases—the effects are, inflammation of the periosteum and pains in the head; we have also catarrhs and pectoral complaints, with slight fevers; we have diseases, the result of libidinous indiscretions to which many are addicted—these cases are in many instances rendered impervious to the sanitary effects of medicines, from the immoderate use of spiritous liquors, which might be more correctly termed, corrosive poisons; I have, also, to contend with a few cases of scrofula, of old standing, and its effects, notwithstanding the sanitary condition of the department, is favorable. However, I hope, when I can obtain a supply of medicines requisite in these diseases, a regimen, or suitable diet, together with a bathing apartment and hydropathic apparatus, such as hot, cold, steam, and shower baths—which I expect to have soon in operation—to be able to subdue most incidental diseases prevalent here. The rooms and cells are at present ventilated and clean, although the latter are overcrowded, the diet unadulterated and sanitary, all of which contribute to the general good health of the convicts. We have had only one death, since my arrival, of acute rheumatism and diseased viscera, with general debility. There is only one serious case of insanity; the patient has not spoken these six months, and is more fit for the Insane Asylum at Stockton, than the State Prison.

Annexed, I furnish a table of the different diseases during the month, classified, and have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

PETER CAMPBELL,
Resident Physician.

T A B L E,
Showing the Character of Diseases treated since January 2, 1860.

Character of Disease.	Number.
Gun-shot Wounds.....	1
Fever, Panama	1
Fever, Intermittent, with diseased Spleen.....	1
Fever, Remittent.....	1
Fever, Common.....	1
Carditis, or Hypertrophy of the Heart.....	1
Hernia.....	1
Strangulated Intestine.....	1
Icterus.....	1
Pneumonia	1
Pulmonary Consumption.....	1
Calculi in Uterus.....	1
Catarrhs, or Colds.....	1
Swelled Testes.....	1
Otitis	1
Contusion	1
Rheumatism	1
Old Fractures.....	1
Pleurisy.....	1
Syphilis, Secondary.....	1
Epilepsy	1
Bronchitis	1
Diabetes, and Involuntary Urine.....	1
Fistula in Ano and Piles from Syphilis.....	1
Hepatitis	1
Gonorrhea.....	1
Gleet	1
Tumors	1
Scorbutus	1
Scrofula	1
Dysentaria	1
Diarrhea.....	1
Insanity	1
Total	1

[C]
REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON
PROPERTY OUTSIDE OF WALL, ETC.

To the General Committee on State Prison, etc :
The undersigned, a Special Sub-committee, appointed to investigate certain matters touching the inquiry upon which you were appointed, beg leave to report :
That we examined the different posts, built of brick, which command the State Prison buildings and grounds, designated as follows :

POST NO. 1.

One brass six pounder, in good order, and ammunition sufficient to fire twenty-one rounds. Three Guards are stationed here, equipped with rifles and revolvers.
At the post designated the " Mounted Post," there are stationed three Guards, with horses, and side-arms.

POST NO. 2.

Three Guards are stationed and equipped with rifles and revolvers.

POST NO. 3.

Three Guards are stationed at this post, with a mountain howitzer with twenty-six rounds of ammunition ; also, armed with rifles and revolvers.

POST NO. 4.

One Guard is stationed, equipped with rifle and revolver. This is at the easterly end of the prison grounds, between the boat land and the prison building.

POST NO. 5.

We find here, one nine pounder, with ammunition to fire eight rounds. This post commands the brick yard, and the location where prisoners were fired upon at the last *emeute*. Three Guards are also stationed here, equipped with rifles and revolvers.

The whole number of Guards and *attaches* of the State Prison, including the Superintendent, is thirty. There are also two Captains of (transports,) and three Guards detailed for boat service, not included in the above number.

On examination of the Commissary Department, we found on hand one thousand pairs of blankets, one hundred thousand pounds of beans, one hundred barrels of flour, four bales of shirting, ten thousand pounds of corned beef, eight thousand and seven hundred pounds of bacon, and superior quality.

All of which, we respectfully submit.

H. HAYES,
J. BABCOCK,
ROBERT HOWE

REPORT

Relative to the Claim of Ownership, by John Center, of certain Real and Personal Property at State Prison.

Your sub-committee report, that they have carefully examined the subject, and heard the testimony of witnesses and documents, and submit the same herewith, together with the opinion of the Attorney-General, which was furnished to us at our request. The facts are simple and clear, and may be briefly stated as follows:

The State bought the tract of land, claimed by Mr. Center, of Archibald Wood, deceased, and received from him a quitclaim deed, executed on the third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, but not recorded until the tenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. The only title of Archibald Wood, was under a quitclaim deed from the San Francisco Manufacturing Company, executed on the sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, but not recorded until the fourteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Before the conveyance to Wood, by the San Francisco Manufacturing Company, one Thomas Young commenced a suit against that company in the Twelfth Judicial District Court, on the twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and the Sheriff of the County of Marin, on the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, duly levied a writ of attachment on the property of the

the deed of Sheriff Stocker to John Center. That deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Marin County. After some litigation and delay, the court ultimately recovered a judgment, and the property was sold, as set forth in the deed. As the attachment was duly levied before Mr. Wood's deed was made to him, of course, the title of Center, who is the assignee of Young, and owner of the judgment and purchaser, is older and better than the State title.

Your committee respectfully refer to the report of the Joint Committee on State Prison, to be found in the Appendix to the Senate Journal of the session of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and adopt the same, so far as this matter is concerned, as part of this report.

During the litigation of the Young suit, and before the time for redemption had expired and the Sheriff's deed was made, the State got possession of the land and removed large and valuable fixtures, machinery and improvements off the tract of land owned by Mr. Center, and greatly injured the land by burning large kilns of brick on it.

Your committee, therefore report, in their opinions, the State should obtain from Mr. Center, his deed for the property referred to, and should pay to him the amount of his judgment, attachment, and costs, or such other fair and just sum as would be equity on the subject. With this report, we beg leave to file the accompanying evidence and oath of testimony, taken by the Clerk of the committee, in our presence, and under our directions.

We also respectfully refer to the opinion of the Attorney-General, whose views leave no other course to the State, other than a fair settlement of the matter as we have recommended. We also report, that Mr. Wood, when he bought from the San Francisco Manufacturing Company, had express knowledge of the attachment and lien on the Young judgment, and that before the State purchased, the same facts were made known to the Governor of the State and State officers making the purchase.

Respectfully submitted.

H. HAYS,
ROBERT HOWE,
JASPER BABCOCK.

AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES T. STOCKER.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
City and County of San Francisco. } ss.

James F. Stocker, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is a resident of the county of Marin, in the State of California, and that he was the Sheriff of the said county of Marin on the twenty-third day of June, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and long thereafter, and that, as such Sheriff, he received a writ of attachment sued to him out of the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District in the case of Thomas Young against the San Francisco Manufacturing Company, and on that day duly levied the same upon the following property: The property, real and personal, fully described and set forth in a writ by me executed as such Sheriff, to John Center, dated the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said Marin County, on the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, in Book B of deeds, pages one hundred and sixty-two, one hundred and sixty-three and one hundred and sixty-four; that said levy was made on the twenty-third of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, on real estate, by leaving a copy of said writ of attachment with A. J. Tiers in occupancy and control of premises for the said defendants, and also posting the same in a conspicuous place on said land—that is, on a building house situated thereon—and, also, by filing a copy, together with a description of the property attached, with the Recorder of the said county of Marin; and the personal property was on the same day attached and taken into my custody, by placing Henry Hays in charge and control, as Keeper; and this affiant further says, that shortly before the conveyance of the San Francisco Manufacturing Company to Archibald Wood, this affiant took said Wood to the office of this affiant, and showed him this said process and papers in reference to said attachment, and informed him directly of the foregoing acts and things that had been done in reference thereto, and also went with said Wood to the office of the County Recorder of said county of Marin, and showed him the said writ of attachment, and return of the attachment of said property remaining on file, and registered in said Recorder's office; that this was after the attachment, and before the deed to Woods, and that said Woods was not aware of all the foregoing facts at the time of the purchase by him of said San Francisco Manufacturing Company; and this affiant further states that the matters and things set forth in the said deed to said Center, are true in substance and in fact.

(Signed)

J. T. STOCKER

Sworn to before the Sub-Committee of the Joint Committee of the Legislature on State Prison, on matters appertaining to outside the walls January 27, 1860.

HENRY HAYS
Chairman

I certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original affidavit.

EDWIN S. RICE
Clerk

COMMUNICATION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, February 2, 1860. }

To Joint Committee on State Prison Matters:

I have carefully examined the testimony submitted to me in reference to the claim of John Center to certain land described in the deed of Sheriff Stocker to said Center, which land is now in the possession of John F. McCauley, who claims to be sub-lessee of the State Prison and premises situated at Point de San Quentin, in county of Marin.

Said testimony consists mainly of *ex parte* affidavits, but if true, I have no hesitation in saying that, were the same and none other submitted to a Court of Justice, said Center would undoubtedly recover the lands described in said deed and claimed by him.

In my present physical condition, it is impossible for me to make a statement of the facts established by the testimony I have examined, or give at length the reasons for the conclusion at which I have arrived. I am satisfied, however, that any one who may examine this testimony will be forced to form the same opinion.

Respectfully, etc.,

THO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS

OF THE

SPECIAL JOINT COMMITTEE

ON THE

MENDOCINO WAR.

CHARLES T. BOTTIS.....STATE PRINTER.

MAJORITY REPORT.

to the Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State of California :

Pursuant to a joint resolution passed by your Honorable Bodies, appointing a joint committee for the purpose of investigating and reporting the condition of Indian affairs in Mendocino County, we left the capital on the fifteenth day of February, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and proceeded, *via* San Francisco, to Petaluma, Cloverdale, Ukiah, Round Valley, and the Nome Cult Indian Farm in said valley, taking in every place through which we passed, all the testimony which could be procured in reference to the object of our mission, and all of which testimony is hereunto annexed, and made a part of this report.

Your committee find the same relations and condition of things between the white settlers and the Indians in Mendocino County as has always been the case from the first settlement of our country to the present time, whether on the frontiers or in the more thickly settled districts, where the Indian has been permitted to inhabit the same country with the white settler.

The march of civilization deprives the Indian of his hunting grounds and other means of subsistence that nature has so bountifully provided for him. He naturally looks at this as an encroachment on his rights, and either from motives of revenge, or what is more likely in California, from the imperious and pressing demands of hunger, kills the stock of the settler as a means of subsistence, and in consequence thereof, a war is waged against the Indian, with its incidents of cruelty, inhuman revenge, rape, and murder, which we are sorry, from the evidence before us, to be compelled to acknowledge, have in some instances, been perpetrated by some few of our citizens.

History teaches us that the inevitable destiny of the red man is total extermination or isolation from the deadly and corrupting influences of civilization. There is no longer a wilderness west of us that can be assigned them, and our interest, as well as our duty and the promptings of humanity, dictate to us the necessity of making some disposition of the Indian tribes within our borders that will ameliorate their sad condition, and also secure the frontier citizen from their depredations.

In Mendocino County, as elsewhere on the frontier settlements of California, the Indians have committed extensive depredations on the stock of the settlers, few, if any, of whom whose stock has been within reach of the hostile tribes, have escaped loss. Some have been, in a pecuniary point of view, almost ruined. The result has been that the citizens, for the purpose of protection to their property, have pursued the tribes, and have been exposed to be guilty to their mountain retreats, and in most cases have punished them severely. Repeated stealing and killing of stock, and occasional murder of a white man, has caused a repetition of the attacks upon the offenders with the same results. The conflict still exists, and the Indians continue to kill cattle and horses as a means of subsistence, and settlers in retaliation punish with death. Many of the most respectable citizens of Mendocino County have testified before your committee that they kill Indians, found in what they consider the hostile districts, whenever they lose cattle or horses; nor do they attempt to conceal or excuse this fact. Those citizens do not admit, nor does it appear by their conduct, that it is or has been their practice or intention to kill women and children, although some have fallen in the indiscriminate attacks on Indian rancherias. The testimony shows that in the recent authorized expedition against the Indians in said county, the women and children were taken to the reservations, and also establishes the fact that in private expeditions this rule was not observed, but that in one instance an expedition was marked by the most horrid atrocity; but in justice to the citizens of Mendocino County, your committee say that the majority of the settlers look upon such acts with the utmost abhorrence.

It will be remembered that the General Government have established reserves for the Indians, which reserves are entirely inadequate to the Indian population, while the lands adjacent are left open to settlement, although still occupied by the aborigines of the soil. Indeed, these lands have been surveyed, thereby inducing the settler to come upon them.

As this is among the finest grazing sections of the State, the mountains, hills, and valleys, were soon covered with stock, consequently depriving, to a great extent, the Indians of their means of subsistence, which consists mainly of clover, roots, and acorns.

The scene of the original difficulties with the Indians was Round Bay. The many expeditions against them had driven them to Long Valley, distant about twenty-five miles, in which latter place and its vicinity they have killed some stock of the settlers. A most fearful retaliation has been visited upon them by some of the settlers of Long Valley. That place, as will be seen by the evidence accompanying this report, is an armed organization has been formed, of forty men, which is yet in existence, who go out at the call of their captain for the purpose of hunting Indians whenever they are satisfied that any stock has been slaughtered by the Indians, and, without ascertaining the guilty parties, shoot them down indiscriminately, and afterward seek for the evidence of their guilt.

So much for the causes of the difficulties between the settlers and the Indians in Mendocino County. Your committee beg leave to submit the following remarks in relation to the Indian population of this State.

Accounts are daily coming in from the counties on the Coast Range of sickening atrocities and wholesale slaughters of great numbers of defenseless Indians in that region of country. Within the last four months more Indians have been killed by our people than during the century of Spanish and Mexican domination. For an evil of this magnitude, one is responsible. Either our government, or our citizens, or both are to blame.

The whole Indian population of the United States is estimated at three hundred and fifty thousand, and of this number about thirty-nine thousand are within the borders of this State; of whom, about eleven thousand have been located on the four reservations established in this State, as reported by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

The Indians inhabiting California are certainly entitled to as much care and consideration as any of the aborigines of our common country. The Indians of the Spanish Missions, composed of the few zealous and disinterested men, actuated by the purest motives, but possessed of limited means, is a striking example of what can be done toward the civilization of an inferior race, where a superior and dominant branch of the human family feel the regard due to misfortune and weakness.

The United States Government found the Indians of the middle and northern portions of this State in what may be considered a comparative advanced state of civilization, which had existed for nearly a century. Thousands had been instructed in religion and the simpler arts of civilized life.

The Indians ranging through the mountains of the north-east and west, were still in their original condition of barbarism, (with a few exceptions in the vicinity of the widely-separated ranchos,) dependent for subsistence upon hunting and fishing, and a few natural productions of the soil. In view of the apparent fact of a fastly increasing immigration to a promising State like this, and the ever existing prejudice between the white and the red man, had the United States Government recognized, as they have done in other States and Territories, the possessory right of the Indians to the soil, and fostered by pecuniary assistance the few civilized Indians to be found in this State; had they placed the latter in a territory sufficiently large to support them, and securing them from interference on the part of the whites, they would have formed a nucleus around which could have been gathered the wild tribes of the mountains, with whom the government could have made treaties before they became embittered by mutual acts of aggression and retaliation.

The pre-existing laws and policy of Mexico, as to the *status* of the Indian, need not have interfered with the views to be taken by our government. Mexico protected the Indian, in her own way, much more effectually than we have done. The very land upon which the aborigines of this State have dwelt, as far back as their traditions reach, has been allowed by our government to be occupied by settlers, who thus have the authority of law for a forced occupation of the Indian country. A natural, humane, and proper policy, would have protected the Indian in his undeniable rights to the hunting grounds of his forefathers, and would have prevented our border men from entering into a conflict which has cost them both lives and property.

On the east of the Rocky Mountains, our government has bound itself by treaties, to appropriate some twelve millions of dollars, in annuities, to various tribes, in payment for their lands. The government has also provided a "Trust Fund" for the Indians, of about six millions of dollars. The Cherokees, alone, have about one million six hundred thousand dollars invested. It appears that the natural rights of the Indians on the Pacific coast are alone disregarded by the General Government.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his last report to Congress, attributes the hostility of our Indians, to a non-compliance on the part of the Agents of the government with their contracts. This is a subject for the investigation of the Federal Government, between whom, and its authorized

agents it is not the province of your committee to determine; but the evidence accompanying this report, establishes in the minds of your committee, the fact that a grievous wrong has been committed upon the defenseless race.

The appropriation by the General Government for the thousands of Indians in California for the present fiscal year, was fifty thousand dollars, a sum scarcely sufficient to pay the salaries of the officers employed in its disbursement.

Your committee do not think that the wrongs committed upon the Indians of California are chargeable alone to the Federal Government; the evidence appended to this report, discloses facts, from the contemplation of which, the mind of peaceful citizens recoil with horror, and prompt the inquiry, if such outrages upon the defenseless are permitted by proper authorities to go unpunished?

No provocation has been shown, if any could be, to justify such a wrong. We must admit that the wrong has been the portion of the Indian—blame with his white brother.

The question resolves itself to this: Shall the Indians be exterminated or shall they be protected? If the latter, that protection must come from the Federal Government, in the form of adequate appropriations of money and land; and, secondly, from this State, by strictly enforcing its laws and statutes for any infringement upon the rights of the Indians.

In relation to the recent difficulty between the whites and Indians in Mendocino County, your committee desire to say that no war, or necessity for a war, has existed, or at the present time does exist. We are unwilling to attempt to dignify, by the term "war," a slaughter of the Indians, who at least possess the human form, and who make no resistance and make no attacks, either on the person or residence of the citizen.

While your committee assert, that, in their opinion, there was no necessity for the late so-called war, we are also satisfied that the representations made to the Executive of the State were of such a character, and from such sources, that it would have been an apparent neglect of duty had he failed to authorize the organization of a company, as desired by the petitioners.

In view of offering a resolution to your Honorable Bodies, with a recommendation that it pass, your committee will here state, that in the summer of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, under the direction of the Indian Department, Major Storms selected Round Valley as a suitable place for an Indian Reservation, and urged upon the proper authorities the practicability of setting apart the entire valley for such purpose. Had his suggestion been heeded, and the entire valley so reserved, your committee believe that much, if not all, of the Indian difficulties in this section of country would have been avoided.

Round Valley is a beautiful plain, circular in form, containing about twenty-five thousand acres of land, nearly all of which is susceptible of a high state of cultivation, lying among the mountains in the north-eastern portion of Mendocino County, and capable of sustaining, under judicious management, about twenty-five thousand Indians. Between this valley and any other that is susceptible of cultivation, ranges of mountains several miles in width intervene, so barren, as scarcely to tempt the cupidity of any one. If this entire valley—the original home of the Indians—had been reserved for their future occupancy, they would have been far removed from any white settlement, that no serious difficulty between the races could have been apprehended; but the authorities decided to set apart only five thousand acres of the northern portion of the valley

the home of the Indian, leaving the remaining fifteen thousand acres for settlement. At the present time, unkind feelings exist between the majority of the settlers in Round Valley and those in charge of Nome Farm, and the officer in command of a small body of troops stationed there. Such a state of feeling must necessarily be prejudicial to the success of the farm.

In view of the facts above recited, your committee would most respectfully recommend the passage of a law for the better protection of the Indians in California, and submit to you the annexed Joint Resolution, with a recommendation that it do pass.

JASPER O'FARRELL,
W. B. DICKINSON,
Senate Committee.

WM. B. MAXSON,
PHELPS,
House Committee.

MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. SPEAKER :—Dissenting from some portions of the report made by a majority of the Committee on Indian Affairs, I deem it my duty to give expression to the views I entertain in regard to the state of Indian affairs existing in Mendocino County, as disclosed by the testimony taken in relation thereto.

In referring to the authorized expedition against the Indians within the county aforesaid, during the past year, the majority of the committee, while exonerating the Governor from all blame, and even approving his course in ordering its organization, allege that there existed no necessity for it, thereby casting the blame upon the citizens who petitioned for protection. The evidence shows that the request made by the citizens of Round Valley to the Governor for assistance was induced by repeated depredations of the Indians upon their property. It is also shown that several white men had been killed by the tribes in that vicinity. It is not reasonable to suppose that men long accustomed to the hardships and dangers of frontier life, as are most of those inhabiting that region of country, would, without good and sufficient cause, call upon the Governor for assistance. It is true that there were, and are now, stationed in Round Valley a detachment of the Sixth United States Infantry, consisting of one Lieutenant and twenty-three men. But the general history of regular soldiers in Indian countries precludes any reasonable supposition that they were of any benefit whatever; besides, from the testimony of many respectable citizens of Round Valley, the conclusion is irresistible that the detachment there stationed is nothing more than a substantial definition of the word *nuisance*. From having perused the petition sent to the Governor, and from the evidence taken by the committee, I am convinced that correct representations were made by the citizens, and that the Governor very properly exercised his authority in granting the prayer of the petitioners.

In the majority report is contained the following language: "In relation to the recent difficulties between the whites and Indians in Mendocino County, your committee desire to say that no war, or a necessity for a war, has existed or at the present time does exist. We are unwilling to dignify by the term *war* the slaughter of beings who at least possess

the human form, and who make no resistance and make no attacks either on the persons or residences of the citizens." According to this representation no white man has been killed or attacked by these Indians. The uncontroverted evidence before the committee, and before the world, proves the contrary to be true. It is shown that white men have not only been, without provocation, attacked, but killed by the Indians in Mendocino County. It will likewise be seen from the testimony of the Lieutenant in command of the regular forces in Round Valley, that on one occasion these Indians even dared to resist him and his troops, and that in the battle one of his men was wounded, of which wound he has since died. I might mention other instances to show that they are not such innocent and entirely harmless creatures, but I have alluded particularly to the testimony of the Lieutenant because from the overweening partiality he has exhibited for the poor Indian. The fact comes from him as an admission rather than positive information. It matters not what specific term the majority of the committee are willing or unwilling to dignify the state of affairs that exists between the whites and Indians in Mendocino County, the evidence, which is made a part of their report, proves that depredations have been committed, and are still being perpetrated, to which no white men have ever or will ever submit without retaliating.

From an estimate made under oath by a respectable citizen of Round Valley, (Mr. George White,) the property destroyed by the Indians in that valley and its vicinity, amounts in value to about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This consisted of different kinds of live stock—horses, hogs, sheep, and cattle. That species of property comprises the greater portion of the wealth of Mendocino County; and the time and energies of her people are devoted almost exclusively to the raising of stock. Upon such means they are almost entirely dependent for the support of themselves and their families, and however indifferently the sympathizers may regard their losses, it is to the citizens of Mendocino a matter of serious import to suffer the ruthless destruction of their most only means of subsistence.

Among the retaliatory attacks made by the whites upon the Indians there are one or two instances in which some of the former were guilty of the most inhuman and barbarous conduct. The testimony will disclose the guilty parties, and from the just indignation of outraged humanity I have no desire to screen them; but for the mass of the citizens engaged in this Indian warfare, I claim that they have acted from the strongest motives that govern human action—the defense of life and property. They have no desire, nor do they attempt, to evade the most rigid scrutiny into their conduct. The majority of the committee have been excessively severe in their animadversions toward the citizens of Long Valley, and I deem it but justice to them that the whole truth should be told. The Indians who have infested that region since September last, and who have been incessantly engaged in the commission of depredations upon the stock, are the Yukas—a portion of the same tribe with whom the citizens of Round Valley and vicinity have been so long and grievously troubled.

Up to the time that the committee visited Mendocino County, the evidence shows that about ten thousand dollars worth of stock belonging to the citizens of Long Valley, had been destroyed by these Indians. To the evidence of their guilt, there can be no doubt; for one witness swears to having had ocular demonstration of the act of killing, and two swear to having counted in one evening forty-eight carcasses

lying near together, with arrows, and points of arrows, in them. Each evidence goes to prove that those Indians kill stock, not only—as a majority of the committee assert—as a means of subsistence, but from a malignant spirit of innate deviltry.

Again, as to the particular tribe chargeable with these crimes, there can be no mistake, as a portion of the testimony discloses the fact that the Indians residing in Long Valley are peaceable and inoffensive, but that the Yukas have communicated threats of their determination to kill the white men and their herds, and to burn every house in the valley. Such evidences of Indian guilt are held by frontier men to be admissible, competent, and conclusive, and they shun no responsibility that attaches to their actions, based upon such proof. They have, time after time, sought the proper authorities that protection which is due them as tax-paying and loyal citizens, but have been as often repulsed, consequently they had no alternative but to rely upon their own strong arms and unerring rifles. They have now an organization of their own for their mutual protection, and neither the howlings of pseudo-philanthropists, nor the malignant denunciations of a slanderous press, will deter them from exercising the right of self defense. The State Government may pass laws, and the General Government send troops, for the protection of the Indians, but until the frontier settler is first secured against their depredations, all will be unavailing.

Within the county of Mendocino there are, according to the most correct estimates which can be made, about ten thousand Indians. Two thousand seven hundred of that number are located upon the Mendocino reservation, and about five hundred upon the Nome Cult Farm, in Round Valley, leaving six thousand eight hundred uncared and unprovided for by the General Government. Some of the tribes living outside of the reserves and in the more thickly populated portions of the county, are what might be properly termed domesticated Indians. These are harmless, peaceable, and inoffensive. A great number of them are employed by the settlers, and receive liberal compensation for their labor. It is my opinion, that if a proper policy were adopted by the General and State governments for the control, management, and protection, of these Indians, they would soon become useful to themselves and to the community. I will, in this connection, venture to indicate the outlines of what I conceive should be the general policy in regard to the Indians in this State. The General Government should first cede to the State of California the entire jurisdiction over Indians and Indian affairs within our borders, and make such donations of land and other property and appropriations of money as would be adequate to make proper provision for the necessities of a proper management.

The State should, then, adopt a general system of peonage or apprenticeship, for the proper disposition and distribution of the Indians by families among responsible citizens. General laws should be passed regulating the relations between the master and servant, and providing for the punishment of any meddlesome interference on the part of third parties. In this manner the whites might be provided with profitable and convenient servants, and the Indians with the best of protection and all the necessities of life in permanent and comfortable homes. By the adoption of such a policy, most of the Indians now on the reservations, and those termed domesticated, residing among the whites, might be permanently provided for. It would be necessary to sustain the reserves a few years longer, in order that the wild tribes might be gathered in upon them, and kept until disposed of as apprentices. This course I am appre-

hensive would be denounced by those who affect to believe in the doctrine of universal equality; but a long acquaintance with the nature, character, and habits, of the California tribes, suggest to me that the policy toward the Indians, which I have endeavored to delineate, would be the most ameliorative of the sad condition of that ill-fated race, and as a matter of political economy, worthy of our serious consideration.

LAMAR

TESTIMONY

TAKEN BEFORE THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE MENDOCINO INDIAN WAR.

DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM FRAZIER.

William Frazier, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I have resided in Long Valley since one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; am thirty-eight years of age; am a farmer; I have no family; I am a single man; have been in California since one thousand eight hundred and fifty; the first depredations on stock committed by Indians in Long Valley, was last October, with the exception of a few head killed a year ago; the first stock I heard of being killed belonged to Woodman; he told me he had lost seventy-five head of horses up to that time; this was in November last; Mr. Woodman and others, stated that they had lost a good many head of stock, but could not tell how many, because the grass was short and the stock had strayed through the hills; Woodman, and others employed by him, stated that the cattle had come to his house with arrows in them, which afterwards died; some two or three head; I do not know of my own knowledge of any cattle having been killed by the Indians, but I saw several carcasses, but from their appearance I could not tell positively how they came to their death; no cattle that I know of died from want of food; the Indians and whites in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven were friendly; the first serious difficulty that occurred between the whites and Indians, was one year ago, when the three head of stock above referred to, were killed; when Mr. Simpson, Mr. White, myself, and others, hearing that the Indians had beef in the rancharia, in the valley, went to the rancharia for the purpose of chastising the Indians, when all fled but one, and we shot his head off; he tried to escape; some friendly Indians brought some beef from the rancharia to us; this was the last difficulty up to October last, with the Indians; the Indians were known as the Kaza-Pomas. At the time this difficulty occurred, they came to terms with us and have been peaceable ever since; the Indians with whom we have had difficulties since October last, are known as the Yucas, who do not reside in Long Valley, but were driven

over from the east side of Eel River, in the vicinity of Round Valley. December last, towards the latter part, the citizens met and organized a company of forty men, under the command of Captain Farley; I was elected Lieutenant; a day or two after the organization, we started on an expedition across Eel River, in the mountains between Round Valley and Long Valley; we left Long Valley in the evening, and traveled in the night until we saw the fire of an Indian rancharie, which rancharie was surrounded when day was breaking, and waited until near sun up before we attacked and killed twenty, consisting of bucks, squaws and children, and also took two squaws and one child, prisoners; those killed were killed in about three minutes; I took the prisoners to White & Simpson's Rancho, where there are some friendly Indians, and delivered them to White & Simpson, who promised to take care of them; we found in the rancharie no signs of any depredation having been committed by the Indians; at White & Simpson's I procured an interpreter, through whom the two squaws said that they had lived on beef and horse meat for some time; we used no threats or promises to induce them to say so; they said that they had heard the Indians say that they had been killing longer than the white men knew anything about, and that they intended to kill all the stock in the valley; they assigned no cause for killing the stock, and we could not induce them to do so; about a week afterwards we went out on another expedition into the same section of country; the first night we found and surrounded a rancharie, in which we found two wounded Indians and one old squaw, all of which we killed; on our return home we found another rancharie, which we approached within fifteen feet before the Indians observed us; they then broke for the brush and we pursued them and killed thirteen bucks and two squaws; the others escaped, and therefore I do not know how many there were in the rancharie; we took no prisoners; we found in this camp the carcasses of horses; one of these horses belonged to Mr. Lambert, the other was recognized; Mr. Lambert recognized his by the brand on the hide and color; we then went home; this company was organized for mutual protection, there being no regular force in that vicinity; there never has been a company of United States troops stationed in Long Valley; this was the last expedition I was on with the company; the company hold themselves in readiness to act when necessity requires it; I belonged to Jarboe's company; on the trail that led in the direction of this rancharie we saw signs of meat having been carried along, and caused us to attack it; from that time up to three weeks ago last month there has been no fighting in Long Valley; I suppose, from what I have heard, that there has been two hundred head of horses and cattle killed there since October last; they were worth, at least, six thousand dollars; they are a cowardly tribe of Indians; there are about three hundred Kaza-Pomas; there are forty or fifty Cahto-Pomas living on the ranch of White & Simpson, who are also friendly; in 1857, the different bands of Indians in that vicinity had a meeting, and sent for me to be present; I think there were two thousand present; I was told by the friendly Indians that the Yucas encouraged the attempt to kill me; they surrounded me, and one Indian drew his bow and arrow and held it on me, and brought my pistol to bear on him before he could shoot, and he fell down; I then rode off; the only cause they assigned for it was, that they did not like me, and sometimes whipped them, and made those around mind me, and sometimes killed in Long Valley; that I know of, and no buildings burnt; I think there is a necessity for an armed force in that valley, for the protection of the lives and property

the citizens at present: I do not believe that the citizens have applied for the Federal troops for protection; the white population in that valley is about one hundred and twenty-five. I know of no attack being made by the Indians, either upon a white person or a residence; I have often traveled through the region inhabited by those Indians, alone, without being molested by them; I know of no children being taken away from these Indians to be sent away; among the hostile tribes which we attacked, we found no children, and I believe there has been a practice of abducting the children from them by the white men, and for the purpose of pecuniary profit. Before my company was organized, there had been a good many Indians killed in the valley by the citizens and Captain Jarboe's company.

WILLIAM W. FRAZIER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR, Chairman of Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

In the camps of these hostile tribes that we attacked, we found a plenty of acorns and such other food as they usually eat for their subsistence.

WILLIAM W. FRAZIER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in Ukiah City.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman.

DEPOSITION OF H. L. FORD.

H. L. Ford, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am thirty-six years of age; I am Sub-Indian Agent at Mendocino Reservation; I have acted in that capacity since September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; prior to June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, I was Sub-Agent at Nome Lacke, under an appointment from Col. Henley, who was then Superintendent of Indian Affairs; since that time I have been Sub-Agent at Mendocino Reservation, under an appointment from Washington. When I first went there, there were two hundred Indians who claimed that as their home; they were Chebal-na-Poma, Chedil-na-Poma, and Camebell-Poma; since I went there two hundred and fifty Calle-Namaras were moved there from the vicinity of Bodego, and they are all there yet; two hundred and fifty Wappa Indians were moved there from Russian River Valley, from the vicinity of Fitch's Ranch; one hundred and eighty were moved from the vicinity of Anderson Valley; upwards of two hundred were moved from Ukiah Valley; sixty Indians were moved from near the mouth of Sulphur Creek—all these Indians were tame Indians; upwards of one hundred wild Indians, called Yosul-Pomas, came in of their own accord; some time in the winter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-

nine Gen. Kibbe sent two hundred of the Redwood Indians from Humboldt County; of that number one hundred and eight were sent by order of Superintendent Henley to San Francisco; fifty-seven of those Indians are on the reservation now, the rest have run away. During the summer months I have received from the officers of Gen. Kibbe Capt. Jarboe one thousand and seven Indians; these are from Pitt River, Hot Creek, Butte Creek, and Feather River; those received from Jarboe are all from the vicinity of Eel River and Round Valley; they number about two hundred and nine or ten. All of these Indians, those from Kibbe and Jarboe, are all on the reservation, and appear contented. There are now on the reservation about two thousand and five hundred Indians. Of those who escaped some of them, I am informed have returned to their old haunts in Humboldt County. These Indians are all fed alike, on grain, potatoes, muscels, shell fish, beans, etc., raised this last year, as near as I can remember, not having with me memorandums, three thousand four hundred bushels of barley, two thousand bushels of oats, eight hundred bushels of rye, three thousand bushels of potatoes, seventy-five tons of turnips, twelve tons of vegetables, all of this produce is retained for the consumption of the Indians on the reserve. I now employ one blacksmith, one schoolmaster, one physician and three overseers; each of these overseers have charge of a reservation; the overseers, and blacksmith, and schoolmaster, receive each, seventy-five dollars per month, and the physician one hundred and twenty-five dollars. I have issued to these Indians eight hundred and fifty of blankets the last year, and they are all comfortably clothed. The Indians are not restricted from carrying what arms they may have; I have allowed fifteen of the Indians who were sent to me by Gen. Kibbe to go to Feather River to carry rifles to hunt on the reserve; I did this because Gen. Kibbe recommended to me the propriety of so doing; they have done no harm, as far as I know, and have contributed to their own support by allowing them that privilege; these arms were brought with them; I never furnished them any arms. No child has been abducted from the reserve by white men since I had charge of the place. I was in Long Valley at the time the first stock was killed by the Indians; this was in October last; while I was there two horses were killed, and four came into Mr. Woodman's Ranch wounded with arrows. The citizens of Long Valley mainly depend on the increase of their stock for their livelihood. The Mendocino Reservation, so far as provisions are concerned, was self-sustaining, prior to November last, when the prisoners were sent there by Gen. Kibbe, and would have been for the winter of this year but for the last reception of prisoners. I could sustain about a thousand more Indians than I now have, so far as provisions are concerned, after the first year. There is now about eighty-three thousand dollars invested in stock, improvements, and agricultural implements on that reserve. In my opinion, there is not far from eight thousand Indians in Mendocino County, all told, including those on the reservation. I have not been in Long Valley since October last, but from the information I have, and from what I saw when I was there, I believe an armed force stationed there would tend to quell the difficulties between the settlers and the Indians. There is a portion of a company of soldiers stationed at Fort Bragg, on Mendocino Reserve, about thirty-five miles from Long Valley; there is a portion of a company at Round Valley, which is nearer to Long Valley than Fort Bragg, but the communication is easier between Fort Bragg and Long Valley than that between Round Valley and Long valleys; Lieut. Carlin is in command at Fort Bragg.

Lieut. Dillon at Round Valley. As far as protecting the settlers from Indian outrages, the United States troops have never been of service in this section of country; my knowledge has been derived from information received from settlers; I think, probably, that ten or fifteen frontier men would succeed better in quelling Indian difficulties than a company of regular troops, because they would feel more interested in the result, and from their better knowledge of Indian habits and the country in which they live.

H. L. FORD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in Ukiah City.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF GEORGE REES.

George Rees being duly sworn, says:

I am forty-nine years of age; I am Overseer of Nome Cult Farm; I have resided there, and had charge, since the latter part of September last. I think there are five or six hundred Indians, all told, who remain on the reserve all the time; there are two hundred or three hundred more who go and come occasionally, but claim that as their home; these wandering Indians are furnished food when they are on the reservation; food is given to those Indians who do not work, but not as regularly as those that work; those that work are regularly fed; the food given to those who work consists principally of corn, wheat, beets, pumpkins, and potatoes; about six or seven ears of corn per diem is the usual allowance of the work hands; when they are fed on potatoes we give them about six or seven pounds per day. Most of the land in the farm I think is susceptible of a high state of cultivation; this farm is dependent for what is not raised, upon the Agent at Nome Lacke Reserve; when Indians are brought in from the mountains we give them food and clothing, such as we have, to induce them to remain. I think that under judicious management, the farm is capable of subsisting five hundred or six hundred Indians. I have found the fence in different places prostrated and stock within the enclosure, but I am unable to designate the parties who did throw it down; from the manner in which the fence had been thrown down, and the rails disposed, I could tell that it was torn down by white men. We have round horses' tracks and wagon tracks passing through the opening made. We have a couple of Nevada squaws upon the place who are good domestresses, whom white men have been in the habit of inducing to run from the reserve. Some two months ago some white men came and took them off and we brought them back; at this time, we found them in the house of the Messrs. Wilsey. To punish the squaws, we locked them up in a warehouse, locked with a padlock on the outside; I think we had them locked a day and night, and the next night the lock was broken and they were taken away; we found one of them at Mr. Wilsey's, the other we have not found. These women speak and understand English tolerably well for Indians; one of them is about sixteen and the other twenty years of age; they are tolerable good looking; they appear

to be contented on the reserve. I have good reason to believe that white men took these squaws at the time the lock was broken; I know of one instance where Indians belonging to this reserve were hark by Mr. George Henley, who refused to give them up, and it was necessary to use force to obtain them. I sent a note to him for the Indians, and sent word back that he would not give them up unless he was compelled to; this was as valuable a hand as there was on the reservation; I went with Lieutenant Dillon and eight or ten soldiers to Mr. Henley's house, and made a demand of Mr. Henley for the Indian. He said the Indian had gone out with a pack train, and if he was there he would give him up, unless he was compelled to, and he was sorry he did not know we were coming, and if he had, he would have been fixed for and that he did not consider the Indian a reservation Indian, was the reason he assigned for not giving him up. This Indian had formerly lived with Mr. Storms, with three or four others. Mr. Geiger, Agent of the Nome Lackee Reservation, ordered me to take these Indians and them on the reserve, as they were valuable hands. I demanded of Mr. Storms, who objected to giving them up because he had raised them, and did not consider them as reservation Indians. About two or three months after this, the boy came to the reserve of his own accord, sick, and subsequently told me he wanted to stay there. Mr. Laycock came up after the boy, and the boy stated to him that he was there to be cured. At that time there was no other doctor in the valley but the doctor on the reserve. The boy had a squaw on the reserve. Soon after this Mr. Storms came to the reserve, and said if the boy preferred to stay there than at his house he might stay. He remained on the reserve after this about six weeks or two months, and until I found him at Mr. Henley's. This Indian is now on the reserve, and came there because we sent word to him that if we were compelled to come and get him we should punish him severely. There has been no other instance that I know, of the enticing or abducting of Indians from the reserve, nor have we been molested in any way, except as above referred to. We have on the reserve about eighteen yoke of oxen, five or six hundred twelve or fourteen mules, and four or five milch cows. They range in the reservation inclosure; I have lost no stock since I have been there by Indian depredations. I have heard of some little stock being killed by Indians in this vicinity. I think in one instance, men came to me and told me they suspected reservation Indians of killing stock; Mr. Davis was the man. Mr. Davis stated that he suspected some Indian, but it was a mere suspicion. Mr. Ross, Lieutenant Dillon, and Mr. Little, went out and brought the Indians in, but found no evidence of their having committed depredations. Since I have been on the reserve, I have no recollection of any application being made by citizens to Lieutenant Dillon, for protection to their property; I think the Lieutenant would have told me if there had been. Upon several occasions after Jarboe's company was organized, I sent reservation Indians to the mountains to induce them to come to the reserve, telling them if they did not that they would be killed. I never received any Indians from Captain Jarboe, but on the contrary, they took Indians from this valley and sent them to Mendocino Reserve. From depredations that have been committed on the reservation, I think there are a good many people in the valley not favorable to the reserve. I do not think that it is necessary that an armed force should be sent here for the protection of the property of the citizens; I think there is already a sufficient force here; I think the force that is here is needed to protect the reserve from the depredations of certain white men in the valley, and I think it is sufficient to keep the Indians in check. There were no pass ways when I came here through the reservation grounds, that had been used by the settlers, that have since been closed. Five thousand acres of land is claimed for the reserve. There has been fencing done since I have been here; I think four or five miles; none of that fencing is off the reservation that I know of; we put up a brush fence which extends about one mile into the hills, to prevent stock from going on the reserve. There are two settlers within the limits of the reserve; the fence that I made obstructs the settlers from going to the pinery their usual way; they can go by Mr. Bourne's now, which is a mile or three-quarters of a mile further than the old road; it was absolutely necessary to put up this cross fence to protect my crops. I do not consider the Yuca Indians in this vicinity hostile, by any means; I do not allude to the killing of stock; I mean hostility to white men. I know there are large bands of stock driven into the mountains by white men, which range from seven to ten miles from the valley. There was an Indian boy missing from the reserve, shortly after the death of Mr. Bland, and a day or two after, his body was brought back by the Indians; his throat had been cut, and he had also been shot. The Lieutenant, myself, and two or three more, endeavored to catch an Indian on the reserve, suspected of being engaged in the murder of Mr. Bland, and caught one and sent him down to Col. Johnson, to be handed over to the authorities. This is not the Indian that Mr. Eberle brought us who escaped, and he has never been seen since by white men. We have been on the look out for him, but have never been able to arrest him.

GEO. REES.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Storm's Hotel, in Round Valley, this the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF J. B. OWENS.

J. B. Owens, being duly sworn, says:

I came up here about the twenty-second of the present month to assist in delivering some cattle for Judge Hastings; day before yesterday Indian signs were reported as having been seen on the trail from this place to Eden Valley; also, a mare was seen which was wounded. That night four of us went out about six or seven miles from this place, in a westerly direction, and camped for the night, at daylight yesterday morning we discovered an Indian rancheria close in our vicinity; we attacked them, but they all escaped; I suppose there were thirty or forty Indians in their camp; we found the carcasses of three horses and one beef, and some dried meat.

J. B. OWENS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Hildreth's Rancho, on the South

Fork of Eel River, this the twenty-fifth of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs

DEPOSITION OF CHAS. H. BOURNE.

Charles H. Bourne, being duly sworn, says:

I have resided in this valley since one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; I am a stock-raiser; I reside near the reserve, and am familiar with the manner things have been conducted there within the last year. During that time there has been, upon an average, two hundred and fifty Indians on the reserve, as near as I can judge, seventy-five of whom were bucks. There are a large number of Indians who come and go to and from the reserve, who do not work, but are considered as belonging to the reserve. In my opinion, the treatment of the Indians on the reserve is not of such a character as to induce them to remain there, or to allay their animosities to the whites. No food or rations are, to the best of my knowledge, issued to those who do not work. Was it not for fear of the volunteers, many that remain there would run away to the mountains, speak their language, and they have told me that as soon as the volunteers broke up they would run off to the mountains, and kill stock as usual. This reserve is under the control of the Agent at Nome Lacke. The officers, I suppose, give them what they have, but I think they are poorly provided from the Nome Lacke. There were more Indians on the reserve the first year than any year since.

The government pretends to claim five thousand acres for the reserve; that is the amount that the officers there publish as claimed. The land claimed, commences at a lake on the west side of the valley, running in an easterly direction to the foot hills on the east side of the valley, then they follow the line of foot hills around to the place of beginning; I know of no actual government survey being made of the reserve, but trees were blazed across the valley by direction of Colonel Henley; I reside upon the extreme north part of the reserve; there has been no proposition made to me by government or its authorities to purchase my claim. Colonel Henley had proposed to buy it from Mr. Norval, who sold it to me, but no appropriation being made, they let the matter drop. I never saw a man tear down their fence and drive in stock, nor did I ever hear any one say they would do it; I do not believe any white man has ever done so; if it has been done, I think their own Indians did it. I have let down the fence myself to pass through, because they have closed up the old road, and the one they have left is almost impassable, but I always put it up again. They run their fence across the valley, and three or four miles into the hills on the west side, beyond the point of beginning mentioned above. There is but one gap or opening in the whole line of fence; there were three for the accommodation of settlers going to the pinery, when Mr. Storms had charge. I do not know of, nor have I heard of the citizens attempting to molest the employés or Indians on the reserve; I think, from the proximity of my residence to the reserve and my acquaintance with the citizens of the valley, if there had been such a determination on the part of the latter I would have known it; I can safely say that I have lost since my residence here five thousand dol-

lars worth of stock—sheep, hogs, horses, and cattle, by the depredations of the Indians, both wild and belonging to the reserve. I lost no stock since Jarboe commenced operations until about six weeks ago, when I lost a cow in William's Valley, and a mare on Eel River. I know Capt. Storms had one thousand head of sheep belonging to the reserve more than one year ago, and at the expiration of one year he had just the same number, and nearly all had lambed. This number was made by counting lambs and all. I caught Indians killing them; one Indian belonged to the ranch, and he had five with him belonging to the reserve; I also found at as many as twenty different places, wool and bones, and where their fires had been made to cook it.

The value of the improvements made by the settlers in this valley, placed at a fair valuation, I think is fifty-seven thousand dollars; I think they could be purchased by the government for that sum.

It is my opinion that it is at present necessary to have an armed force in this valley to protect the citizens from the depredations of the Indians, more so now than ever. I consider the United States troops stationed here to be a perfect nuisance; they have never accomplished anything that any benefit has been derived from to my knowledge. The officer told me that he came here to protect the Indians and not the whites. The citizens and soldiers are on good terms, but the officer is not, on account of the manner in which the officer has conducted himself toward them. I think the settlers in this valley derived great benefit from the operations of Jarboe and his company, and regret that his commission was withdrawn.

CHAS. S. BOURNE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Storms' Hotel, in Round Valley, this the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Special Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM T. SCOTT.

William T. Scott, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am twenty-eight years of age, am a farmer and stockraiser; I reside in Scott's Valley, Mendocino County, and within five miles of South Eel River and Robinson's Ranch; have resided there one year.

Those Indians in the surrounding hills live there and trade backwards and forwards across Eel River with other Indians; they are like the Yakimas in appearance; I have seen them on the north side of Eel River; I have had some seven hundred head of stock in my charge since the first of June last, and of this number I have never lost any by the Indians.

These Indians have been in the constant habit of crossing Eel River, and hunting in the surrounding country, until Captain Jarboe's company was started, when they were afraid to go there; I heard Captain Jarboe tell these Indians that if he ever caught them along the river he would kill them.

I know Mr. Hall, of Eden Valley; that sometime in May last I had a conversation with him touching the Indian difficulties in that section of country; Mr. Hall attributed the origin of the difficulty with the Indians

to the following cause: that a little more than one year ago, he employed thirteen Indians in place of pack mules, to go and pack loads from Ukiah City to Eden Valley, and promised to give each one a shirt in payment of the distance, I think, is about forty miles; Mr. Hall said he did not give the shirts at the time to pay them; the Indians commenced complaining at not receiving the shirts, and he, Hall, whipped two of them to keep them quiet; he said he never gave them the shirts after he whipped them as they left him and did not come back for them.

Mr. Hall said previous to this time the Indians had never killed any of their stock, but soon after they killed some of their stock; then he associated hunters with him, and commenced killing all the Indians that he could find in the mountains; when Hall met Indians he would kill them. Mr. Hall said the Indians had killed two fine stallions, one of which was worth six hundred dollars, and the other one thousand dollars; said he believed the Indians who had done the packing for him had killed the stallions because no other Indians would have known enough to have selected the most valuable stock.

At another time I heard Mr. Hall say that he did not want any man to go with him to hunt Indians, who would not kill all he could find, because a knut would make a louse. Mr. Hall said he had run Indians out of the rancherias and put strychnine in their baskets of soup, or what they had to eat.

The above stated facts transpired before Captain Jarboe's company was organized.

A few days after, Judge Hastings drove up a large band of cattle; so time in April last. He said he wanted the range for stock; that he could never keep stock there while the Indians were there; that he would have them moved to the reservation, where they belonged. Judge Hastings said they could have the soldiers removed, and have them replaced by a volunteer company, if the citizens would petition the Governor, and the citizens of Round Valley ought to do that; said the soldiers were good for nothing in the mountains against the Indians; that the Indians would have to be removed by a volunteer company. Judge Hastings solicited me two or three times to sign a petition for a volunteer company; I told him it was nothing to me, and that I did not think the Indians would be so bad if the whites would let them alone.

Before Captain Jarboe's company came there, Mr. Robinson, who was in charge of Hastings' stock, applied to me, and said if he could get five or six men to go with him, that there was about three miles down the river a rancheria; that they could kill off the old Indians and get the young ones, and make something by it; that he was afraid these Indians would kill his stock, if they had not already; Mr. Robinson afterwards told me that he had been to the rancheria above referred to, and killed some of the Indians, and took one Indian girl; that he would have killed them all if it had not been for a man by the name of Howard, who went with him, who claimed some of the Indians, and prevented him from killing them. Mr. Robinson said Howard should not go with him again, for he believed Howard was as bad as the Indians; and that he meant to kill all the Indians on their side of the river he could find. This was prior to the formation of Captain Jarboe's company.

I resided at Scott Valley, with my uncle; we had a large amount of stock; never lost any, and never felt any danger; I frequently hunted, slept out alone by a large fire, and picketed out my horse, and was never disturbed by Indians; camped within half a mile of Indians; I have lost about fifty head of stock from natural causes, but none from Indians.

believe some have died from getting into gulches, want of good feed, or from disease. I know Indians eat the carcasses of animals found dead. I saw three head of Hastings' cattle dead from poverty or starvation, on his range, in August last.

I was solicited by Captain Jarboe to come with him, or join his company, with two others residing with me; he, Captain Jarboe, said we could all three join and stay part of the time at home, and part of the time with the company, and our pay would go on all the same. Deposition told him he thought that would be swindling the State. Captain Jarboe said the amount would be so small that it would never be missed. I told Jarboe that I did not like, from report, the manner he was conducting the war; he requested me to go a few days with him and see for myself; I went with him; remained for five days; Captain Jarboe's orders to his men were to kill all the bucks they could find, and take the women and children prisoners; and if they got sight of an Indian, never to lose sight of him as long as they could follow the track. The first we met while I was with Captain Jarboe, were two Indians about half a mile distant; appeared to be gathering acorns, unarmed; Captain Jarboe sent his men to surround them, and be sure to get close enough to make good shots, and kill them; one was killed, and the other escaped; this was on the range claimed by Judge Hastings, five miles from Eden Valley. On the other occasion, a part of Jarboe's company pursued two Indians; the Indians hid in the rocks near the river; they surrounded the place, and Hall sent his dog after the Indian to drive him out of the rocks; the Indian shot the dog, dropped his bow and arrow and plunged into the river, and was shot in the water, while endeavoring to escape. The Indian was hunting, as he had the head of a deer stuffed, used by them while hunting.

The Indians, I think, kill stock for the purpose of using it for food, owing to the large number of cattle in that section of country, their usual resources, to a great extent, had been cut off; these Indians eat clover, wild oats, grass, seeds, and acorns. I think an armed force is necessary to protect the stock; I think the Indians will have to be removed, as they cannot subsist with that amount of stock in that section of country, consuming the clover, grass, acorns, and wild oats, which they have hitherto subsisted on. An armed force would be useful only in protecting the stock, by exterminating the Indians; there is hardly any food in the mountains the Indians can get.

I know that Mr. Hildreth and Mr. Robinson belonged to Captain Jarboe's company, and that most of the time were on the range attending to the stock on Hastings' range. The beef for Jarboe's company was mostly killed from Hastings' cattle, and one day while they were killing some, I heard Jarboe tell Robinson, when they guessed a beef to weigh four hundred, he, Robinson, might put it down seven hundred, as the State would have to pay the bill anyhow; they had no scales to weigh beef, and usually guessed at it. Captain Jarboe told Robinson that when his men stopped there and ate, to charge them six bits per meal.

Captain Jarboe made a proposition to me to take some goods, as a settler, to supply his company, such as liquors, cigars, oysters, sardines, crackers, white shirts, and cards, and other articles. Jarboe said that he would not be known in the business; that I should charge a good price; that he would collect the money and the profits should be divided between Jarboe, Robinson, and myself, and further, that I should share with them the profits on the beef, over and above the regular price. Captain Jarboe said he would collect my bills and charge them as bills for provisions.

These Indians often visit my house. I have treated them kindly, and in a conciliatory manner, and to this fact I attribute the safety of my stock from Indian depredations. I believe that with a fair degree of kindness towards the Indians, these depredations would generally be avoided. Much of the stock that has been killed, has been killed through revenge as I believe. I have had men offer to give me Indian children to sell below, if I would get in return for them presents to the value of fifty dollars, as they said it was against the law to sell them.

W. T. SCOTT

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this second day of March, A. D. 1861, at Cloverdale, Sonoma County.

WM. B. MAXSON,
Of the Assembly Committee.

DEPOSITION OF JOHN W. BURGESS.

John W. Burgess, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am forty years old; I am the farmer on the Nome Cult Indian Reservation. I have resided and been employed on this farm since the sixteenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. I am well acquainted in Round Valley; from my intercourse and dealings with the Indians in this vicinity, I know their general character and disposition tolerably well; from information I received from parties themselves, that they are in the habit of traveling in the mountains alone, and from the information I did hear, I believe, that the Indians are in the habit of killing some stock; I do not consider the Ukias a hostile or dangerous tribe; I do not think there is a necessity for a mounted volunteer company in this vicinity to operate against the Indians. Owing to the settling of the valley by the farmers, and the consequent retiring of the Indians to the hills, they have been deprived of the fruitful source of subsistence, such as roots, acorns, and clover; the hogs eat the acorns and roots, and the cattle take the clover, and, therefore, they kill stock to subsist upon; were it not for this, from my knowledge of the character of the Indians, I think they would before this have stopped killing stock, for I believe that for every beef that has been killed by them ten or fifteen Indians have been killed. There is a company of twenty or twenty-five United States soldiers on the farm, under the command of Lieut. Dillon; I think this force large enough to protect the citizens, unless you intend to exterminate the Indians. Upon this reservation, consisting of about five thousand acres, with proper management I believe five thousand Indians could be supported and well fed. On this farm all the Indians that were there are fed three times a day, and those who do not work are fed two or three times a week, and the sick are fed every day. The Indians on this farm appear to be contented and satisfied with the manner in which they are treated. The fences on the farm have been repeatedly pulled down by the resident white men of the valley, and stock turned in on the reservation. Some time in August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, prior to the time Capt. Rees, the present Overseer, came here, I received

Capt. Jarboe three squaws and two children; these are all the Indians received on this farm from Capt. Jarboe's company. About the first of January a house on this farm, in which were confined two squaws, was broken open in the night and the two squaws were taken away; I afterwards made a search for them, and found one of them in the house of Mr. Wilsay; she was under a bed in the house; she returned with me to the farm, and remained a few days, when she again went away. Mr. Wilsay stated to me that he did not wish the squaws to come there, and I have reason to believe that he had no hand in taking them from the farm. There always has been a prejudice on the part of the citizens of the valley against the farm. There is also a feeling of prejudice on the part of some of the citizens against the federal troops on the farm. There are some of the citizens who think if it was not for the troops the farm could not be sustained, and that their presence is necessary to protect the farm from the aggressions of some of the citizens of the valley; and I think so too. We harvested last summer about eight hundred bushels of rye; about twenty-five bushels of corn, and between five and six hundred bushels of potatoes. The wheat crop proved a failure, on account of the drought; we only had about four hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, about four or five tons of beets, a large supply of pumpkins and melons, about twenty bushels of peas, and a variety of garden vegetables. We have already put in in wheat and rye about two hundred acres; we intend to put in two hundred acres of corn, and if we can obtain the proper facilities we will put in three hundred acres; we will put in forty acres of potatoes; in beets, parsnips, pumpkins, carrots, turnips, peas, beans, and melons, we intend to put in a large amount; we have an abundance of seeds of various kinds on hand. From my knowledge of the Ukias Indians, their peculiarities, and habits, if the tribe were once placed upon the farm, kind and judicious treatment would induce most, if not all, of them to remain on it. I believe such a course would be most judicious in allaying their antipathies to the whites and the most effectual mode of restraining them from committing depredations upon the stock in the valley. I think that the treatment received by the Indians from some of the white settlers has tended to exasperate them and caused them to destroy stock in a spirit of revenge. The management of Indian affairs upon this farm changed hands in the fore part of July last. I think the effect of this change has been beneficial so far as relates to this farm, because Capt. Rees has not been off the farm since he was appointed, and has given his careful attention to the working of the farm and preserving the stock upon it; neither myself or any of the attachés have left it, save in business pertaining to the farm. I do not entertain any feelings of animosity toward Capt. Storms, the late Overseer. I think there are about three or four hundred head of cattle and horses ranging about the hills in this valley. I know that application has been made to Lieut. Dillon, on two or three occasions, by citizens of this valley to punish Indians for their depredations upon stock, and the Lieutenant went out himself, or sent out a detachment of his troops, to secure the guilty parties, and I think upon two occasions he brought in prisoners. One of the Indians was taken in charge by Col. Henley and taken below, the remainder were placed upon the farm. I have never known Lieut. Dillon screen any Indian from punishment who was charged with theft or any other misdemeanor. If such had been the case I should have been most likely to have known it. We have sometimes sent out Indians ranging on the farm into the mountains to induce the Indians living there to come in on the farm or they would be killed, and in some instances

these efforts have proved successful. I saw a man driving squaws in a clover field inside the reservation; they were picking clover or digging roots; he said he would be damned if he would allow them to dig for or pick clover, as he wanted it for hay.

J. W. BURGESS

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at the Nome Cult Farm,

WM. B. MAXSON,
Of Assembly Committee

DEPOSITION OF LAWRENCE BATTAILE.

Lawrence Battaile being duly sworn, says:

I am thirty-five years old next June; I am an employé on the Nome Cult Farm, and have been so employed since July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; I work at general work on the farm; when I came here Mr. Storms had charge of this farm; I first heard of the Indians killing stock in this vicinity in the fall of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; I then heard of Martin Corbett, and some others, kill cattle and hogs by the Indians. From what I have heard since, I presume that the Indians have killed more or less stock from that time to this, principally on the south side of the valley; during the last few months I don't recollect of hearing of any stock being killed by the Indians. The number of Indians which I suppose to have been killed by the Indians in this vicinity since I came here, from what I have heard in the valley, is about three hundred or four hundred; I base this estimate on what parties, who have been out after Indians, have told me; I cannot estimate the number of stock killed by the Indians, because the account of stock is frequently exaggerated. The manner of attacking an Indian camp, is to attack the camp first, and after the Indians have been killed or run away, then to enter the camp and see if any evidence can be found against them; I know this, because persons who have gone out after them, have told me of the pains it was necessary to take to surround a camp without the Indians knowing it; I have seen, during the last few years, several horses and cows that have died in this vicinity; some had been mired, and some had died of poverty; I think I have seen some five or twenty that have so died; the Indians frequently come and take the animals that have died, and ask the privilege of going and getting them to eat. I generally go and look at the carcass, to see whether the Indians have killed it or not; those I have examined, I have invariably found to have died by some other cause than by Indians. The Indians, when they take a carcass to eat, usually cut it up and take the hide, head, and all, to the rancheria. If I should find these things in a rancheria, I should think that they had killed the animal from where cattle usually range, I should think that they had killed the stock, unless the meat looked as if it had been diseased. There is mentioned on this reserve, a portion of a company of United States soldiers under the command of Lieutenant Dillon; they have been stationed there about one year. If any application had been made by citizens to the officer in command for protection, I should have heard of it; I think there has been two or three, or probably more, applications made; I know

on occasions of the officer sending out men on these applications. I am acquainted with the Utkia tribe in this vicinity; I do not consider it dangerous for a man to travel alone, in this vicinity, from attacks by the Indians; I think it might be dangerous for a man to go alone, about ten miles west of this place; I have no fear of going to Eden Valley, Weaverville, or Tehama; I have not traveled to Weaverville alone, but have been told so by men who have traveled the route. I think the Indians south of this place are disposed to steal stock; I should not call them hostile to the whites; they subsist on roots, grass, acorns, berries, and some little subsistence from game. The game is scarce, having been killed by the hunters; the prevailing motive for killing stock is to get something to eat, although they kill some for spite; to spite some settlers who have been out killing them. Some Indians told me that the Indians in Eden Valley would kill Mr. Hall's stock in Eden Valley, because Hall killed the Indians, their women and children; this was last spring. In November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, some settlers came to the farm, and told Captain Storms that some Indians had been killing their stock. He sent for the Indians in the hills to come in; a good many of them came in the next day; Mr. Storms, accompanied by one of the settlers, came up to the station, where I was living at the time. They first got all the Indians out of their houses, and brought them up to my house. They told Juan, an Indian Interpreter, to pick out such Indians as he knew had been killing stock, or as the other Indians said had been killing stock; Juan pointed out some twenty odd buck Indians; Juan proceeded to pick more out when he was told to stop, that that was enough. These were placed by themselves, and the others were sent to work. Some time after the others started to work, all commenced running, but four or five were stopped; they, the party, then commenced running on those running. We afterwards found eight dead bodies; one of the four or five who were stopped was hung, and the remainder were sent to work on the farm. Some time, I think in October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, on a Sunday morning, I did see a dead Indian, and upon examination I found he had been killed with a bullet, and, I think, his throat was cut. I then sent for the Interpreter, and learned through him, from the Indians, that three men the morning before overtook the boy in the field, and took him to Charles Bowen's, and from Bowen's to a thicket about three-quarters of a mile below the corner of the field, and there killed him. The deceased's name was Bob, a workman on the farm, and intrusted by Mr. Thompson with a rifle, to go in the mountains to hunt; he lived with Mr. Thompson, off and on, and when not with Thompson, he lived on the farm for eight or nine months previous. I think the Yukia Indians are better treated under Mr. Rees, than they were before he took charge, and there are more of them on the reservation, and they have improved under him, and worked better. I mean that there are more here at this season of the year than there was last year at this time; I think there are over two hundred working Indians on the farm. From my knowledge of the condition of things here, at present, I do not think there is a necessity for an armed force to be sent or sent here, for the protection of the property of the citizens. I think there is a sufficient armed force here now to protect the citizens if the officers in command were applied to. The cattle range is so large on the hills, that I do not think a large force would prevent the Indians from killing stock occasionally, nor do I think that a regularly organized company would prevent the going out of small expeditions against the Indians; the reason I think so, is, because small parties did go out while

Captain Jarboe's company was in operation. The fences on the reservation have been pulled down often, by the settlers, evidently, for the purpose of passing through, and left down. I think that if this Yukia tribe were gathered in on the reservation, that with proper treatment, they would remain here. I think this from my personal intercourse with them, and from my knowledge of their habits and character, although they would frequently go into the mountains. I believe such a policy would conduce more to prevent depredations upon the stock of the settlers than the presence of any armed force, or the occasional killing of the Indians, except a total extermination of them. The settlers told me that when they did go to hunt Indians, that the Indians killed stock; and they generally told me that they found meat in the rancherias; I think some times they told me they did not find any, but not conscious of having any feeling, prejudice, or bias, against any of the inhabitants of Round Valley. In coming into the valley, on the first occasion, I met a man with four Indian boys taking them off, and the time I came on the trail, I met a man taking off a girl. She afterwards returned home. I never knew of any citizen of Round Valley taking Indians out of the valley to dispose of. I have heard parties residing in this valley say that they have gone into the mountains and taken Indians, and brought them in to stay with them, and from circumstances I believe it was done without the consent of the Indians. I believe that the Indians living with the settlers are better provided for than they were on the reservation, and some are not.

LAWRENCE BATTAIN

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at Nome Cult Farm.

WM. B. MAXSON,
Of Assembly Committee

DEPOSITION OF H. H. BUCKLES.

H. H. Buckles, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am thirty-four years of age; I am a painter; I reside in Ukiah; I have resided in this county about two years, and in this place about six months; I have never been in Round, or Eden Valley, but have been in Long Valley, during the last season, as Deputy Assessor, which office I now hold; two or three weeks after he had assumed the command of the company, Captain Jarboe and myself met in this place; he desired me to join his command; I then asked him under what authority he acted, and he told me he had not at that time received a commission from the Governor, but expected one; he then said that Hastings and Henley had come responsible for provisions, and they promised to get a bill passed through the Legislature to pay them; I mean Judge Hastings and Colonel Henley. I refused to join the command, from the fact that I did not believe Judge Hastings' promises could be relied on; as to Colonel Henley, I knew nothing about; I said I thought the proper way would be to get a petition from the citizens, and get an appointment in that way, before he proceeded. About the time the commission arrived for Captain

Jarboe, Kaskel, Mears & Co. showed me a letter from Judge Hastings, which I read, and which, in substance, was a request to that firm to furnish Captain Jarboe supplies, for which he (Hastings,) and Henley would be responsible. Mr. Cohen, the Clerk of the firm, showed me the letter, and asked me if I thought the letter would be sufficient evidence to bind Captain Jarboe. I told him I thought it would; I told him that I thought he had rather pay the prior debt that he owed them, than have the letter exposed. I knew some of Captain Jarboe's command; I knew three or four; one of them, I think, was a man whose veracity was questionable; the others were good men; he had the reputation of being one of the best fighting men in the company. The general reputation of the members of the company was fair, in this community; they were men whom the people of this community relied on a great deal for protection.

Since the disbanding of the company, Captain Jarboe told me that his company had killed more Indians than any other expedition that ever had been before ordered out in this State; he stated that they had killed about two hundred; he told me that previous to attacking a camp, he had sent in messengers to endeavor to treat with them peaceably, and their refusal so to do, he attacked them; but when possible, spared women and children; and that he sometimes gave blankets and clothing to prisoners, and sent them as peace messengers to their tribe, directing the prisoners to tell their tribe that he would treat them all so, if they would come in; and that the prisoners so sent seldom returned. Captain Jarboe told me that after he had received his commission from the Governor, that Hastings and Henley had in a measure thrown him off, and owing to his (Jarboe's) limited means, he was at his wits ends to furnish supplies for his men.

H. H. BUCKLES.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at Ukiah City.

JASPER O'FARRELL,
Chairman Senate Committee.

DÉPOSITION OF S. C. HASTINGS.

S. C. Hastings, being sworn, says:

I reside in Solano County; my age is forty-five years, and my occupation is that of a dealer in horses, cattle, and real estate. About the month of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I owned between one and four hundred breeding mares and colts. Desiring to find a place to graze them and raise horses and stock, I inquired of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. Henley, who recommended to me Eden Valley and the country between the Middle and South Forks of Eel River, which was uninhabited, except by the Ukiah Indians, who had been, and were hostile to the white people, and had been committing depredations upon the stock in the vicinity of Round Valley; and, upon consultation with Col. Henley, I believed that I could, by feeding one or two tribes, tame them and make them useful, and have no difficulty with them,

and, to this end, I placed my horses in charge of H. L. Hall; he was a stranger to me, but was highly recommended to me from Peru, Iowa. He took the horses to Eden Valley and established a ranch at my expense, and supported a rancheria of Indians around him from the month of September to month of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, when I arrived at Eden Valley with a band of three hundred cows and calves; I put them also in charge of Mr. Hall. On my arrival there I learned that the Indians had dispersed from the ranch in the valley and had killed seven breeding mares; this I found from Mr. Hall and two or three other persons I found when I was there. I had no doubt then, nor have I at this time, that the statements were true.

On my way home, about one day's ride from Eden Valley, my young man of sixteen years of age, informed me that Mr. Hall had been out the morning previous to my arrival there and killed four Indians, in whose camp he found the remains of horses. This was concealed from me by Mr. Hall.

In the month of April then following I drove into that country to Eel River about a thousand head of cattle, intending to drive them to Eden Valley to join the other stock. Previous to my arriving I was informed by First Lieutenant Carlin, of Major Johnson's company, that the Indians had attacked my stock at Eden Valley and killed a black stallion, valued at over two thousand dollars, and upon my arrival at Eden Valley, I learned that they had also killed my gray horse worth over one thousand dollars, five fine American bulls, and two or three American work oxen. I found that the settlers and in command of the United States troops in that region were uniformly prejudiced against Mr. Hall. I, thereupon, took all my stock out of the charge of Mr. Hall, and removed it to South Eel River, and placed it in charge of Wm. Robertson, since which time I have had no connection in business with Mr. Hall, except that I gave him permission to remain in Eden Valley and cultivate as much land as he chose for his own use; I agreed to pay him for any fences he might erect on the property. Subsequent to my arrival in April last, I again visited Eden Valley, the first person that I met was a Spanish vaquero of mine, named Rodriguez, who had just been attacked by the Indians and driven from his cabins. I learned at that time that a large amount of my stock had been killed since my prior visit to the valley.

I then visited Round Valley for the first time in my life, called on Dryden Haycock, whom Governor Weller had commissioned to raise a small company of volunteers, and found that Mr. Haycock would serve without a private guarantee that his men and himself would be paid at a high rate.

I then called upon Lieutenant Dillon, United States Army, at Round Valley, and called to his attention these depredations on my stock. I distinctly understood him to reply that he had frequently expressed the desire that the Indians would kill all the stock in Round Valley, and Hale also. I then informed him that I had long since missed Hale, and he then said he would endeavor to do something to protect me. Knowing very well that he could not afford me any protection with United States Troops, were he ever so willing, against those in the mountains, I then carried a petition of the people to Governor Weller, asking him to commission W. S. Jarboe, of Ukiah City, to raise a small company of volunteers, against those Indians.

Until since the investigations of this committee, I was entirely

of any outrages committed by Mr. Hale, except the one related by his son, on the Indians. I had dismissed him, not because I then knew he had committed any outrages, but because I was satisfied that my stock would be much better taken care of in other persons hands. I had procured title to the whole of Eden Valley, consisting of about two thousand two hundred acres, and drove to that place and its vicinity, to the value of over thirty-two thousand dollars. The amount of my losses exceeds ten thousand dollars, which, I believe has been caused by the depredations of Indians.

In the month of April last, when I drove my stock to South Eel River, I found missing, of the previous stock I had delivered to Mr. Hale, thirty-three head of cows, twenty-seven breeding mares, and five American bulls.

Mr. Hale has had no interest whatsoever in my stock since I took them out of his hands and delivered them to Mr. Robertson, in April last. About that time Mr. Hale, expecting the arrival of his father, who was reputed to be a man of means. I gave Mr. Hale a writing, stating that he and his father would purchase one-third, or one-half, I forget which, of my stock, and would sell to them that portion of the stock at its original cost, taking twelve per cent. per annum for that portion of the purchase money unpaid. My proposition never was acceded to, nor complied with, and the father declined to entertain it, and left his son.

I never have adjusted accounts with Mr. Hale.

On my application to General Clark, for United States soldiers, to protect my stock, which application I made, knowing from experience that the Indians, being unfriendly, would commence depredations in the winter, a time of year, when, owing to the impossibility of any communication with the distant white settlements, they were certain to do, General Clark acceded to my request, and ordered Major Johns and his company to that region, to their great chagrin and disgust.

J. C. HASTINGS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this, the thirteenth, day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in Sacramento City.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman on the part of the House.

DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM J. HILDRETH.

William J. Hildreth, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am twenty-five years of age; I am a ranchero; I am doing business for myself; I reside here; I came here to live last April; I have resided in this county about eighteen months; I resided in Round Valley from May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, till I moved to this place; I have a ranch here; I keep stock here on the shares for Judge Hastings. When I went to Round Valley there were unfriendly relations existing between the whites and the Indians surrounding the valley. I have been in this business since last July. While I was there, there were from five hundred to one thousand tame Indians in the valley, including those who worked on the reservation. I heard that Mr. Lawson

lost, while I was in the valley, about eight or ten head of hogs (this was about July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight), loss was attributed to Indians who worked on the reserve; he had prisoners with him, and took them to the reservation. The first depredations that I know, of my own knowledge, being committed by Indians was committed in Eden Valley; this was in July last. Mares, colts, and horses, of Judge Hastings, about three hundred eighty in number, were delivered to Robertson and myself. I lived July last to the last of September in Eden Valley, taking charge of running on that end of the range. I turned into my pasture all riding horses, about thirty-five in number, and one mule belonging to Hastings and Henley; after letting them run there about a week, my vaquero after the horses which were in the pasture; he came back and reported that some of them had been killed by Indians; I went down and found three of the three-year old colts, a mare, and the mule, they were shot, and we found the points of arrows in them; I raised a party of six men and went in pursuit of the Indians, and tracked them to where they crossed the Middle Fork of Eel River, going in the direction of the reservation; I lost the trail at a point about three and a half miles from the reserve; Eden Valley is ten miles distant from this point in a northerly direction, and Middle Fork of Eel River is sixteen miles from this place, in a northerly direction; I have no means of judging what Indians committed this depredation, but it was my impression at the time that they were reservation Indians. Those five head of stock I should think were worth four hundred and ninety dollars; I valued the mule at two hundred and fifty dollars. There are no other stock on the range but that of Judge Hastings, and there has been none. About a week after, there were four other horses killed in the same pasture; I found them dead, with arrow heads in them; these animals were worth two hundred and forty dollars. I then turned my horses out of the pasture on the range for safety. About two or three weeks after that, I found three Indians skinning a yearling steer; I fired at them twice, they ran down the cañon; I then raised a company and followed them, and three Indians to their rancharia; we attacked them, and killed seven; one of our party, Mr. Jarboe, was wounded; I led the party; a squaw we found dead, the rest were bucks; the squaw was shot by accident; we took one buck, four squaws, and three infants, prisoners; we took them to Eden Valley, where the Indian, through an Interpreter, confessed that his tribe had killed a great many stock, and would continue doing so as long as any stock ran loose; he also stated that if I turned him loose he would continue to kill stock, and he also stated that his tribe would kill white men; the Interpreter was a boy of the same tribe, who had been raised by white men, and belonged to Mr. Robertson; the boy was about sixteen years of age, and spoke their language well; we court-martialed the man, sentenced him to death, and shot him; the squaws and infants were sent to the reservation. Since that time, I have never seen any stock dead that were killed by the Indians, but at various times have seen cattle and horses with arrows sticking in them. I have, since July last, missed seven or eight head of horses and mules that I cannot account for; the cattle I do not know how many are missing. Those that I have missed cannot be found on the range, which is about sixteen miles square. Since I took charge, in July last, I estimate the damage to the stock to be not less than one thousand dollars; I have been acquainted with this stock since they were brought here; the lot of stock, consisting of two hundred and thirty-five head of cows

twenty-three calves, were brought here in January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; in April, this lot was counted, and there was thirty-five or forty cows missing; at this time six hundred and seventy and more of cows and steers, and two hundred calves, were brought; these also came from Judge Hastings; about the first of July, this lot was counted, and about sixty head of cows and steers were missing; the stock that were missing up to July last, was worth very near four thousand dollars. In the rancharia above referred to, we found the skulls and horns of two head of cattle, and also the hoofs of horses; also the crisped hide of a milch cow that I lost, and some jerked horse flesh, or beef. I belonged to Captain Jarboe's company, which I joined after his commission had arrived; the company was organized in Eden Valley; I joined when the company was organized—July—and was with them until in October last.

On one expedition we made to Long Valley, we killed two men, and took thirty prisoners; the prisoners were all sent to Mendocino Reservation. On another expedition, in search of the body of John Bland, we killed eleven men, and took ninety-seven or ninety-eight prisoners; most of these prisoners were tame Indians; about twenty of them were wild; we sent them to Mendocino Reserve. This was to the northeast of Round Valley, and about twenty-five miles from the Nome-Cult Reservation, or Rancho; George Henley furnished the provisions; we took beef wherever we could get it. The above stated are the only successful expeditions I went on. I have a claim against the State for my services in the company. The prisoners were always given plenty to eat, treated well, and given good advice through Interpreters. Strict discipline was maintained in the company, and for an infraction of rules in regard to prisoners, one of the men was discharged, while I was with them. Captain Jarboe read instructions from the Governor, instructing him to be sure to always get the guilty Indians, and not punish innocent ones; Captain Jarboe treated his prisoners kindly; he had two bucks and a squaw who were wounded, and always dressed their wounds himself. I was employed on Nome-Cult Reservation for one month, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and I resided five or six months within a half mile of the reserve; the Indians that worked were fed, and those that did not, were not fed. I worked Indians of the Yuca tribe. Captain Storms, was Indian Agent at that time, and these Indians were allowed no meat, and received six ears of corn per day, while I worked them—two ears in the morning, two at noon, and two at night. I worked them, on an average, eight hours per day. The Indians on this reserve, I think, were treated very poorly.

W. J. HILDRETH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this, the twenty-fourth of February, 1867, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at Hildreth's Rancho, on the Middle Fork of Eel River.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF MARTIN CORBITT.

Martin Corbitt, being sworn, says:

I am forty-four years old, reside in Round Valley; I am a stockman; have resided in this valley three years; my land joins the reservation; part of my land is inside the reservation, according to the last United States Survey; have had cattle killed by Indians; have lost, altogether, over twenty-four head of cattle—some were cows, yearlings, and calves; the cattle were killed, some in the mountains and some in the valley; in the habit of riding out three or four miles in the mountains; am afraid to travel through the mountains armed; I applied to Lieut. D. to aid me to hunt some Indians who had killed my stock; he sent five men with me; we brought in eight or ten male Indians, and about two squaws and children; three Indians we brought in admitted they killed the stock; two escaped, and the other escaped; do not know any stock that has been driven off by white men; have been out on some of the expeditions against Indians; there was thirty-five or forty Indians killed by us in the expeditions I was out with; these expeditions were before and after the troops came here.

We always found bones and the remains of cattle in the rancheria; once we found horse-meat; the Indians are not killing as much stock as usual; I am of opinion that we need an armed force for the protection of settlers; I do not think the troops here are any protection to settlers; when we could, we took prisoners and sent them to the reservation; sometimes seen the Indians pull the fences down so that the squaws might get over easier, have sent them back to put it up; they pulled the fence down so as to let cattle into the reservation; think the fence runs across the valley one mile; there has been some by-ways closed up since Mr. Rees came on the reservation; the way we went through when I was here is closed; it is five miles further round to the mills by the way; have to go now; after Mr. Storms left the reservation, these bars were closed.

Had four cows killed during the last year, and there has been one killed in a month, which I suppose the Indians have killed. I went out on four months since; we killed three Indians, and one at another time; did not make any application to the officers for aid, because I did not think they punished the Indians enough.

MARTIN CORBITT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Storm's Hotel, in Round Valley, this the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF CHARLES H. EBERLE.

Charles H. Eberle, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am twenty-eight years of age; am a farmer; I reside in Round Valley; I have resided in Round Valley since October, one thousand

and fifty-seven; I am a magistrate there; I think there are many Indians residing in that vicinity; I consider those Indians unfriendly to the whites; they manifest their feeling by killing stock, and our neighbors and friends; when I first went there the feeling was about the same; the Indians had killed a good deal of stock previous to my going there; three or four months after my arrival there the Indians killed Mr. William Mantel; Mr. Mantel was one of the party who volunteered to assist John Owens to drive his stock to the Cold Spring Valley, and on his return, the water in Eel River being high, he undertook to drive his mare across the river prior to swimming himself, and while doing so he was killed by the Indians; these were Yuca Indians; John McDaniel was killed by them a year ago last September; I helped to bury his remains on the mountain: this was about twenty miles from the valley; he was a quiet man; Mr. Mantel I knew personally; he was a quiet, peaceable man; never knew him to molest Indians in any way; John Bland was killed by them last fall; I knew him personally; he was a quiet, peaceable man; he was killed about eight or ten miles northeast of Round Valley; the same tribe who took refuge immediately at the reservation; Mr. Bland went out hunting, and took a reservation Indian out with him, the Indian being at my house at the time he started; he told me he expected to return in three or four days; two weeks passed and nothing was heard of him; at the expiration of this time this Indian came again to my house, and I recognized him; he came within fifty yards of my house, and I called to him to come to me; he attempted to run and I got my gun and brought it to bear on him, and he came up to me; I then took him over to Mr. Bourne, where there were Indians that could interpret between us; they told me this Indian would, if I would go with him to the reservation, show me two Indians who were with Bland when he had left; I went with him to the reservation, and he pointed out one of the Indians, who was at work under one of the employes, and I arrested him. I took him up to Mr. Rees's quarters, the Superintendent of the reservation; the other Indian, the Indian who pointed this one out, said he was my friend; I left the Indians in charge of Mr. Rees while I went for a Spanish Interpreter. When I returned with the Interpreter, Mr. Rees informed me that the last Indian I had arrested had run away; this Indian Interpreter then said there was a squaw there that could tell us as much as the Indian who had escaped; I was informed that this squaw afterwards told a part of Jarboe's company out to where Bland's remains were buried; Mr. Bland went to Tehama and left his cabin locked, which, on his return, he found had been broken open and robbed; he found some of the reservation Indians wearing his clothes; he got two that other Indians told him had broken open the cabin, and whipped them; the Indians complained to Major Johnson, and he attempted to arrest him several times; Lieutenant Dillon had an Indian under arrest, who, he told me, he had every reason to believe was concerned in the killing of Mr. Bland, and said he would see that he was punished according to law; there has been during the last three years constant depredations on the stock; for more than a year there has been twenty or more United States soldiers in Round Valley; I believe that the citizens have applied to the Major in command for protection; I do not know of any protection the Major has afforded; on two occasions they went out with some citizens and attempted to bring in the Indians, and at one time they brought in about twenty-five, old and young; the depredations of the Indians were about the same about four or five months ago, and the citizens did not know that the duty of protecting their property should devolve entirely

on themselves, and hence their application was made to the Governor for protection; shortly after this application was made, one of our citizens received a commission, but refused to act under it; a short time afterward Captain Jarboe organized his company, and was afterwards commissioned by the Governor; when stock was stolen, the owner informed Jarboe of the fact, and he acted accordingly, and went, I presume according to his orders; I have not heard of so many depredations in the last two months, and I think the settlers have been benefited by the operations of this company; I think most of the Indians have gone toward Long Valley; I never went out with Jarboe; I knew of some times that they brought in prisoners; I saw no cruel treatment of prisoners; it is my impression that the Indians are liable to renew depredations again; the general character of the inhabitants is good; all are farmers, or hired by the farmers; I do not think the citizens are disposed to interfere with the officers of the reservation, nor are they strained from so doing through fear of the troops; I think if the soldiers were removed entirely, there would be no disposition on the part of the citizens so to do; I think the Indians would be more peaceable if the troops were moved from there.

E. H. EBERHART.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Ukiah City, this twenty-first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF S. P. STORMS.

S. P. Storms, being duly sworn, says:

I am twenty-nine years of age; am a farmer; and reside in Long Valley; have resided there since June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six; I came here in the employment of Colonel Henley, Indian Agent, and established the Nome-Cult Indian Farm; I remained on the reservation until September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine; the largest number on the farm was about two thousand; I have seen about one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six Indians. In June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, there were no settlers within thirty miles of the reservation; at this time the reservation was inhabited by Indians known as the Yuka tribe; the greater part of the Indians were Yukas. All the stock at first brought to the reservation, was a few milch cows, and teams. The Indians at that time were thievish; the first loss was five American cows, belonging to the Government; am not certain whether it was done by the Indians on the reservation, or others. There were about five thousand Indians who made Long Valley their home during the winter season, when I first came here. Long Valley is round, contains about twenty-five thousand acres; there were a few settlers came here in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six; the spring of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, most of the settlers that are here now came in; at the time I came here, this valley was settled largely to the support of the Indians; as a consequence, the Indians were deprived of a large portion of their support; the game was driven back into the mountains as the valley became settled.

Among the first settlers who came here, was Messrs. Lanson, King, and Burne, who brought stock with them, who suffered great damage that winter from Indian depredations on their stock; this was before any expedition had been made against the Indians. In July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, the Indians made an attack upon the reservation; it had not been for the aid afforded by the settlers and a few mountain men, we would all have been exterminated. There has not a week passed, but that stock has been killed. In the spring of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, there were sixty-eight head of sheep taken from my ranch in one night; and the increase from one thousand head of sheep was nothing, in consequence of Indian depredations, committed by the Indians, or those on the reservation. I did not have over seven hundred and fifty Indians that I could control, under my charge, except the Yubas, and Nevadas, from the other side of the mountains.

In the fall of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight there were about one thousand head of cattle and horses on this ranch; the ranch was about one thousand five hundred acres fenced in; the cattle range was made among the hills. To the best of my knowledge and belief there had been between four and five hundred head of stock killed, exclusive of sheep, on this ranch.

I have heard read the testimony of Captain Lacock, and believe it substantially correct so far as forming companies or making expeditions against the Indians.

I am of opinion the reason the Indians first commenced killing stock was to intimidate and harrass the settlers and drive them off, and afterward to use the stock as food, as they were hard driven for food; then the settlers went out and killed Indians, and Indians in return killed white men for revenge.

The reserve in this valley contains about four thousand acres, and with proper management is capable of sustaining about two thousand five hundred Indians. Inducements were offered to these Indians to come on to the reserve while I had charge of it, but made no strenuous efforts, because I could not feed them all, and I believed they would be better off in the hills if they were not fed. Nome Cult Farm is a branch of Nome Lackee Reserve, and subject to the control of the Agent in charge of the Nome Lackee. I was not provided with clothing and provisions sufficient for all, and therefore I divided what I had among those I thought most deserving and worked. I am acquainted with the section of country in the vicinity of Long Valley, Eden Valley, and Round Valley. I suppose there are from eight to twelve thousand Indians within fifty miles of this valley. These Indians are prowling around, gaining a precarious livelihood, and they are doing so because they are forced to do so from necessity. If the whole of this valley had been retained as a reserve, under proper management it would have been sufficient to support two thousand five hundred Indians. I have traveled all over the State, and have seen no place so well adapted for a reserve as this valley, because there would be no inducement for settlers to settle within about twenty miles of it. It has been invariably the practice with the companies of men who have gone on expeditions against the Indians to leave them unprotected, unless they found evidence of their guilt in the rancheria. The Indians are an ungrateful, cowardly, treacherous, thieving, set, and my knowledge of their character. On account of the depredations committed by the Indians I am compelled to employ three extra men on this ranch to guard the stock. I think that under proper management one hundred thousand dollars per year would support in this valley twenty-five thou-

sand Indians for five years; after that it could be carried on for thirds less. I would be willing to take a contract, under heavy bond to feed and clothe them well, and obligate myself to pay for all damages they might do. There has been efforts made by the settlers to give up the guilty Indians, and they did so several times. I believe in many instances they will give up innocent parties who are obnoxious to them, rather than the guilty ones. There is a force of United States troops, numbering about twenty, stationed in this valley. The citizens have applied to the officer in command to protect them against Indian depredations; he replied that he did not believe the Indians were killing stock, and would not go; that he came here to protect the Indians, not the settlers; he made the above remark to me. The relations between the settlers and the officer in command are not friendly. I know of stock having been killed between the twenty-seventh of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the twenty-seventh of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty; to the best of my knowledge and belief I believe that within that time one hundred of stock have been killed by the Indians in this valley; I know of an attempt on the part of the citizens to interfere with the officers of the reserve; since the troops have been stationed here they have not all the difficulties between the whites and Indians; but the Indians have been more bold in their depredations; there is a necessity for protection of life and property in this section of country. Unless some provision is made to feed these Indians they will kill stock, and consequently the whites will punish them. The stock ranges back ten or fifteen miles from the valley, and the mountain Indians kill them through spite, not from necessity; they sometimes come down into the valley and take stock off; we have often tracked the Indians from where we found them killed, to the reservation; I believe that the stock that I know of has been killed, and have good reason to believe to have been killed by the Indians during the last three years belonging to this ranch, worth twenty thousand dollars; I suppose that during the past three years and a half five hundred Indians have been killed in the valley of Round Valley.

S. P. STORMS

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Storms' Ranch, in Round Valley, this twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs

DEPOSITION OF G. W. HENLEY.

G. W. Henley, being duly sworn, says:

I am twenty-six years old, and am a stock-raiser; I reside in Round Valley, Mendocino County, and have resided here since the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. When I came, I found stock in this valley, and I was told that the citizens in the valley had been missing hogs that they supposed had been killed by the Indians. I was also told that the day before I arrived here, the settlers had been chastising the Indians.

I was a stranger here at that time, and was not familiar with the habits of the Indians, and not aware of their roguish dispositions, and I was slow to believe that they were committing any extensive depredations. About two weeks after my arrival here, I was informed by a gentleman here that he had seen the tracks of a band of horses that he supposed had been driven off by the Indians.

In a few days after I had received this information, I went out into the mountains myself, southwest of the valley, beyond the distance where stock usually ranged, and discovered the tracks of about ten horses in one band that had been driven in the direction of the forks of Eel River. And also in another place I found the tracks of another band of six or eight horses that had been driven in that direction. I followed both of these tracks far enough to ascertain that the horses had been driven off by the Indians.

Mr. Storms was at that time in partnership with me, and we owned about three-fourths of all the horses in the valley.

In November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, an Indian informed my brother and myself that some Indians over on Eel River had seven hogs in their possession. We raised a party of eight and went, with the Indian as a guide, to the place where the Indians were encamped, attacked their rancheria, and killed two of them, and supposed that we killed six of them, and the rest of them escaped. Those killed were all bucks.

We went into their rancheria, and there found the heads of seven hogs, and portions of their carcasses. These hogs belonged to my brother and to Mr. Davis.

I had then sold out my interests in the valley to Mr. Storms, and did so because I found the Indians were so troublesome, and was afraid that I would be unsuccessful in my enterprise.

Some time in the month of May, there was some talk in this valley about raising a company of mounted men for the purpose of protecting the stock of the citizens of this valley from the depredations of the Indians.

The people have manifested an interest in raising this company in proportion to the amount of stock they owned in the valley. Several of the citizens met at this place, and a statement was drawn up representing the condition of things in this valley, and embodying a request that some one be commissioned to raise a company of twenty men to protect the property of citizens from the depredations of the Indians, and this statement was sent to Governor Weller. I attended the meeting and drew up the statement myself.

Captain Jarboe subsequently received a commission, and raised the company, and I made a contract with him to supply his company with provisions. I did so because he was not successful in making a contract elsewhere, or with any other party, and rather than to have the thing fall through, and rather than to have the company not go into operation, I undertook to do it; but I stated to Captain Jarboe that I did not desire to do so, and was not prepared.

All the interest I had in this valley at that time was a few pack mules, and four or five horses.

I agreed to furnish him flour at twelve dollars per hundred weight, but I told him I could not fix upon a certain price, as I did not know what they would cost me, and I should have to go to Tehama for them, but that I would furnish them as low as I could.

My bill against the State for groceries and flour furnished to Captain

Witness declined to answer.

I did not see any killed, nor did I kill any of them; I saw one of the squaws after she was dead; I think she died from a bullet; I think the squaws were killed because they refused to go further. We took the boy into the valley, and the infants were put out of their misery, and a girl ten years of age was killed for stubbornness. The Indians after stole the boy we brought in.

When I got home my vaquero told me the Indians had been running the stock; the next day, early in the morning, two of us went to get the male Indians in the rancharia where we had taken the prize the day before. When we arrived there we found none; they had gone and taken most of the meat with them, and we returned on account of a storm. A part of the other men went within a day or two to look for the Indians who had been running the cattle. They found a part of the cattle on this side of the river. About that time I went to look for my horses and found another stallion missing, and have never seen him or his remains since. My volunteers soon after returned to Round Valley, and every day or two I would miss some of the stock and find Indian tracks; it went along that way until about the middle of April. At that time the Indians killed one ox and wounded another, within a hundred yards of my house. Before this, about the first of April, I found where the Indians had killed two horses and wounded one, which died afterward. Up to the middle of April there were missing bulls, twenty-five head of horses, and twenty-five head of cattle. I went to Ukiah, and found Judge Hastings driving up six hundred and nine head of cattle, which he drove up and left on the same trail to South Eel River, and then immediately moved the stock from Eden Valley to the same place. He remained there three or four days, and I proposed to him to get up a petition to the Governor for protection. He came to the conclusion it was best to form a company of twenty men, concluded on Mr. D. Lacoock to command it. We got what signatures were there to a petition, which I think Judge Hastings drew up, and there were about ten who signed it. At that time myself and one man resided in Eden Valley.

This petition asked for protection, and recommended the organization of a company under command of Mr. Lacoock; I did not see the petition afterward. Previous to this the Indians had taken an animal that was picketed within three or four hundred yards of my house.

About the tenth or twelfth of April, when the Indians stole the boy and the two mares, I sent a note to Lieutenant Dillon, asking protection. I sent four or five men, and the Corporal told me he had brought some eight days' rations and if no Indians showed themselves they would leave. They staid five or six weeks; Major Johnson sent them no provisions.

The night of the election in May last my vaquero told me the Indians had taken two horses that were picketed within two hundred yards of my house; the Indian said he had followed the trail into the brush, and the Indians leading the horses. The night I returned, the Indians came within one hundred yards of my house and took three other horses; one was picketed and the other two were not. Up to this time there had been no expedition made against the Indians by any one, except those who were referred to.

There were, on that night, stopping at my house two white men, myself, and four or five soldiers. I called on the Corporal to go out with me after the Indians, and he told me that his instructions were

leave the house to go after the Indians on any occasion—to kill no Indians unless they attacked the house. I directed the two white men who were with me to trace up the Indians, and I went to South Eel River for help, and returned the same day and brought two men with me. Next morning, at the break of day, five of us started and got out as far as the two men referred to had followed the track of the Indians, and found where the Indians had separated, two of the horses having been taken one way and one another; followed the trail of the two horses some two miles further, there we found where they had killed them, as evidenced by blood and hair. We took the trail where they had carried the meat off, followed about three quarters of a mile and found the Indians in a very rough cañon; we attacked them; they jumped into the bush and commenced shooting arrows at us; there were about twenty-five or thirty Indians in the party; we killed ten or twelve of them and one woman; after the fight we found the flesh of the two horses in their camp, which we burned; the meat we poisoned with strychnine; we found afterward a part of the horse spoken of. About this time the commission arrived for Mr. Lacoock, brought by Mr. Frenley; said he had been sent with it by Judge Hastings. I brought the commission to Round Valley to Mr. Lacoock; he took it but refused to act under it; he took some steps to organize a company, but afterward abandoned it on account of the pay; about this time the stock was all moved out of Eden Valley.

About the tenth or twelfth of July Judge Hastings was here and found Lacoock had not acted; the Indians then were engaged in killing stock. The next day we went out; found one Indian; he shot and killed a horse in sight of us and escaped. We shot at him; suppose we wounded him.

When Hastings came we proposed to form another company under the commission offered to Mr. Lacoock. We formed a company with Mr. Jarboe as Captain. Jarboe told Hastings he would act as Captain. Captain Jarboe formed a company of eight or ten men, myself among the number, who, I think, signed a roll. We then went to work against the Indians; we made an expedition to the west of Eden Valley, on Eel River; we found Indians but got but one squaw, who was shot by mistake.

When we came back to Eden Valley we heard from Mr. Hildreth that the Indians had killed some colts and a cow in the pasture near the house; I think on the next morning after we arrived the Indians came into the valley and killed four or five colts, one or two mares, and a fine American riding-mule; the colts and mares belonged to Hastings and Henley, and the mule, I believe, belonged to Henley; I understood them to be so owned. We immediately gave pursuit to the Indians; we followed them some eight miles through almost impassable cañons; we found the Indians' camp, but they had left; we found there parts of bones of animals; we followed the trail they had gone until we met Captain Jarboe, but found no Indians that day and returned home. A few days afterward the Indians killed some more cattle, and I saw the parts of two or three carcasses. We then pursued the Indians and found some twenty or thirty Indians in camp and commenced the attack, whereupon the Indians returned the fire; Captain Jarboe was wounded, ten or twelve Indians killed, and eight were taken prisoners—four women, three children, and one man; this male Indian was court martialed and shot; the others were sent to Nome Cult Reserve.

The next expedition was to the forks of Eel River, where two Indians were killed by the scouting party. The next was to the southeast of Eden Valley; we found a party of Indians in the brush, attacked them

and killed two or three and the rest escaped. Soon after this a commission came to Captain Jarboe from the Governor to raise twenty men, who remained with the company until about the eighth of November, when I obtained a substitute. I presume there were thirty or forty Indians killed while I was with the company, and something over one hundred prisoners taken, who were sent to the Mendocino Reserve. I believe G. W. Henley supplied Capt. Jarboe with supplies for his command and his commission arrived.

Their usual course was to knock down a beef whenever they wanted and wherever they could find it most convenient. I understood that they kept an account of all the beef they killed and reported it to the owners. I own one-third of Eden Valley and Judge Hastings and Henley own the rest. Our cattle range over a country ten miles long and two or three miles wide. J. W. Smith has been working in this valley and is now near Mendocino Reserve. Charles McLean is now in the valley. William Vaughn, I think, is in this valley. Neither of the two have ranches that I know of, but they are both working men. During my connection with Captain Jarboe and my acquaintance with his operations he exercised no cruelty toward his prisoners. The value of the property that I know, and have good reason to believe, was killed by the Indians under my charge would bring, in the market (I make a rough guess), not less than five thousand dollars. By the loss of the horses being killed at that time when they could not be replaced, we lost the use of the mares for the season. The damage is equivalent to five thousand dollars. I think there is a necessity for protection to be afforded to the citizens in this section for their lives and property.

H. L. HALL

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Storms' Hotel, in Round Valley, this the twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs

DEPOSITION OF T. B. HENLEY.

Thos. B. Henley, being first duly sworn, says:

I am twenty-two years of age, and am a farmer, and have lived in Round Valley one year and eight months, and am engaged in farming and raising stock in the valley. At the time of my arrival in Round Valley I heard complaints of the settlers that the Indians were committing depredations on the stock.

In December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I lost thirty head of hogs. I know the Indians took these hogs, because I was tracked into the mountains, where the bones and other evidence were found. In all the hogs that I have lost I think there is a loss of seventy head. Since I came here I have missed three horses and an oxen, and I was told by some of the members of Captain Jarboe's company that they had found some of the hoofs and the head of a horse that answered the description of the horse that I had missed.

Last January, I lost ten sheep, and I was told by an Indian boy

white boy, that lives with me, that they found an Indian, about two miles from my house, with some of the meat, and also a dead sheep close by.

I also lost a mule in Eden Valley, which was left in my charge by Mr. Jarboe.

The stock that I have lost since I have been here, I estimate to be worth sixteen hundred dollars.

There was some talk about starting a volunteer company, to chastise the Indians in the valley, in May last. It was talked of by Hastings, Storms, my brother, G. H. Henley, and other citizens of the valley. There was a meeting called, of the citizens of this valley, on the reservation, in May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, to take steps to organize a company of mounted men, and I think Judge Hastings was the principal mover in it. There were about fifteen or twenty present, and Judge Hastings and Mr. Hall, from Eden Valley, were there. Subsequent to this time, a company was formed here, and the command offered to Mr. Lacock, by Hastings, who promised to get a commission for him from the Governor.

I afterwards saw a commission in Lacock's possession, signed by Governor Weller. Mr. Lacock hesitated some time as to whether he would accept the command, and finally refused to take it.

Captain Jarboe afterwards received a commission, and raised another company, in Ukiah Valley, who first commenced operations in Eden Valley. I think Captain Jarboe's company remained two or three weeks in Eden Valley before they came over here. I think, at that time, in proportion to the number of stock, there were a great deal more being killed in Eden Valley than here. Judge Hastings, Colonel T. J. Henley, and a Mr. Hall, owned the stock in Eden Valley. I think, at that time, they had about fifteen hundred head of cattle and horses in that valley. I think Captain Jarboe's company remained here about a week or ten days, and during that time pursued and found the Indians who killed my horses, and went into the hills to the north, in search of the body of Bland.

Along in August, I had heard that the Indians were killing stock over on Middle Eel River, and I raised a company of five to go over and see about it.

We went over there in the night, and in the morning we went up the river, and going up the river we discovered a band of Indians; but before we came on the main camp of them, we overtook three or four squaws with baskets, which they dropped, and run. In these baskets we found some fifty or sixty pounds of horse meat. We immediately came in sight of where the Indians were encamped, and made an attack on them, and killed there five or six Indians. The rest all run away. In the rancheria we found about four hundred pounds of horse meat. I do not know to whom those horses belonged, but was under the impression that they belonged in Eden Valley. We also found in their camp three horses' tongues, and portions of the skin of two horses, and a part of the head of a horse, which looked as if the animals had been recently killed.

This company was composed of myself, H. F. Henley, Brysantine, Smith, and Waters, who was a member of Captain Jarboe's Company.

We cut off one of the ears of the horse, and took it, with the tongues, Major Johnson, at the Head-Quarters, on this reserve, by the advice of Colonel T. J. Henley, who we met at Captain Storm's Rancho.

On our return from the rancheria, where we killed the five or six Indians, we met seven or eight bucks, and killed six of them. They were going up the river toward the rancheria. We told Major Johnson all

that had transpired in this connection. Major Johnson expressed himself as satisfied that the Indians had killed the stock, and did not say anything by way of disapproval of our acts.

I am of the opinion that there is at present a necessity, in this valley, for protection from some quarter, from the depredations of the Indians in this vicinity.

THOS. B. HENLEY

Subscribed and sworn to, before me, the twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at Storms' Hotel, Round Valley.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman of Committee

DEPOSITION OF GEORGE J. CLARKE.

George J. Clarke, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am forty-two years of age; I am Purser of the steamboat Petaluma. Some time in the month of October last I was with a hunting party in the vicinity of Round Valley, and rented Capt. Jarboe's camp; I saw there a lot of about sixteen Indians, mostly squaws; they were building by themselves, preparing food; there was a large quantity of meat hanging round the camp; they were supplied with it liberally. The afternoon of the day of our arrival there were about sixty more Indians brought into camp; I saw flour and meat distributed among them in abundance; the next morning there was a large lot of meat brought in on mules, and given to the Indians; they were also supplied with it at the same time. The general conduct of Capt. Jarboe toward the Indians was uniformly kind; while I was there Capt. Jarboe discharged one of his men who had suffered another man to have intercourse with a squaw then a prisoner. While I was at Round Valley, or the vicinity thereof, there came into camp eight men, settlers from Round Valley, stated that they had killed all the bucks they could, and taken two or three squaws prisoners; I heard the firing myself about half an hour before they came up, and they stated the facts above mentioned; these men said that they found dead hogs in the camp, or rancheria, and fired and killed all the Indians they could. Capt. Jarboe told me that he would not allow any Indian children to be taken away; our party was desirous of getting some, but he refused to let them have any, and they would have paid for them.

Neither myself or any one connected with me have, directly or indirectly, any interest in any claim relating to Capt. Jarboe's expedition against the Indians.

GEORGE J. CLARKE,
Purser of Steamer Petaluma

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, on board the steamer Petaluma.

A. PHELPS,
Of the Assembly Committee

DEPOSITION OF S. P. STORMS, RESUMED.

When I came over here I brought over some ten or fifteen Indians, that had been with me since one thousand eight hundred and fifty; I clothed and fed them, in a measure, at my own expense; the greater part of them have been stopping on this rancho for the past two years; when I left the reservation, those that I considered belonged to me, came with me; they came of their own accord; for the first two months after I left the reserve, the Agent was continually sending word to them by other Indians that if they did not come back to the reserve, they would force them to do so and punish them; at the time I left the reserve all the abas and Nevadas wanted to come with me, but I would not allow them; shortly after the most of those at the reserve ran away, and a portion of those I had here went with them because they were afraid they would have to go to the reserve; in the latter part of October, Mr. Rees and Lieutenant Dillon came down and stated they had an order from Mr. Geiger to take my Indians and no others, because they were valuable work Indians, and put them on the reserve; I told Mr. Rees he could talk to the Indians, and if they wanted to go he could take them, as I did not want Indians around me that did not wish to live with me, but if they did not want to go I would not give them up. Lieutenant Dillon said if I did not give them up he would come down with his men and take them by force, or words to that effect; I told Dillon to go up and bring down his men, I would resist, and would not give them up without a fight; I could see a few men, and I thought one of my men as good as two of his, for I considered myself right; he, Dillon, did not come down with his men, but about two weeks after, as well as I can remember, the pack train belonging to this place, was on its way from Tehama here, in charge of one white man and four of my Indians; the Indians were taken away from the train by order of Mr. Geiger, which left the white man alone on the mountains with fourteen pack mules and about five thousand dollars worth of goods; one of the mules and two cases of boots, and other things, were lost and never were recovered; on my way from Tehama, at the foot of the mountains, I learned that the Indians had been taken away from the train; I went on to the cabin, and there waited until the reservation train came up; the next day the train came along, and two white men, three of my Indians that had been taken away from the other train, and several other Indians, were with it; the man in charge of the train told me to speak to the Indians; I told him if the Indians wanted to go with me, that they should go, and if they did not they might stop with the train, and advised him not to attempt to stop them from going; two of the Indians wanted to go with me, and the other was frightened, and he did not know; I told him to stop, and took the other two with me; since then I have had no further trouble about the boys; I have been to the reserve about three times, and then only stopped about five minutes each time, since I had charge; some time after that one of the Indians, whose squaw had been retained at the reserve, went there and I told Mr. Rees he might stay there; the others are still on this

S. P. STORMS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Storms' Hotel, in Round Valley, on the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF CHARLES H. BOURNE, RESUMED.

In relation to the above statement of Captain Storms, I know the Indians who had here, some of whom lived on the reserve, came here of their free will; others had never lived on the reserve; some five or six of them he raised from children, and clothed and fed at his own expense, and always expressed a desire to live with him; they have, some of them, lived several times, that if they were taken to the reserve they would live there; that if they were not permitted to live with Capt. Storms they would run away and go to their native land.

In relation to John Bland, deceased, I was well acquainted with him his life time; he was considered a very quiet and peaceable citizen among the settlers of this valley, as a general thing; I saw him on the morning he started out after the Indians upon the occasion on which he was killed; he came to my place and wanted one of my Indians as guide to show him where the Indians were who had stolen, as he said, from his place while he was at work for Mr. Davis at the time, a sack of flour, two or three blankets, and all of his clothing; we had a conversation with the Indians at my place; they said they did not know where the Indians were that had stolen the things, and could not show him their camp, but they said there was an Indian at the reservation who could show them where the Indians were camped, which Indian he went and procured, and after the stolen property. This Indian was gone ten days before he returned. Mr. Eberle and myself saw the Indian when he first returned; we mistrusted that something was wrong, took him prisoner, and asked him concerning Mr. Bland; he said he himself had got foot-sore and had fallen in with two other Indians, and took them as guide, and had returned to the valley. I have been out on several excursions against the Indians since I have resided in this valley. There has always been a general understanding among all parties that I have been out to chastise none but buck Indians; I never have seen, but in one instance a squaw to have been shot, and that was accidental; I do not think there is a man in this valley who would shoot a squaw, or child, or an innocent buck, if he knew him to be so; I never have been on an excursion against the Indians but what I found more or less meat in camp, either hare, beef, or sheep meat.

CHARLES H. BOURNE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Storms' Hotel, in Round Valley, this twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF DRYDEN LAYCOCK.

Dryden Laycock, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am thirty-five years of age; am a farmer; I have resided in Round Valley a little over three years; I have resided here nearly all the time I have lived in this country; I am employed by Captain Storms; when I came here I worked on the reservation with Captain Storms, until

to work for him on his private farm; when I came into the valley there were no settlements in it but the reserve; at the time I came here this valley was inhabited by a great many Indians of the Yuca tribe; at that time there was about two thousand Indians on the reserve and under the control of the management of the reserve; at the time I came here the Indians were committing depredations on the government stock; they killed stock that was on the reserve; in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six settlers began to locate in the valley; there are about fifteen farmers and stock raisers in the valley; from the time I first arrived in the valley up to the present time, the Indians have been committing more or less depredations; in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six the first expedition by the whites against the Indians was made, and have continued ever since; these expeditions were formed by gathering together a few white men whenever the Indians committed depredations on their stock; there were so many of these expeditions that I cannot recollect the number; the result was that we would kill, on an average, fifty or sixty Indians on a trip, and take some prisoners, which we always took to the reserve; frequently we would have to turn out two or three times a week; these depredations were committed by the mountain Indians, and Indians on the reservation; the recent difficulties between the Indians and whites in this vicinity, were caused by the Indians killing stock and white men; in February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, Mr. Mantel went out for provisions, in a few days afterwards a domesticated Indian boy who went out with him, returned and said he had been killed by the Indians while attempting to cross the Middle Fork of Eel River; a party went out and brought the body in; I saw the body; there were three or more arrow wounds in the body; the Indians belonged to the Shumaya tribe, who lived in Eden Valley; during the last year, Messrs. Storms, White, T. Henley, Wilsey, Corbett, Gibson, and Lawson, have had stock killed in this valley; I have seen fifty head of hogs, horses, and cattle, that had been killed by Indians, all of which belonged to Mr. Storms; I saw the bodies in the mountains and in this valley; there are about two hundred and fifty head more missing that I have good reason to believe were killed by Indians; I have seen carcasses in the rancherias, and the remains laying around in the mountains and valleys; about May last, three or four men in this valley, who had lost stock, and Judge Hastings, of Eden Valley, caused the organization of a company; they called the men of Round Valley together by verbal notice; they met at the reservation; the three or four men that I spoke of, I do not recollect; I attended the meeting, ten or fifteen citizens of the valley, and Judge Hastings, and Mr. Hall, of Eden Valley, were present; they concluded it was best to organize a company; I had been offered command of a company before this by nearly all the citizens of this valley, and I refused to take it; a short time after the meeting referred to, a company was started by Judge Hastings and the citizens of this valley, and they wanted me to serve as Captain, and I refused to take it because I thought I would never get pay for it; I was not a member of the company; Mr. Hastings wanted me to go on with it, saying that he would stand good for it; I mean that he would see that the expenses were paid; he wanted me to start the company, and go on with it and he would get my commission from the Governor; the commission was obtained and brought to me by Mr. Hall, of Eden Valley, and I refused to take it for the same reason that I refused to take the Captaincy before; the commission was presented to me here at the house of Major Storms; when I refused to accept the command it was offered to Captain Jarboe by Judge

Hastings and Mr. George Henley, who appeared the most anxious for organization of the company; he accepted it; Jarboe's company started about two or three weeks after this; it consisted of different men than those over whom I was offered the command; I think they were in the region over a month and a half before his commission arrived, and on several expeditions against the Indians; I do not know how many his company was formed from men from the vicinity of Redwood Valley on Russian River; I was not a member of Capt Jarboe's company; I have a three years' experience in Round Valley, and my experience with Indians in the vicinity of Eden and Round valleys, and North Eel River. I am acquainted with their character; they are all treacherous, and excepting those on North Eel River, are cowardly; those on North Eel River are known as the Numstruttes Indians.

The wild Indians in the vicinities above referred to, between North Eel River and South Eel River, I think number about ten thousand; they are divided up into small tribes, viz: the Numstruttes, Shumairs, and Whistlers, and several other tribes; but they all go under the general name of the Yuki tribe.

There are two men now employed in this valley to protect the citizens from the depredations of the Indians. I do not know that the citizens previous to chastising the Indians, made any attempt to induce the Indians to give up the guilty parties. There is a command of about twenty United States soldiers stationed in this valley; the citizens of this valley have made application to the officer in command to protect their property, and he paid but little, if any, attention to the request. I do not know who made the application. Lieutenant Dillon is in command of the troops here; he and the citizens are not generally on good terms; the reason that they are not on good terms is, that citizens have gone to him several times and requested him to chastise the Indians, who were killing stock and white men, which he refused to do; he gave as his reasons, that he did not believe the Indians were killing stock, as reported. I do not know, nor have reason to believe, that any persons in this county are engaged in abducting Indian children for the purpose of making them slaves, or any other purpose. The Indians first committed depredations on my residence, and have seen the bodies of four. The United States troops have been stationed here going on two years, and the Indians have been no better, but are getting worse; the reason I think so, is, that when the citizens go to chastise Indians who have committed depredations, they go to Lieutenant Dillon for protection; and it appears that he upholds them in it. I think it is necessary that the citizens of this valley should have protection for their lives and property. The officer in command and the citizens are not on friendly terms. We frequently had to turn out of our beds at night to drive Indians off from the stock. The ranch referred to as that of Captain Storms, belongs to W. R. Storms.

DRYDEN LACOCK.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at Storm's Hotel, Round Valley.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF DRYDEN LACOCK, RESUMED.

In relation to the above statement of Captain Storms—the Indians mentioned in the statement—I know Captain Storms has claimed as his own for the last five or six years, and that he has clothed and fed them at his own expense; I have seen him buy clothing for them, and said at the time, for whom he was buying them. Since Captain Storms left the reserve, the Indians living on this place would run and hide when they would see any of the employes on the reserve coming here, or passing by, for fear that they would be taken to the reserve; and they have told me they would not live at the reserve, if taken there; and that they would run away and go back to Grass Valley, if they were not allowed to live with Captain Storms.

DRYDEN LACOCK.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Storms' Hotel, Round Valley, this twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF BENJAMIN ARTHUR.

Benjamin Arthur, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am twenty-eight years old; I am a farmer; I reside on the west side of Round Valley; I have lived there since the fall of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six; when I arrived here, there was five or six settlers here on the reservation. At that time, the Indians were killing stock, and the whites were killing Indians; things were worse then, than now, because the Indians were plentier, and the whites could kill more of them. The Indians would not go so far into the mountains then, as now; when they had been committing depredations, during the winter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, they killed sixty or seventy grown hogs; one cow, he was informed, was killed during the same time. There was not much stock in the valley at that time; during this time the settlers killed about seventy-five Indians, and about three hundred died on the reservation, from the effects of packing them through the mountains in the snow and mud; whenever they thought they could get them through the snow they would start them; they were worked naked, with the exception of deer skin around their shoulders—some few had pantaloons and coats on; they usually packed fifty pounds, if able; if not able, a less load.

During the next season, I lost about twenty head of breeding sows, and a considerable number of small pigs; in the mean time, the valley had become more settled with people, and they lost, I think, that summer, more than the winter before. This summer, they did not kill so many Indians, as the Indians would run into the mountains; in the winter, the Indians returned to the foot-hills, and into the valley, and killed a large number of stock; during this winter there were killed, one hundred and twenty-five Indians. This same state of things has existed up to the present time; in the summer time the Indians do not kill much stock, and

the whites do not kill so many Indians; but in the winter time the sources of the Indians being less, the Indians kill stock; the whites go out to hunt the Indians who kill the stock; during the last summer, this winter, the settlers were not compelled so much to hunt the Indians as they depended on Captain Jarboe to do it.

I was informed by Benjamin Birch, one of Captain Jarboe's men, that Captain Jarboe reported he had killed three hundred Indians, and taken five hundred prisoners. From my knowledge and intercourse with them, I consider the Ukiabs a cowardly, thieving, tribe of Indians.

It was reported that John McDonald, a hunter, was killed in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, by the Ukiab Indians. Otis Thatch and another man, who were hunters in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, were killed in the mountains, about ten miles from here, in a place called Hull's Mountain; they were found—the body of one was stabbed in the breast, and the other with his throat cut; they were found in front of the cabin, and it was supposed that the Indians had killed them. I derived the above information from a brother of Otis Thatch. In the vicinity of Round Valley, within twenty miles, I suppose, there are one thousand wild Indians, all told. In June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, I did take five Indians prisoners, who, I found, had stolen some clothing and other goods from me, and was taking them to the reservation, when one of them started to run; I started after him and stopped him, when the other four came up; the whole five attacked me, and pulled me off my horse; I then had a scuffle with them, which they took my knife, and one cut me across the back of my head; he threw the knife away; I then knocked two down, and kicked one and shot a fourth one dead. I think stock is still in danger of being killed off by the Indians; but for men there is no danger.

I think the force now stationed here is of no account; my reason for so thinking is, I think it requires a mounted company. On the first of last May, I told the commanding officer, Lieutenant Dillon, that an Indian had robbed my house of some valuable papers and other articles, and asked him if he thought he could find the Indian; to which he made no reply, and walked away, as a man naturally would who had been with some one else; in a few days he came to see me, as I had accidentally cut my leg below the knee. I had previously set my rifle, and an Indian boy shot himself coming through the roof. Lieutenant Dillon told me that I had better get the boy, as he thought he would make a good servant, as he said he heard the boy was wounded; I then told Lieutenant Dillon that I had got him, and I thought he would not say any more; at the time I told him (Lieutenant Dillon,) of the robbery, he did not state to him any thing that would put him on the track of the Indian who robbed me. At the time the boy shot himself, he was wounded, and escaped; I did see him about four days afterwards in front of Corbet's house; he was wounded in the groin; I spoke to him; he refused to answer me, and laid still; I then shot him in the head and killed him.

I lost, I think, about twenty-five grown hogs, and about two hundred sucking pigs, since I have been in Round Valley, and I estimate the value at one thousand dollars.

BENJAMIN ARTHUR

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

WM. B. MAXSON,
Of Assembly Committee

DEPOSITION OF ALONSO KINSLEY.

Alonso Kinsley, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am thirty-two years of age; I have resided in Round Valley for over twenty years, up to the tenth of last September; I was employed as an employee on the reservation for about fifteen months of the time; I afterward had charge of a store in Round Valley. I have been satisfied, by reliable authority, that stock has been driven off and slaughtered by Indians, and that acquaintances of mine have been missed and afterwards found dead, and from the indications were supposed to have been murdered by Indians. I think that this hostility is caused by the natural disposition of the Indians, and not by any aggressive act on the part of the whites; I never saw during my residence there any cruelty or bad treatment on the part of the whites toward the Indians; I wish to qualify that statement, if it may be called so—the remains of stock were found in possession of the Indians, and three or four Indians were shot. There has been war existing in Mendocino County between the Indians and whites. There are about thirty United States troops stationed in Round Valley, and I was informed that they were there for the purpose of protecting the stock of settlers from the Indians; I knew that the troops went out on an expedition to bring in some Indians who had been stealing some stock, and meeting with resistance, killed all the males at the rancheria they went to; so Lieut. Dillon told me. I know Capt. Jarboe; the volunteer company under his command was about organizing in September. There is considerable ill-will between the settlers and military in Round Valley; this was caused, as I heard, by remarks made by Major Johnson and Lieut. Dillon derogatory to the character of the settlers, and that the settlers did not consider that the officers did their duty toward protecting the property of the settlers. I never knew any of the settlers to abduct squaws. I have no personal or pecuniary interest in any appropriation that has been or may be made for the suppression of Indian hostilities. I was employed by S. P. Storms, Sub-Agent, as Commissary a short time, and as Overseer the rest of the time; I was not the regular Commissary, but only acted in that capacity. The Indians who worked had sufficient rations issued to them; those that did not, had entirely the privilege of gathering their natural food.

ALONZO KINSLEY.

DEPOSITION OF CHARLES PARDEE.

Charles Pardee, being duly sworn, says:

I am twenty-two years of age; I have resided in San Francisco for two months; doing nothing at this time; I lived prior to that time in Humboldt County. I know of nothing from personal knowledge of the hostilities in Mendocino County.

The witness was dismissed.

DEPOSITION OF JAMES TOBIN.

James Tobin being sworn, says:

I am forty years of age; I reside in San Francisco; am a merchant and have resided in California since one thousand eight hundred and nine. I have been familiar with Mendocino County for nearly seven years; I have frequently been on the Indian Reservations; I have visited the places where the Indian Reservations have been established more than twice a year, for five years past. In consequence of the head of the Indian Department, at Washington, having curtailed the amount of the appropriation, for Indian purposes, it has been impossible to feed the Indians in that section of country, to which our attention is now drawn; this fact is known to me personally. White people are permitted to settle in this region, and occupy the ground formerly occupied by the Indians, and the consequence is, depredations are committed on their stock by the Indians. I have always treated the Indians well; am well known by them, and speak a little of their language. I turned my horses out in Eden Valley one night, one having a rope on. This one they took, and led to a distance of a couple of miles, slaughtered, and eat. This is the first depredation that I know of my own knowledge. Since that time I have seen the remains of stock killed by the Indians, in the vicinity of Round and Eden valleys. I know of their stealing and killing two valuable American stud horses. Over a year ago, Colonel Henley, for the purpose of protecting property from Indian depredations, and to protect the Indians from the consequences, at the hands of the white men, made an application to General Clarke, and had troops sent to Round Valley and Mendocino reservations. I conducted the troops to these places. The day after their arrival in Round Valley, the officer in command quarreled with the people, in my presence. That feud continues to this day. All these sad consequences are the result of the Department at Washington having acted as Mr. Bailey, (the Special Agent of the Indian Department,) advised, reducing the appropriation, from a sufficient amount to feed the Indians, to fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Bailey stated to me, frequently, that he had not sufficient time to discharge his duty properly, being obliged to hurry so, that he could not spend more than two nights at each of the three places he visited.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

I know of my own knowledge that the Indians on the reservation in Round Valley are in want of the actual necessities of life. I never saw myself a white man killed by the Indians, but I know by reliable authority that some eighteen or twenty have been killed by Indians in that section; the Indians have told me of the killing of some of them; some of those have been killed within six months, and some previously. I know of Indians being killed by white men; the only Indian I saw killed was hung by white men for the murder of Mr. Sam. Watt; I know thirteen more being killed for the murder of Mr. Sam. Watt, and more being killed by the white settlers for other murders and depredations. There is a very harsh feeling existing toward the Indians on the white settlers, in consequence of depredations committed on the Round Valley contains about sixty inhabitants. I conducted a portion of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, under the command of Brevet Major

Johnson, Lieuts. Carlin and Dillon; about twenty-five men remained in Round Valley, under the command of Lieut. Dillon; thirty or forty I conducted to Mendocino Reservation, who were under command of Lieut. Carlin; I conducted them there in December one year ago; I was on close terms of intimacy with these officers; I learned that they were not pleased with the order to go there, as they had just arrived from crossing the plains; Major Johnson is the officer referred to in my direct examination who quarreled with the people in my presence; by the people I mean Mr. George White, who represented himself as one who wished to know, on behalf of the citizens, his views with regard to the conduct of Indian affairs; there was one man with him whose name I do not recollect; I do not know whether Mr. White was sent by the people or not; I heard the conversation which transpired between Mr. White and Major Johnson; Mr. White wished to know if they would be compensated for the stock killed by the Indians; Major Johnson said he did not know—he was there to keep peace between the Indians and white people, and protect the property of the white people, and he would permit no bad treatment of the Indians, whereupon high words ensued; this is the feud that I spoke of. I have been in Round Valley three or four times since troops were stationed there; I have heard of one expedition carried on by the troops, in which some of the inhabitants went as assistants, and one soldier was wounded by an arrow; some Indians were killed; I do not know how many; the cause of this expedition was the stealing of stock from the settlers, so I was informed; the stud horses that I spoke of, I am informed, belonged one to Mr. Hastings and the other to Col. Henley. There is a feeling of hostility existing between the citizens of Round Valley and the military. I have been employed as Special Agent by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs; I was so employed more than a year, ending July last; I am well acquainted with the nature and character of Indians in the northern part of California, and have had intercourse with them for about seven years; it is impossible for the Indians and whites to live together peaceably unless the Indians are fed; I have spent about two months yearly, for the last five years, in that section of the country, outside of the Indian Reservation. I think that there were upon an average upon the reservation in Mendocino County not to exceed three thousand five hundred Indians for the six months previous to the first of July last; I do not know the amount appropriated for those Indians. The Indians confessed to me to taking and killing my horse. I went with Col. Henley and heard him make application to Gen. Clarke for troops. I consider Mr. George White a gentleman of good standing in the community; I never was an eye-witness to any cruelty perpetrated by the whites on the Indians; when I first knew the Indians in Mendocino County I think they were hostile to the whites; I so thought because they presented themselves in large bands and endeavored to obstruct the passage of myself and others through their country. I know nothing more in regard to Mr. Bailey's duties excepting what he told me himself. I have no interest, either in stock or otherwise, in Mendocino County; I have no personal or pecuniary interest in any appropriation that has been or may be made for the suppression of Indian hostilities.

JAMES TOBIN.

DEPOSITION OF EDWARD DILLON.

Edward Dillon, being duly sworn, says :

I am twenty-five years old ; am an officer in the United States Army, hold a commission of Second Lieutenant of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, and am stationed at Round Valley, in command of a detachment of twenty-three men.

I have been in this valley in command, since January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. My head-quarters are on the Nome Indian Farm.

I have been in a position, by hearsay, or actual observation, to know all that has transpired in relation to Indian difficulties in this country, mean in this valley, or contiguous.

Upon my arrival here, I found there were charges, upon the part of the settlers, of serious depredations on the part of the Indians. I was told that a large amount of stock was being killed daily, or weekly, and I understood that the settlers were in the habit of killing these Indians whenever stock had been killed, or supposed to be killed.

I saw nothing, however, of these depredations, myself, nor was anything reported, until I had been here two or three weeks.

I had endeavored, in the meanwhile, to make the citizens understand that if depredations were committed, and evidence of the facts produced, I should punish the Indians myself, or turn them over to the civil authorities.

About this time, Mr. Gibson informed me that the Indians had driven some hogs from his house, and satisfied me of the truth of this assertion. I went, accompanied by Mr. Gibson, for the purpose of punishing the Indians who had committed this theft, and took a portion of my command with me. I soon discovered signs of Indians going towards the forks of Eel River, but discovered no signs of hogs.

I came to a rancheria which it seems these Indians must have entered. I told the Indians to come out, which they refused to do, and in consequence, it became necessary to fire the hut and to kill two Indians, one of my men having been previously wounded by an arrow, shot from a hut in the hut ; no sign of hogs being found about the rancheria.

A few days after this, Mr. Hall, of Eden Valley, informed me that the Indians had killed for him, several head of cattle and a stallion. I inquired if he knew the identical Indians, or the identical rancheria, by whom the act was committed. He replied, that he did not, but requested that I should go and chastise the Indians near the forks of Eel River, whom he supposed to be the guilty parties.

I told him I had no intention of making war upon innocent Indians, but must know the identical parties. I told him, moreover, that I had been informed that he had killed Indians, or men and squaws, without sufficient evidence of their guilt, and that if the citizens intended to take this matter in their own hands, it was useless for me to attempt to punish the Indians upon the reservation, or to punish them, without knowing their guilt.

I proposed to him to go with a party of men, on one side of the river to bring these Indians in, while I went on the other side for the same purpose, and, that if, upon examination, the Indians proved guilty, I would assuredly punish them.

This, he agreed to do, and a party left this valley for that purpose.

and no Indians myself, but heard, shortly afterwards, that Mr. Hall, and his party, were engaged near Eden Valley killing Indians, not being brought in one, as he agreed to do.

Within a month after this, I went to the mountains several times for the purpose of bringing in Indians charged with killing stock, but discovered, in no one instance, any evidence of their having done so.

I expressed myself very freely in regard to what I regarded indiscriminate killing of Indians, and the citizens, in consequence, at least one of them, seemed to think that I was unwilling to punish Indians on such evidence as they considered good, and I do not recollect that any report was made to me for several months, except a letter from Mr. Hall, of Eden Valley, requesting me to send men there for his protection, which I did.

I heard, however, constantly, of Indians being killed in the vicinity of Eden and Eden valleys, and I have reason to believe that stock was also killed in the latter place.

About the last of May, Mr. Corbett, of this valley, reported to me that some cows had been killed by the Indians. I sent a party to examine the circumstances, and three of the Indians, when taken, confessed the deed. Being unable to send them out of the valley, to be disposed of by the civil authorities, two of them escaped while prisoners, the third was turned over to Colonel Thos. B. Henley, who agreed to deliver him to the authorities, or dispose of him in such a manner that he would not return to this valley. From this time, till the organization of Captain Jarboe's Company, no depredations were committed in this valley, that I know of, though I heard of stock being killed in Eden Valley, and that Jarboe, before receiving his commission, was constantly employed in killing Indians.

In a conversation with Mr. Hall, of Eden Valley, subsequent to the alluded to, I again told him that if Indians were killed in Eden Valley, as I had heard, upon insufficient evidence, he could expect no sympathy from me.

After Captain Jarboe had received his commission, he came into this valley about the time that Mr. Bland was killed, and sent me a note, requesting my co-operation in chastising the Indians that had killed Bland, and some near the forks of Eel River, accused of having driven off two hundred head of stock from Long Valley. I was engaged at this time in examining the evidence in the case of Mr. Bland, and was far from being satisfied of what Indians had killed him, or that he had even been killed at all, nor had I any evidence of any stock having been driven from Long Valley. I therefore declined to co-operate with Captain Jarboe, for the above reasons.

Since that occasion I have never been requested to examine into any case of Indian depredations, or been informed by any citizen that any had occurred.

I have been in command of the force stationed here since my arrival in this valley.

In speaking of my agreement with Mr. Hall, that I would take one side or the other, I mean the Middle Fork of Eel River. I took the north side and he the south side.

I have stated that I had heard Jarboe was constantly employed in killing Indians. Captain Jarboe stated to me that he had attacked ten or twelve ranchos previous to receiving his commission.

I never made the remark to any one that I hoped the Indians would kill all the stock in this valley, or any other valley, but I did say that

Mr. Hall, of Eden Valley, could expect no sympathy from me, and not care if they killed all his stock.

Mr. Gibson satisfied me that his hogs had been driven out of his corral by examination of the corral, and by seeing the tracks about the place. It has been more than a year since. I cannot recollect all the circumstances that convinced me of the fact.

The troops now under my command were sent here at the instigation of Col. Henley, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to protect the property of the citizens, and the property of the government upon the reservation, and the Indians upon the reservation.

I suppose there have been between three and four hundred Indians killed in the various expeditions in this vicinity against them; I have no supposition upon the information derived from others. I think that at the time in August last, Col. Henley, with some eight or ten citizens of the valley, came to the quarters of Major Johnson, and stated, through Major Johnson, that a party of settlers had that morning attacked a ranch on the middle fork of Eel River, and killed some ten or twelve Indians; that after having made the attack and killed the Indians, they found the rancheria a horse's ear and tongue, or two of them, which they presented to Major Johnson, and asked him if he did not consider the evidence sufficient; he replied, that in this case it was perhaps true, but the stock had been killed, but this case was an illustration of the principle for which he contended, namely: that there was neither justice or mercy in hanging first and then condemning, the evidence of guilt not having been discovered until the Indians had been killed. I do not mean to be understood to say that Col. Henley was with the party who killed the Indians. Some time in April or May last, Thomas B. Henley brought to the reservation three Indians, which he stated he had brought from a ranch on or near the forks of Eel River; that upon arriving at the reservation he called the Indians out and told them to follow him to the reservation; one of them pretended to be lame, which Mr. Henley said he knew was not the case, and refused to come; Mr. Henley either stated that he had killed him or had him killed, because the Indian would not come with him, or cause that from his looks, and other reasons, he considered him to be a bad Indian, and did not wish to leave him; he also stated in addition that he did not know of the Indian having committed any depredations, which they were in too close proximity to him.

I believe that I have sufficient force now under my command to protect the citizens from Indian depredations in the immediate vicinity of the valley, say ten miles within this place, but if the citizens take this matter into their own hands and assume the right to punish Indians when they please, it would diminish very much, if not entirely, my control over them.

If the settlers should desist from punishing the Indians themselves, the Indians should still continue to commit depredations, I should consider it my duty to bring them in at all hazards, and either to punish them myself or turn them over to the civil authorities, as in my judgment they should be deemed proper.

I consider myself authorized to punish Indians for crime to any extent. I consider my instructions, or construe them, as giving me authority to judge and punish Indians myself. I have never punished an Indian, and suppose there are about five hundred Indians of both sexes on the reservation at this time; there has been more.

At certain seasons sickness prevails to a great extent; they then retire to the mountains, and while the harvest is in the fields they are

at food easier; again, they have been afraid of being attacked by Capt. Rees's command when they were here; on two occasions quite a panic prevailed among them; they came to my quarters in considerable numbers, saying that the bad white men were coming to kill them. The Indians on the reservation are receiving at present from three to six pounds of wholesome food per head to the working hands.

I have heard the testimony of Captain Rees relative to the treatment of the Indians on the Nome Cult Reservation, and believe it substantially correct.

The management of the reservation has been interfered with by citizens of this valley upon several occasions. Shortly after I came to the reservation a Nevada Indian upon the reservation was badly beaten by one of the citizens of this valley, and a complaint was made to me both by the Indian and the Overseer; the Overseer stated there were certain reasons why he did not request the arrest of this man, but coincided with me in my opinion that the man should be brought to trial; I therefore arrested the man, in conformity to my orders at that time; the next day the citizens, twenty-five in number, came charging to my house, and demanding the release of this prisoner, stating if he was not released by the next morning they would take him from me by force; I declined to release him; stated to them I should fire into them if any attempt was made to take my sentinel; for some reason they did not make the attack at the time stated; in the mean time the prisoner effected his escape. The prisoner did not make his escape through the collusion of the officers, or any of their orders, nor until after the expiration of the time at which they threatened to take him from me by force; they persistently stated that they intended at some time to take him by force. I did not make any attempt to arrest the prisoner again, although he was in the valley, because I thought it proper to await further instructions from my immediate commanding officer, as it would be extremely hazardous with my small force at that time, fifteen men, to arrest the prisoner if defended by a number of men who threatened to take him. The name of the prisoner was Brigantine.

About this time a Yukiah squaw was reported by the Agent as having been taken by force from the reservation, with a request to arrest the man; I did arrest him, but upon examination found the evidence was such as did not warrant me in detaining him; I released him; his name was Norvall.

Some time in the month of June last Mr. Bland, now deceased, came to the reservation without the consent of the Agent, and took two Indians whom he accused of having stolen some articles of clothing from the reservation; he carried them to Williams' Valley, where he then lived, but before he had punished them a Corporal and party of men, sent by Major Johnson, arrived at his house, causing Mr. Bland to leave precipitately; the orders of this Corporal were to arrest Bland, and to bring him, together with any Indians at the house, to Major Johnson. The Corporal found no one in the house, except a squaw, who he brought over. The squaw said she did not wish to return to Bland's house, and was placed by the Overseer for protection, in a house occupied by a sick white man, on the reservation, and Mr. Bland was told that he would not be allowed to take her away. One or two nights after this he came into the house and took the squaw off; he took the squaw by the arms and pulled her out the door. The house was about twenty yards from the Overseer's house. The squaw escaped from Bland, as he himself told me, and went

to the mountains. I have never seen her since. This occurred some weeks prior to the first rumor of Mr. Bland's death.

The statement made to-day by Captain Rees is substantially correct. In regard to the fences, I have seen them after they had been pulled down, and I know that they could not have been pulled down by the Indians, from the fact that the rails were laid regularly aside, and that the tracks, apparently just made, were seen in the gap, and that the fence was standing two hours previous to that time.

I have seen parties of white men, too far off to identify them, driving mules and horses into the reservation field.

During my residence in this valley, from observation and conversation with various parties, I am firmly of the opinion, that it is the object of certain parties to get rid of these Indians on the reservation for the purpose of possessing themselves of the land occupied by the government, and still further, to extend the stock range.

I wish also to state, that the term "hostile" cannot be applied to the Indians; I have never heard of their having killed but one man in the last eighteen months; nor have I ever heard of their threatening to burn a house; I have never heard of their burning a man at the stake; I have I ever, on all these various attacks on the rancherias, of one man being killed by Indians in their defense.

My orders, when I first came to this valley, were to arrest on evidence any white man who interfered with the Indians or government property, and report the fact to my commanding officer.

My orders now are, to arrest no citizen for any act for which one citizen of this State might not lawfully arrest another. In such a case, my orders are to detain him in custody, and report the fact to my commanding officer.

I made two unsuccessful attempts to arrest Mr. Bland, after he had left his cabin for the abduction of the squaw, and he afterwards sent me word that he would like to converse with me on the subject, and he came to my quarters and told me what I have above stated in relation to the abduction. I never attempted to arrest Mr. Bland for any other offense.

EDWARD DILLON,
Second Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Storms' Ranch, in Round Valley, this twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

William Robertson, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Am thirty-one years of age; am a ranchero; I live in Ukiah Valley, Mendocino County; I have resided here and on Eel River since November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; I have a wife born November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I took cattle from Judge Hastings on shares; first, two hundred and forty head of cattle, and in the following April there were forty-one or forty-two short; I

the most of them were killed by the Indians; some of the cattle I saw after they were killed. In the last of April I received eight or nine hundred head more from Judge Hastings; from that time on, the Indians killed more or less, and I saw some wounded, and the remains of others. In August I took about twenty-eight riding horses and put them in a pasture about one-half mile from my house, and the first night that I put them in, the Indians killed five or six, that I saw; the next night they killed two horses and one mule, that I saw. Some time in January, or February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, I know the Indians killed two very valuable stable horses belonging to Judge Hastings; the horses were worth two thousand dollars; I did not see them killed, but I was satisfied that the Indians killed them.

The Indians confessed to me that they killed them, and said they intended to kill stock and men as long as they lived. I abandoned my stock, on account of the Indians, about two months ago, because the Indians would kill more than my part of the increase would come to, and I also sent word by an Interpreter (Mr. Howard) that they would kill me. I was afraid to leave my family there without proper protection; I fled to my residence on Eel River.

I expended nine hundred and sixty dollars taking these cattle up there, and worked myself all summer with two vaqueros, whom I paid, and gave up my contract on account of the Indians.

Several of the citizens from Round Valley, Little Lake Valley, and Redwood Valley, being together, some proposed to petition the Governor to send a company to protect the citizens and property in that section of the country; they then drew up the petition. They met in the summer of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, on South Eel River; I think it was in June; there were between twelve and twenty citizens present; I think they all signed the petition.

After the signing of the petition, I think it was nearly two months until the volunteer company was organized. The company was organized under the command of Captain Jarboe and Lieutenant Wood; that was the first organization I knew of; this organization was made at Eden Valley; there the officers were elected, and the men signed the roll after Jarboe's commission had arrived. At the time I enlisted, I lived at Eel River; I had charge, through my contract with Judge Hastings, of the stock on Eel River and Eden Valley ranchos. Eighteen men enlisted at that time; a short time after the organization, they brought in, at different times, some prisoners, but I do not know when or how many. I remained at head-quarters most of the time as Camp-Keeper; I was in service one and a half or two months. While I was there, there may have been from six to twelve prisoners brought in, who were sent to the Round Valley Reservation; they consisted of women and children.

When the company was organized, Captain Jarboe said to his men that he would discharge any man who harmed a woman or child. I think Captain Jarboe brought the prisoners above referred to into camp. The officers stated that beef and horse-meat was found in these Indians' camp; I think all these prisoners were sent to Round Valley Reservation; these prisoners were treated kindly while I saw them. Captain Jarboe sent prisoners to Mendocino Reserve; I saw prisoners passing my camp, after being discharged, under the care of Jarboe's men, who stated they were going to Mendocino Reservation; they comprised both sexes.

and clothe a child, and he will follow you and leave his parents. I do not know, but the old ones would not part with them because of their property to the whites; I allude to the Ukiah Indians; I never knew of an

Indian being killed or maltreated by the whites unless he had been in mischief.

Two Indians confessed to me in Eden Valley, through an Indian interpreter, that their tribe had killed the stable horses before referred to. The prisoners brought into my camp belonged to the Yamee tribe. I heard the men say some Indians were killed while taking these prisoners. Some month or more previous to the organization of Jarboe's company, a commission was sent through me, and two other gentlemen, Mr. Lacock, which he refused to act under. I read the commission.

One of my vaqueros told me one day when he came into camp, the companion saw some Indians crawling on him, and warned him. In fact, when he discharged his pistol at the Indians, and both parties fled. All the stock I spoke of as having been killed, were the property of Hastings. There is over ten thousand dollars worth of stock missing since I went to Eel River in November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; I found one that was dead in the mire; I suppose it had been dead two months or more. This was the only whole carcass I ever found out of the first lot of cattle. I have no personal knowledge of the Indians attacking a man or residence. I have no personal knowledge of a white man attacking these Indians; I have heard of white men being killed by Indians; I have heard by general report; I have no personal knowledge of any one offering to procure, for pay, any Indian child. I know, by general notoriety, that some eight or ten, or more, white men have been killed by Indians during my residence in Mendocino County. I have known these Indians near two years; I have always looked upon them as hostile Indians; they are not brave, but treacherous. I consider it dangerous for any white man to pass along the road through this section of country unarmed; I have traveled it a great many times, and only once without my pistol, and I never was attacked; I generally had a gun. It is notorious that a good many Indians have been killed during my residence in Mendocino County.

WM. ROBERTSON

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this twenty-first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at Ukiah City.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs

DEPOSITION OF S. S. DAVIS.

S. S. Davis, being duly sworn, says:

I am forty-eight years old; I am a farmer, and reside in Round Valley, and have lived here two years, and have a farm in this valley; I have some seven or eight hundred hogs, and three hundred head of American cattle; since September, one year ago, I have lost from time to time I suppose about one hundred hogs and pigs, and have been informed by parties who have visited the Indian rancherias, that they had found on the rancherias carcasses with my ear marks upon them; during the last two years I have missed a great many head of cattle; and several have been taken by the Indians from my field in the night; in the early part of this winter I missed the last that has been lost; much of this

stock may have been destroyed by animals of the forest, and not by Indians; the stock of this valley range back in the hills from twelve to fifteen miles; I am of the opinion, and in fact, it is the general opinion of the settlers of this valley, that these depredations of Indians are committed by both those in the reservation and the Indians in the mountains, acting in collusion; the Indians seem to understand that the United States troops are placed here for their protection, and it is very difficult to convince the officers in command of these troops that the Indians are guilty of committing these depredations; ever since I have been in this valley the Indians have been in the habit of killing stock; I was not a member of Captain Jarboe's company, nor have I any interest in any claim against the State or Government, arising out of the organization of that company; at the present time we have no protection from the troops stationed here, except from any other quarter, and are compelled to protect ourselves; I know that Capt. Storms' Rancho has been the greatest loser of stock in this valley by the Indians; we are in a rather unpleasant fix here, and that we are working for the Indians; there is a fence between the reservation and the Federal troops here; I do not know that we have any influence against the men personally, but we think they manifest indifference and neglect toward us when we ask that protection of our property.

SAMUEL S. DAVIS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at Storms' Rancho.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Special Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF GEORGE W. JEFFRESS.

George W. Jeffress, being duly sworn, says:

I am thirty-one years of age; I am a physician; I reside in Round Valley, on the Nome Cult Indian Farm, and am the physician of this reservation; I have lived in this valley eighteen months. When I arrived in this valley I learned that the Indians were killing the stock and the whites were killing the Indians. I know that at different times parties were formed and sent out from this valley for the purpose of hunting up Indians; but I do not know the result of those expeditions, excepting in one instance, I heard a man by the name of Pat Ward say that he had killed three Indians that morning. This was on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; he assigned no reason for killing them; I do not believe that scarcely a week passed up to four months ago that I did not hear reports that Indians had been killing stock. I was a laborer in this valley at that time.

There has been stationed on this reservation, for about a year, a company of from fifteen to twenty soldiers, a part of the time under the command of Major Johnson, and a part of the time of Lieutenant Dillon. On one occasion application was made to Lieutenant Dillon, by Thomas B. Ward, to send some soldiers out after some Indians whom he believed had stolen some of his hogs. Lieutenant Dillon, with several men, went after those Indians, and when they returned Lieutenant Dillon said that

they had found the Indians that were accused and had killed two of who refused to come out of the rancheria. I went to the rancheria and discovered no evidence of there being any hogs in these Indians' possession.

I think the company of Captain Jarboe was first started by S. C. Hastings & Co., who had a large number of stock ranging between the Fork of Eel River and the Middle Fork, and who thought that the Indians were committing so many depredations in it that it was necessary to have a volunteer company for the purpose of protecting their property and the lives of the men whom they had in their employ. By Hastings & Co. I mean Hastings, Hall, and Robinson.

The preliminary steps of the organization of the company of Captain Jarboe were taken by Judge Hastings at Robinson's Camp, I think in April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, who drew up a petition directed to Governor Weller, asking for the appointment of a volunteer force to protect the people and property in the vicinity of Eden Valley Round valleys. I was then on my way to Fort Weller and had stopped at the place where this occurred. I think Mr. Dryden Lackey was commended in the petition as the Captain of the company.

After this there was a company formed under the command of Captain Jarboe. The mountains surrounding the valley are inhabited by Indians who are called the Ukiah tribe, and a portion of them the Wiyat tribe. The stock of the citizens of the valley range in these mountains unherded, to a distance of six or seven miles. Of my own knowledge I do not know the amount of stock killed by the Indians, but I believe account of stock being killed by the Indians is frequently exaggerated and this from instances within my own knowledge.

Cattle here, like those in all other places, die from starvation and disease, and during the past season I have seen several, not only in the valley, but in the foot-hills outside of the valley, and I have known the Indians on several occasions to come to the reservation and ask permission to remove the carcasses to their rancherias to eat.

I think, from my knowledge of the condition of the Indians, that they kill stock for subsistence, but I have no doubt that in many instances they kill for revenge. The Indians have never made any foray or invasion in the valley on the citizens. I do not consider them as hostile, rather as a cowardly, thieving set of vagabonds; I do not consider them as brave when two white men can drive twenty-five of them, shoot them down while they are running. I know the fact that the men are in the constant habit of traveling through these mountains.

I have never heard of these Indians attacking a white man or occupying a residence in this valley.

From my knowledge of the condition of things in this vicinity I believe there exists a present necessity for the existence of an armed force here for the protection of the property of the citizens; I think the citizens should take care of their stock. I think there is no danger to a white man traveling the trails from here to Tehama, or from Ukiah alone; but I would advise a man to go armed, for I do not know what might happen; I would also advise a man to go armed when he is in a country where there are a great many Spaniards.

I entertain no feelings of animosity against the citizens of this valley or their interests, indeed I feel quite the contrary.

Captain Jarboe's company never brought any Indians to this reservation, and I never heard of his taking any to the Nome Lackey Reservation.

I think I should have heard of it if he had. I have heard that he took Indians to the Mendocino Reserve.

I never knew of an application having been made to the officers in command of the troops on this reservation for assistance, by any citizen, which was refused.

During the time I have been here I have heard of only one white man being killed by the Indians; his name was Bland. I knew Mr. Bland in his lifetime; he had a small ranch in the upper portion of Williams' Valley. I cannot say anything derogatory to his character.

It is a very common occurrence here that when men want work hands they go to any rancheria in the vicinity, or in the foot-hills, and take the Indians and put them to work; in some cases there may be inducements offered to the Indians.

I know William Pollard; his reputation for truth and veracity is good in this community; I never heard his veracity doubted.

Upon several occasions the management of this reservation has been molested by citizens of this valley. Fences have been torn down, and, on one occasion, a lock was broken and some squaws that had been confined by the Overseer for punishment were abducted.

I know of a band of hogs running wild in the mountains in this vicinity on North Eel River, which were hunted and some of them killed by white men; I know this because I was one of the party myself. This was about, or a little more than a year ago.

GEORGE W. JEFFRESS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at Nome Cult Farm.

WM. B. MAXSON,
Of Assembly Committee.

DEPOSITION OF CHARLES McLEAN.

Charles McLean being duly sworn, says:

I reside in this valley; I have resided here nearly three years; I am employed by Mr. Storms; I stopped in Eden Valley last winter; I went there in the latter part of November, and remained till some time in March; there was considerable stock killed by Indians in the vicinity of Eden Valley, while I was there; I was one of a party of four who went out after Indians when we first found horses killed; we went out to where we had been informed the stock had been taken to, and found the remains of horses; we found the Indians, and killed, I believe, seven; I only know of three; those three were bucks. Vaughn said he had killed four; he did not tell me whether they were males, females, or children; we took no prisoners; some escaped when we attacked the rancheria; I do not know of my own knowledge, nor from the confessions of any one, of the intentional killing of women, or children, on any of the expeditions I was engaged in; on one expedition, the squaws and bucks ran into the brush together, and, I think, one or two squaws were killed unintentionally. I think that there is a necessity for an armed force to protect the lives and property of the citizens in this vicinity. I think I was

out on three expeditions against the Indians, from Eden Valley; on the first expedition I was accompanied by Messrs. Hall, Smith, and Van Johnson; I knew John Bland, in his lifetime; I was very well acquainted with him; I had known him about one year before his death; he was a man of good character; I heard him say that he had been arrested by the Indians; I do not know, of my own knowledge, what it was for; he told me it was for whipping an Indian, who had stolen something out of his house. They took the squaw that was living with him, and took her to the soldier's quarters; I saw her there, under guard; she had lived with him two months previous to his arrest, that I know of; she was looking better than the most of squaws.

CHARLES McLEAN

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Storms' Hotel, in Round Valley, this the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Special Committee on Indian Affairs

DEPOSITION OF CHESLEY VAUGHN.

Chesley Vaughn, being duly sworn, says:

I am familiarly known as Texas. I am about twenty years of age and live in Round Valley. I have lived here since September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. I consider this my home. I was a member of Captain Jarboe's company. I think I joined it about the first of October last. I think the company was formed to protect the stock of settlers in this vicinity, from the Indians. The Indians had committed depredations on stock prior to my joining the company. I have been to fight Indians before I joined it. In the fall of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I went out after them in the mountains around Round Valley. I went once over on to Main Eel River, below the falls, in company with Mr. Lacock. Something over a year ago, I went out in company with Mr. Hall. I never was out with him but once when we found any Indians. Charles McLean, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hall, and myself were all of the company.

The Indians that we were after at that time had killed some horses. I saw five or six Indians after they were dead. We fired into the rancheria. Some were in the rancheria, and some were running, when we took no prisoners. I saw none killed but bucks. I saw a good many women and children, who ran off while we were fighting. I think there was one or two squaws killed, but I did not see them. They were killed in the fight. I never knew of any one killing squaws or children, nor were prisoners, nor did I ever hear any one say that he had done so. I never knew of any one, or any expedition that I was engaged in, to kill a squaw or child intentionally.

After the fight to which I have alluded, we all four went to Mr. Hall's house together. I was with Captain Jarboe's company nearly three months. He always treated all the prisoners he had, while I was with him, kindly, and fed them well, and they staid with him without being guarded.

CHESLEY VAUGHN
His Mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Storms' Hotel, in Round Valley, this the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman on the part of the House.

DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM POLLARD.

William Pollard, being duly sworn, says:

I am thirty-six years of age; I am a stock raiser in Williams Valley; I reside at the reservation; I have resided in this section about three years next August; I was employed on the reservation by Colonel Henry, but am not now; I have not been employed for the last year on the reservation; I am acquainted with the character of the Indians in this vicinity; about the tenth or fifteenth of last September, I brought about one hundred and thirty head of cattle on to the North Fork of Eel River, about three or four miles from this place; I got some two or three hundred sheep from Mrs. Storms, and kept them in the valley; these sheep have been in Williams Valley about two or three months; my stock have been ranging within three or four miles of this valley, excepting some three or four head, which ranged in the forks of Eel River, some seven or eight miles from here; about a month ago I went to the Sacramento Valley; up to that time I had missed no stock, and on my way over I saw four or five head that were ranging in the forks of Eel River; I came back about a week ago and looked for these four or five head, and could not find them; I searched for them about one and a half days; these cattle may be in the hills or the Indians may have got them, I cannot tell which; when I went to Sacramento Valley I took one man with me; I had a knife and he had a pistol; there are Indians in the forks of Eel River and on the head of Stony Creek, but I saw none as I went over, or on my way back; if a man goes armed with a rifle or pistol, or anything of that kind, and goes along and minds his own business, I don't consider there is any danger, but I think there is danger if he goes alone unarmed; I have been more or less among the Indians for the last seven years; I consider it dangerous for a man to go unarmed in any Indian country; I have never been attacked by these Indians; I do not think there is any necessity at present for any additional armed force in this valley to protect the property of the citizens, other than that here, and I do not think there is any need of them; I have seen a great many cattle around in the hills this winter that have died a natural death, as there was no sign of their having been killed; the Indians eat these dead cattle, and the hides, and horns, and remains of these cattle, might be found in an Indian Rancheria, without being evidence that the Indians had killed the cattle; I have seen no dead horses or hogs; I have not seen the Indians gathering the carcasses this winter; but I have seen many times the Indians eating carcasses of dead animals that died a natural death; men are constantly traveling through these mountains alone; some go armed and some unarmed; I was not a member of Captain Jarboe's company, and have no claim, directly or indirectly, against the government for supplies furnished the company; I think there are about one thousand Indians between the North and South Forks of Eel River, and twenty miles northeast of

this place; three years ago I think there were twice as many; I have been employed upon the reservation. I do not know that the settlers applied to the officers for aid against the Indians; I know that Lieutenant Dillon went out after Indians, and a man shot. I think the force here is sufficient to protect the settlers against the Indians, provided they would go out and look after the Indians. The Indians have not been after the Indians but once or twice since they have been here; I understand that it is their business to protect the Indians on the reservation; I do not think the Indians are any worse than they were, or better than they were. There has been some fencing done since Capt. Storms left; they are making fence now. Since Capt. Storms left the reservation there has been a pair of bars closed; this has been an inconvenience to settlers going to the woods for timber; to some of the settlers the distance is double; I never have seen any one pull down the fence on the reservation; I have seen an Indian lead a horse about fifty paces distant through the fence, which was then down; he did not put it up. If the government would pay me for the stock I have lost I would give up my property and go away. I think the Indians are treated as well as they can be at the reservation. On new year's day, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, Mr. Wittinton and eight or ten others came to my house and killed three Indians; they shot them; they alleged that they had been stealing; I did not believe they were guilty; they were shooting them when I came home; I understood that ten or twelve were killed by the same men on the following day at the reservation, and one or two at Mr. Bowen's; at that time I lived where Thomas B. Henley now lives.

WILLIAM POLLARD.

Sworn to, and subscribed before me, at Storms' Hotel, in Round Valley, this twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF JOHN LAWSON.

John Lawson, being duly sworn, says:

I am thirty-eight years of age; live in Round Valley; have lived there since the fall of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six; am a farmer and stock raiser. In the winter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six I lost twenty hogs; I found the meat in the rancheria. We shot after the Indians; we shot three; the balance, five in number, were at the reservation, found guilty, and hanged; I have lost ever since the last four months; I had about three hundred head of hogs little more than a year ago; the Indians have eat my hogs about as fast as I raise them; I went out and killed one Indian. It is the common practice when the Indians kill stock to pursue them and kill them. About two years ago I hunted considerable in the mountains; did not come home alone, with arms, in the day time, could keep fifty Indians off; at night they might crawl upon him and kill him; never have been attacked by Indians; I never have seen but one white man who was killed by Indians myself; I have heard of others being killed; I saw the body

William Mantle, after he was killed; I do not know that Mr. Bland was employed upon the reservation.

I do not know that the settlers applied to the officers for aid against the Indians; I know that Lieutenant Dillon went out after Indians, and a man shot.

I think the force here is sufficient to protect the settlers against the Indians, provided they would go out and look after the Indians. The Indians have not been after the Indians but once or twice since they have been here; I understand that it is their business to protect the Indians on the reservation; I do not think the Indians are any worse than they were, or better than they were. There has been some fencing done since Capt. Storms left; they are making fence now. Since Capt. Storms left the reservation there has been a pair of bars closed; this has been an inconvenience to settlers going to the woods for timber; to some of the settlers the distance is double; I never have seen any one pull down the fence on the reservation; I have seen an Indian lead a horse about fifty paces distant through the fence, which was then down; he did not put it up. If the government would pay me for the stock I have lost I would give up my property and go away. I think the Indians are treated as well as they can be at the reservation.

On new year's day, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, Mr. Wittinton and eight or ten others came to my house and killed three Indians; they shot them; they alleged that they had been stealing; I did not believe they were guilty; they were shooting them when I came home; I understood that ten or twelve were killed by the same men on the following day at the reservation, and one or two at Mr. Bowen's; at that time I lived where Thomas B. Henley now lives.

JOHN LAWSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Storms' Hotel, in Round Valley, this twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF GEORGE E. WHITE.

George E. White, being duly sworn, says:

I am twenty-eight years of age; I am a stock raiser; I reside in Round Valley; have for over two years; I lost stock by depredations of Indians when I first came, and have been losing stock at different times ever since; I have lost hogs, cattle, and horses; I suppose the damage I have sustained from depredations of Indians, to be from five to ten thousand dollars; it is impossible to tell exactly the amount, from the way in which the ranges in this country; there is an ill feeling existing between the Indians and the officer in command. Just before the troops came in, I lost some of my hogs and other property, and I went in pursuit of them, on my way, I met Major Johnson, to whom I had been previously introduced; Mr. Tobin was with him; Major Johnson asked me where I was going; I told him I was in pursuit of the Indians who had stolen my property, and that I intended to kill them if I found them with stock; he

told me if I killed any he would arrest me; I told Major Johnson there had been some Indians encamped near my house, who had left the night before, and took with them some hogs and other property, leaving behind them a blind squaw, who told me that they had taken the property. He said that no Indians should be killed on such evidence as that. He also stated to him that I had been out about a week before, on an expedition against Indians, who had killed horses; I saw where they had killed, and we found the meat in the rancheria, but found no Indians. He also told him of several expeditions against the Indians, for killing stock, which we tracked to the rancherias, and where we had killed some Indians, and that I was glad he was coming provided, he would protect the stock; he said there must be no Indians killed, and he thought it was his power to make the government pay for the stock killed; I told him that was all that could be asked, if he would do it. That was the disagreement that I know of between the citizens and the officers; I am not a member of Captain Jarboe's company; I have no claim directly, indirectly, against the government, arising out of the organization of Jarboe's company; the troops stationed here have been of no benefit to the citizens, but on the contrary, have been a great disadvantage, because the Indians who commit depredations, go there and receive protection. The evidences that are sufficient to satisfy frontier men, they do not consider sufficient, and would take no notice of it. I think the citizens derive benefit from the operations of Captain Jarboe and company. I think that an armed force is needed to protect the lives and property of the citizens in this section. The Yuki tribe are the worst Indians I have known to steal. On two or three occasions I have passed through the reserve fence, and found the stakes out, but I always put the fence up as soon as I found it. While Captain Storms was there, there was a pair of bands for the convenience of settlers, but since he left, they have been taken away and the passes closed up. The damage that I think the citizens of Round Valley and Eden Valley have sustained in consequence of depredations of Indians, is from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

GEORGE E. WHITE

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Storms' Hotel, in Round Valley, this the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF JAMES M. WILSEY.

James M. Wilsey, being duly sworn, says:

I am twenty-five years of age. I have resided in this valley going on three years. I am a stock raiser. There has been a good deal of stock killed in this vicinity. This winter, two years ago, I lost, I think, between twenty-five and fifty head of cows, steers, and calves. I have seen some of them were killed by Indians. I have seen some of the carcasses. I have been on expeditions against the Indians. I believe they were killed by the Indians. I have lost stock, off and on, ever since. The last I lost, I think, was in January last. Last winter I lost about as

Since then, I have lost a good many, but I cannot say how many, of my stock, and those under my charge. I brought seven hundred head into the valley. I never had any difficulty with the officers about Indians. They never came and took any from my house. There are a few stopping at my house. The employes of the reserve, I have heard, have taken some squaws from my house. I never took any Indians, either squaws or bucks, by force, from the reserve, nor kept any, by force, at my house, nor know of any one doing so. I have two brothers living with me. I think an armed force is needed here to protect the property of the citizens from the depredations of the Indians. Since the United States troops have been stationed here I do not think they have been of any service towards suppressing Indian depredations. I knew John Bland well, in his lifetime. He was an honest, peaceable, and quiet man.

N. B. Witness corroborates the testimony of Mr. Bourne, in relation to the cause of Mr. Bland going in pursuit of the Indians. Major Johnson sent a party of men to arrest Bland, and take all the Indians he had about him to the reserve. Mr. Bland saw them coming and went off, leaving his squaw at the house, whom they arrested and took to the reserve. She was rather a good looking squaw. I never saw him to use force to keep her, and she always appeared contented. The next day after she was arrested I saw her at the soldiers' quarters under guard. I don't know of her being charged with any crime or misdemeanor. She was standing in front of the Major's office, and the guard was walking back and forth, in front, with a musket. The last time I saw her she was under guard. I believe the officers and citizens are not generally on good terms.

J. M. WILSEY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Storms' Hotel, in Round Valley, this twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF B. NEWMAN.

B. Newman, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am thirty-four years of age; am a married man; am a merchant; reside in Healdsburg, Sonoma County; I am a member of the firm of Minkel, Mears, & Co., doing business in Ukiah City and Healdsburg. I do not know of any letter being received by our firm from Judge Haskins, authorizing Mr. Jarboe to purchase goods on account of himself or Col. Henley; but I was told, either by my Clerk or my partners, or perhaps both, that such a letter was received here, but I do not know what it was directed to our firm. I usually attend to business in Healdsburg, and visit this branch three or four times a year and remain here, on average, about one week at a time. I have searched for the letter to which you refer, and did not find it. Mr. Cohen was our Clerk in Ukiah City from the month of May last until about one month ago.

B. NEWMAN.

Sworn to before me on this twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1867, at the town of Ukiah, Mendocino County.

M. O'FARRELL,
Chairman

DEPOSITION OF ISAAC W. SHANON.

Isaac W. Shanon, being duly sworn, says:

I am thirty-four years of age; my present occupation is farming; I reside in Round Valley; I have resided here since August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. During the time I have been here I have lost one ox; this was about the last of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; I owned at that time about twelve head of cattle, forty head of hogs, and ten head of horses; since then my stock has increased to about two hundred hogs, thirteen horses, and seventeen head of cattle; my stock generally ranges within two miles of my residence. I live near the center of the valley; I do not consider my stock in much danger of being killed as if they were running in the hills; I applied to Col. Henley for remuneration for my ox, as my Indians told me that Captain Weimen and Bucharo Sam, Indians from the reservation had killed it; Henley replied that if he paid for one he must pay for another, and he would get himself into a pretty scrape—that I had better go and take satisfaction out of the Indians myself. I do not know that the Indians are committing at the present time depredations upon stock; there is as much talk within the last six weeks about the killing of stock as there was six months ago. I am in the habit of traveling through the mountains alone; I have never been attacked by the Ukiah Indians. I have by the Wylackees; they reside about ten or fifteen miles west of this valley; this was about one year ago; the Ukiahs charged the Wylackees with driving away stock; myself and three others went out to see about it and drive the stock back; we were attacked by the Indians and I was slightly wounded by an arrow; since that time I have had no charge against the Wylackees for killing stock; I have traveled alone and unarmed in the mountains among the Ukiahs, and have never been molested by them; I have been out with the citizens at three different times hunting Indians; at the time Mantle was killed we went out and killed fourteen Indians; we found the pants of Mantle in the ranch; I consider the Ukiahs as low thieves rather than hostile, from the fact that they will not from fear molest a man, but from the complaint constantly being made I think them thieves. I know of no depredation being made by any citizen upon the reservation; one Indian was killed upon my ranch by some of Jarboe's men; they said the Indian had deserted them; the Indian had lived with me from April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, until he was killed, in October last; the Indian had obtained permission to go into the mountains; he was taken prisoner by Jarboe, and carried to Eden Valley; there he escaped; he and another squaw that went out at the same time I have never seen since; whenever I went out I always endeavored and did get the guilty Indians; I think the force now stationed here sufficient in numbers to protect the lives and property of the citizens; I think there is some bad feeling existing between the citizens and the troops; I can hardly tell the reason

there are some hard customers here, who have always done as they please, and they do not like to be restrained. I generally stay at home and attend my own business. On the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, a party of citizens came to my house and said that they came to kill my Indians, because some Indians had been stealing; I told them that I wanted my Indians to work for me, and they must not hurt them; one of the party stated that they had killed some Indians at Lawson's and some at Bourne's; Bourne was of the party, so was Pat. Ward; four or five of the party were drunk; they told me to pack out the Indians I wanted to work, and they intended to kill the remainder; they left my house without killing any. As between the whites and the Indians, I think the Indians have been most abused.

I. W. SHANON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at the Nome Cult Farm.

WM. B. MAXSON
Of the Assembly Committee.

DEPOSITION OF JACKSON FARLEY.

Jackson Farley, being duly sworn, says:

I am thirty-nine years of age; I am a farmer; I reside in Long Valley; I have done so for near three years; I was one of the first settlers in the valley; I have a farm there, and am raising stock. The valley is thickly settled; I suppose there are about one hundred voters in the valley and vicinity. The Indians, when I went there, were wild, and we could not get anywhere near them. The first stock killed there by Indians were three horses and a cow, belonging to me. This occurred about the month of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. I cut up one of the horses and found arrow-heads in him. I applied to Captain Ford, and he requested me not to interfere with them, and said that when they took winter quarters he would secure them, which he never did. Those Indians are there yet; they are not killing any stock now that I know of. The next stock they killed was a year ago this winter, when they killed some six or seven head of stock belonging to Captain Ford, and he then took his stock away. The next stock that was killed was in November last, one milch cow, which belonged to me. After some days search I found the remains of the cow, and in searching for the Indians I found the remains of the horses in another rancheria, one of which I believe to have been a horse of my own, for which I had refused five hundred dollars. I went home, and got together a few of my neighbors, and we went out to punish them; we killed three or four of them; the rest all escaped; I have lost eleven head of horses by Indians since I went there; five of them were of the best quality of American horses. The cattle and horses which I have lost were worth three thousand dollars. Messrs. Lambert, Woodman, Hall, and several others, have had stock killed. I suppose Mr. Woodman has had killed since last fall one hundred head of stock. I

walked along one evening and counted forty-eight head, which I suppose belonged to Mr. Woodman, because they were on his range.

The expedition I spoke of was the first against the Indians. About three months ago a company was organized in the valley, under my command. Previous to that the citizens sent two petitions to the Governor, applying for protection; I signed the petitions; I think the company consist of forty-six men; Mr. Frazier is my First Lieutenant. The company turns out on the call of the Captain; I never called them out except when stock had been killed. I have always endeavored to get only those Indians who had committed the depredations. I have been out at different times with the company twenty days; I think we have killed one hundred and fifty or two hundred Indians; we have taken twenty-two prisoners, whom I sent to the Mendocino Reserve.

The Callya-Pomas Indians, I think consist of six hundred in all; the so far as I know, have not killed any stock, and say they will not if the whites will not kill them, and we have never troubled them. Those who have been killing stock are Tartars and Yukias. I think it is necessary that the settlers in Long Valley should have protection for their property. The stock of the citizens roam around from five to ten miles from the valley in the hills. Messrs. Buttner and Woodman have moved their stock from the valley for fear that the Indians would kill them.

JACKSON ^{His} ~~X~~ FARLEY _{Mark.}

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Storms' Ranch, in Round Valley, this twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs

DEPOSITION OF JEREMIAH LAMBERT.

Jeremiah Lambert, being duly sworn, says:

I am forty-one years of age; I reside in Long Valley; I am a stock raiser; I have resided in Long Valley two years last fall; I have lost nine head of horses which I believe to have been killed by Indians, and in some of which I have found arrow heads; I saw them in camp, and knew them by the iron on the hide; I considered them worth four hundred and fifty dollars; they were killed during last fall, and the present winter; the Indians have killed stock recently.

Mr. Woodman has lost a good deal of stock; I have seen a good many of the carcasses where they were killed. About one year ago or a little more, I saw an Indian shoot an arrow into a cow belonging to Captain Ford; I was hunting horses at the time; Captain Ford had about five head of cattle in the valley, which he took away in March last. There was a company there under Captain Farley; I belong to it; I went out three times with the company; we went out and found two horses in a rancho, and killed several of the Indians. Three or four times we went out and found meat in the rancherias; I believe it necessary that protection should be afforded to the settlers in Long Valley; Mr. Farley, and a man he has with him, have lost eight head of horses to my own knowledge.

we tracked them to the rancheria. I saw Captain Jarboe and a few men with him in Long Valley, about two or three months ago.

JEREMIAH ^{His} ~~X~~ LAMBERT. _{Mark.}

DEPOSITIONS OF C. J. SMALL, J. H. HILDRETH, JOHN A. JOHNSON, J. D. HASKINS, AND JOSE MARIA.

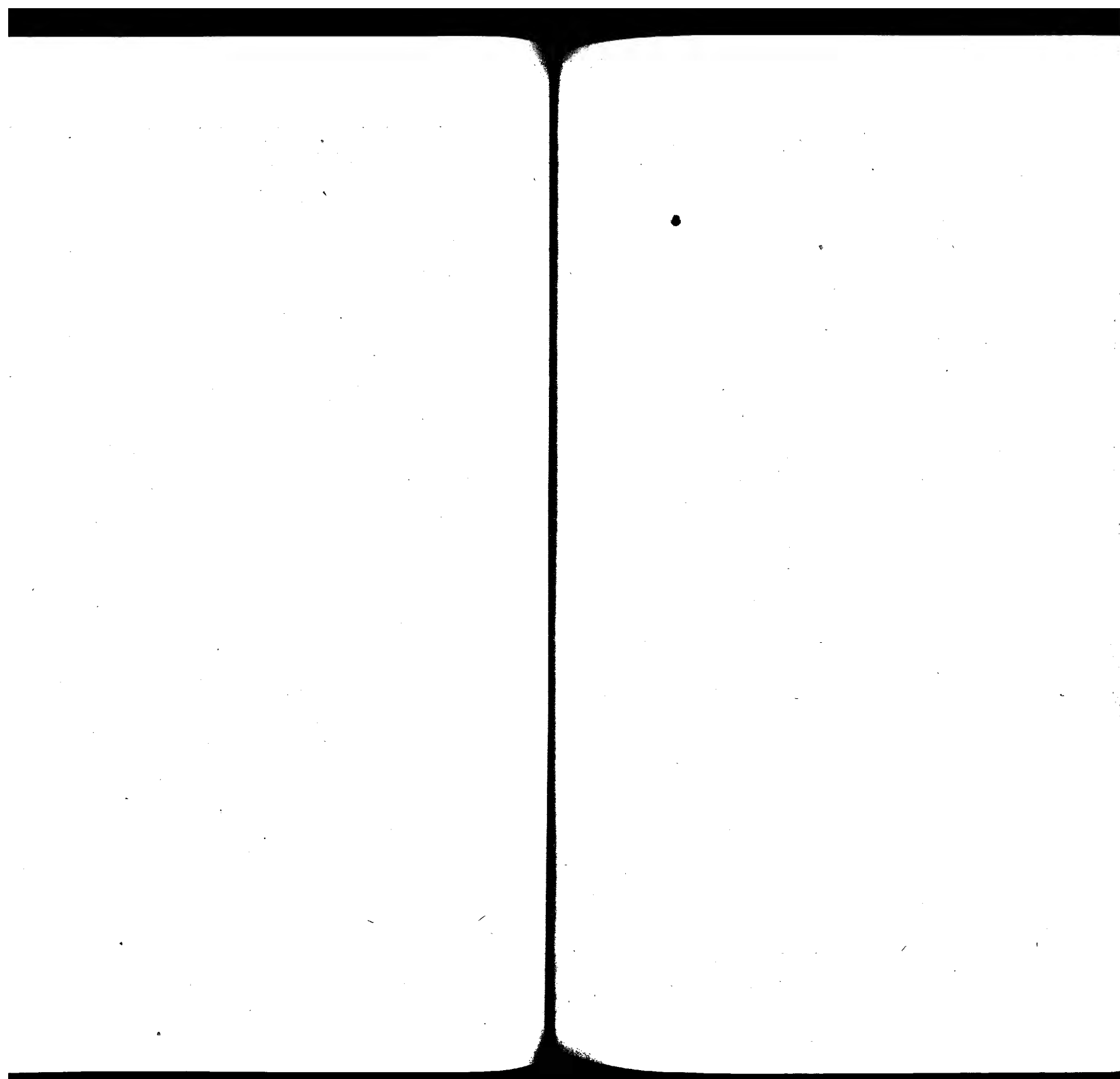
C. J. Small, J. H. Hildreth, John A. Johnson, J. D. Haskins, and José Maria, being duly sworn, depose as follows:

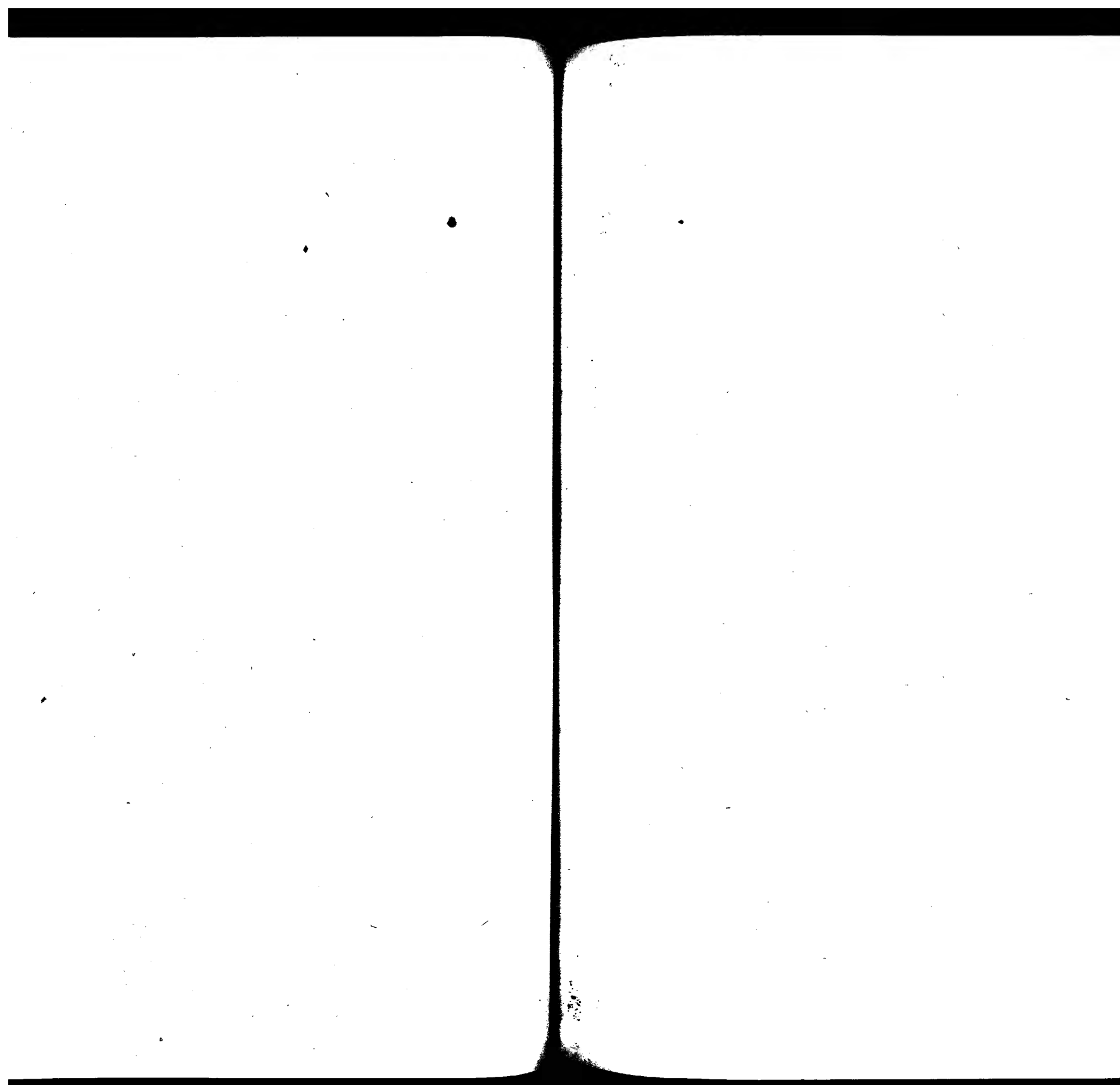
On the day before yesterday we started in pursuit of some Indians that had been stealing stock, having been informed by B. Burch that he had seen the trail where Indians had been driving stock. We went to the spot where Burch had seen the tracks; found them (the tracks) and followed in pursuit of the Indians; we continued to follow the sign until we came to the camp, where we found signs of meat which the Indians had left; the Indians had themselves left; we then followed them until we found the rancheria and Indians—on the evening of the twenty-eighth instant, about fourteen miles southeast of Eden Valley—and attacked the Indians, killing two bucks and wounding three Indians; one of the latter was a squaw, who was shot accidentally; the others escaped; there were about fifteen in camp. We took one child prisoner, it having been deserted by those who fled. We found in the rancheria remains of horses.

J. D. HASKINS,
JOHN H. HILDRETH,
C. J. SMALL,
JOHN A. JOHNSON,
JOSE ^{His} ~~X~~ MARIA. _{Mark.}

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Eden Valley, this twenty-ninth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.





REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,

MARCH 3, 1860.

CHARLES T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

R E P O R T .

MR. PRESIDENT : The Special Joint Committee, appointed to examine the evidences and report conclusions with relation to the vote taken at the last general election, for and against the calling of a convention to revise and change the Constitution of the State, have had the matters and things connected therewith under advisement, and herewith submit their report :

The returns in the office of the Secretary of State show forty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine votes in favor of calling the convention. The committee are convinced that this is not a true exhibit of the vote cast; owing to a misapprehension of the act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine on the part of the officers composing the election boards in many parts of the State.

We believe that at least fifty thousand votes were cast by the electors in favor of a convention; but because the word "yes" was not attached after the words "For a Convention" upon the ballots, many of said precinct officers refused to count it as a vote in favor of the convention.

We have received evidence that in the county of Yuba one thousand votes "for a convention" were lost on account of this error on the part of the said officers; that one thousand eight hundred votes in Sierra, and many in Butte and other counties, were lost in the same way.

We find it impossible to report the number of electors who voted at said election for members of the Legislature. In many counties there were three tickets in the field, and in others four. These candidates were of various degrees of popularity; besides, the electors may not have voted for a full set of representatives from any one county or district, and it is not probable a fact of this kind can ever be ascertained.

The most the committee are able to do is to report what approximates to the aggregate average vote for members of the Legislature. This, according to the votes reported to the Secretary of State, computed by the rule

which gives the largest possible vote, was ninety-nine thousand and seventy. This, it must be apparent, is at best but an approach to truth. For instance, we find the aggregate vote of San Francisco and San Mateo so mixed up on the Senatorial vote as to give an aggregate vote of one hundred and ninety too great; and this probably is the case in some other parts of the State.

We therefore conclude, upon a review of the facts, that the people have by the vote so cast, called the convention, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to provide by law for holding the same.

C. H. KUNGLE,
Chairman of House Committee.
DANIEL ROGERS,
S. W. LOVELL.

SAM'L. A. MERRITT,
Chairman of Senate Committee.
JAMES ANDERSON.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

QUARTERMASTER

AND

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

CHARLES T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

ANNUAL REPORT.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER AND ADJUTANT-GENERAL, CAL., }
Sacramento, January 30, 1860. }

To His Excellency,
J. G. DOWNEY,
Governor of California :

SIR:—In submitting my Annual Report to your Excellency, I am happy to state, that the experience of each successive year tends to prove and confirm the usefulness and efficiency of that branch of the public service, to which I have the honor of being attached. A spirit of patriotic emulation has been infused among the young men of California; volunteer companies are being formed in different parts of the State, composed of our most active, intelligent, and worthy citizens, whose example has not been without its effect, and the result is now much more apparent than it has ever heretofore been, that should any danger threaten, or sudden demand be made upon the militia of California, its response would be so immediate and overwhelming, that all necessity for a resort to the usual modes of enlistment, or drafting, would be obviated.

This awakening of military enthusiasm, is attributable, perhaps, in some degree, to the commotions in the Old World; the glowing accounts of battles fought and victories achieved there, and the great degree of national pride and patriotism which our people possess.

The sentiment of patriotism is so near akin to that of glory, that it is difficult to trace the dividing line between them; they are both national in their origin. The desire to promulgate democratic opinions and principles abroad, is scarcely less ardent than the bravery which would defend their attacks, or attempted overthrow, at home. This feeling is purely American—it arises from an intelligent experience, blended with catholic magnanimity. It is founded upon a pure and lofty love of liberty, and is one of the strongest and safest elements of our national character.

acter, entering, as it does, into our social, as well as our political existence, and constituting the very basis of our moral greatness and power.

I humbly conceive, however, that at this late day in our history, a military organization needs no advocate. Whatever its defects, (and it has many,) they are open to the scrutiny of the legislative body, which has the right and duty, alone, it is, to apply the proper means of correction. It is sincerely hoped that your Excellency will recommend the importance of this subject to the Legislature, and that they will give due attention to perfecting the military code of California, during their present session.

The establishment and support of a militia system, is not, as many suppose, left to the mere discretion of the State Legislature. It is rendered obligatory, as well by the laws of Congress, as by the Constitution of California. The General Government designs that the separate States of the confederacy, shall, at all times, be prepared to repel invasions, suppress insurrections, within their own borders, assist and maintain the civil authorities in the execution of the laws, and when an emergency demands, furnish their full quota of soldiers for the national defense. How are these objects to be accomplished if the States are indifferent to this subject, and to the demands made upon them for preparation for war and all unforeseen and sudden emergencies?

With reference to our own condition, it should be particularly borne in mind, as I have heretofore had occasion to say, that we are, on the extreme of the confederation, isolated, and comparatively defenseless. We occupy a position on the extreme outpost of the Republic, having a sea-coast equal in extent, to all the States upon the Atlantic, from South Carolina to Massachusetts, inclusive—contiguous to two powerful nations with vast military resources; separated from the Atlantic States by a distance of thousands of miles, and a range of mountains, the transit over which is sometimes impassable, and always tedious and difficult—having numerous tribes of hostile Indians upon our borders and within our territory, with a population in whose constituent parts may be found men of every nation and tongue, many of whom have few interests in common with us save in the yield of our gold-producing soil.

When these facts are properly considered, who for a moment can doubt that the necessity for a thoroughly organized militia in California greatly exceeds that of any other State? In the remote portions of the State, our citizens are constantly exposed to the incursions and depredations of hostile Indians, who plunder them of their hard-earned property, burn their habitations, drive them from their farms and mining grounds without receiving that immediate chastisement which their acts of atrocity deserve.

Of the too frequent liability of the civil officers to be set at defiance, I shall say nothing. The history of the last three years has been pregnant with the doings of unlawful assemblages. The maxim is trite, but fully true, that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." A comparatively small amount of legislation, backed by a moderate appropriation of money for the support and encouragement of the volunteer service, would soon bring into existence an army of well drilled and efficient soldiers. Under our present incomplete military system, the expense of supporting company organizations is very onerous; companies are required to give bonds to the State, for the safe keeping of the arms issued to them. It becomes necessary for them, therefore, to procure a room where they can be safely stored. This creates a monthly expense which has heretofore mainly been paid by assessments upon the members. Each company also requires a drill room, which must be kept

in drill, on two or three evenings per week, and this expense has to be met in the same manner. Now, I submit, if it is just, generous, or proper, to require these constant outlays of money from those who cheerfully give their time for the public weal, and supply our civil authorities with the force recognized by the Constitution to aid in the execution of the laws.

THE MILITIA LAW.

No changes have been made in the militia laws of California for three years past. During the last legislative session, Hon. Mr. Holman introduced a bill into the Assembly, entitled "An Act concerning the organization of the Militia," but it did not pass. This bill contained several important amendments, which I think would have added greatly to the efficiency of the present law if they had been adopted. For instance, the bill referred to provided for the election of Major and Brigadier-Generals, the field and line officers, and the manner of their election, to the increase of the military tax, etc., etc.

These amendments have been recommended by me in former reports, and are believed to be important.

I would here repeat a former recommendation, viz: That the by-laws of every volunteer company should require each member, before his name is enrolled, to take an oath to support the Constitution of the State of California and United States, against all persons, powers, potentates, or unlawful organizations whatsoever.

MILITARY TAX.

As pertinent to this branch of my report, I would call attention to the fact that the small per centage allowed the County Assessors for collecting the military tax, fails to induce that active exertion necessary to secure a proper fulfillment of the laws. The amount of capitation proposed in the bill referred to (fifty cents) is not by any means oppressive. No good citizen can complain on that score, nor do I believe much difficulty would be found in its collection, if the sum were increased to this amount, with a proportionable increase of Assessors' fees, while the benefits resulting from this change of the law, would soon be rendered apparent. Some additional instruction to the Assessors, of an obligatory character, might be of utility.

In a former report, I suggested that, in cases where the Collector neglects or fails to do his duty, that the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties where such deficiencies exist, should be required to assess the amount of the deficiency upon the taxable property of the county. Such a provision, it is believed, would make it the interest of the tax-payers to see that the requirements of the law were carried into effect by the Collector, and at the same time insure to the Military Fund what it is justly entitled to. Unless the Legislature, in its wisdom, can devise some other and better mode of securing the collection of this tax, I would respectfully submit that the amendment above proposed might be adopted.

If, then, it is incumbent upon us to maintain a military establishment, it appears to me indispensable that the advocates of sound reform and a useful militia organization, should address themselves to a free and fair development of the present system, applying to it such correctives and legislative modifications as may be required. Instead of requiring all persons liable to do military duty, to parade each year, a tax of fifty cents is imposed upon each of such persons in lieu thereof, and yet there

are those who complain of the expense of the system, and actually pay for the same. This small amount annually, the payment of which relieves them of the performance of military duty except in time of war.

A just and prudent economy should be observed in this, as in all departments of government, yet the mere matter of dollars and cents ought by no means to be the governing principle in its organization and support. The commutation spoken of will not be secured without stringent legislative provisions in relation to its collection.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENTS.

In my former reports, I have had the honor to recommend to the Legislature, through your Excellency's predecessors, the propriety and of adopting some measures for the encouragement and support of military encampments. Thus far nothing has been done by legislative action in the premises. It gives me great pleasure, however, to state, assuming all the responsibility of such a convocation, a portion of the volunteer militia of the State assembled together last September, in Contra Costa County, a mile west of this city, for an interchange of soldierly courtesies and to test whether the advantages growing out of these re-unions would be in any degree commensurate with the time devoted and expense thereby incurred, in promoting the great design of military improvement. Absence, on duty in the field, prevented my attendance, but the accounts received from all sources, through the medium of the public press, otherwise, concur in representing the morale of the affair to have been a brilliant success. To be sure, the attendance of companies was marred by owing to apparent causes. The expense was required to be borne entirely by the companies, which imposed too heavy a tax upon those residing at a distance. The affair was entirely an experiment, of the success of which many of the warmest friends of the measure were disposed to entertain strong misgivings, besides other reasons which might be assigned, all operating against that full and general attendance which may be expected hereafter, if the institution could but receive fosterage aid from the Legislature.

Several of the most talented military officers of the State Militia of the United States army were present and, in turn, in command, under whose instruction the occasion proved of great benefit to all in attendance. The evolutions were said to have been performed with great military precision and proved to be a very attractive feature of the encampment.

It would be useless to enter into an argument to prove to your Excellency that these annual military assemblages would create among the separate volunteer companies of the State, a laudable spirit of emulation to excel in tactical display, correct soldierly bearing, promptness in obedience and execution of orders, besides adapting them to the duties of camp life, so necessary to the soldier during a state of war.

I would therefore commend the subject of annual encampments of the volunteer militia to your favorable consideration, and hope that legislative provision will be made therefor.

MILITARY INSTITUTE.

As early as one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, I had the honor in my Annual Report, to direct the attention of the Legislature to the consideration of the propriety of establishing a Military Institute in California. The remarks offered at that time were as follows:

"I beg leave to suggest the propriety of appropriating the means

for the establishment of a seminary or university in California, (when the same are available,) to the establishment of a State Military Institute, similar to those now existing in several of the older States of the Union. The progress and success of these institutions has fully demonstrated the practicability of engrafting the military system upon the colleges. This suggestion may be deemed premature, but I am fully convinced that when the proposition is fully discussed, and the additional credits to be derived by the student at an institution of this kind are fully understood, it will meet with public favor and support. The introduction of military discipline in a school, serves to promote regular habits and invigorate the physical constitution of the student, while at the same time it will give a practical tone to every department of study, and thoroughness of instruction would constitute its chief element. The habits of the soldier would conduce to system, promptness, responsibility, energy, and decision. To the pursuit of scientific courses, the principles of habits of duty render military schools the first institutions in the country; and it is to practical education that we mainly rely for our advancement in greatness as individuals, or as a State or nation. It fits and prepares us for all the active duties of life, and should form the basis of every State educational institution. Its graduates would go forth: the teacher to his school—the engineer to his rod and level—the architect and draughtsman to his drawing-board—the farmer to his farm—the soldier to his post—each with a sound, practical education, based upon system and order, which have been indelibly impressed upon his mind by the practical and systematic character of his school. I do not propose to discuss the full merits of such a college, but believing in its great utility, I take this initiative step, with the hope of directing public attention to it, and of inducing abler writers to extol its merits. The argument in favor of such an institution has been greatly strengthened by the present able Superintendent of Public Instruction, who, in his report of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight to the Legislature, enters at some length into an earnest discussion of the whole subject, and as I humbly conceive, with reasoning which is unanswerable. With that gentleman, I am disposed to believe that when fairly under operation, such an institution would be almost if not entirely self-sustaining, while the benefits would be equally divided between the student educated there, and the State.

ARMS.

Our history has taught, that "a season of peace is the time to prepare for war." A lethargic feeling of fancied security has proven fatal to the existence of too many nations. The condition of California at the present juncture may well be considered alarming, in view of our geographical isolation, and our almost utter inability in the event of a sudden emergency to secure arms and munitions for the general defense. The agitation between the United States and Great Britain, of the question of boundary on our northern frontier. Until this question has been fully and definitely settled, it does not become us to imagine ourselves entirely exempt from the possibility of invasion. The mere suspicion of such an event may occur, should lead us to place ourselves in readiness for it; and not only from that quarter, but all others, whether of an Asiatic or trans-Pacific or Atlantic character. This, certainly, can not be construed as an attempt to excite unnecessary alarm. The intelligence of every good citizen must at once convince him, that however re-

mote the *probability* of hostile invasion from a foreign power may be, the *possibility* would be no more astonishing than the thousand regular and unlooked-for events that are daily transpiring around us.

But this subject, as I have heretofore said, has frequently been brought to the notice of our legislators and representatives in Congress by and I have in former reports claimed attention to the wants of our Indians in implements of defense, but I can not refrain from again urging seriously, upon those to whom our safety is confided, the high and imperative necessity of obtaining from the General Government prompt action to our just demands.

During the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, our Senator and Representatives in Congress succeeded in having a bill passed through the United States Senate, and to its third reading in the House of Representatives, awarding to the State of California eight thousand stand of arms, but the measure for some cause did not finally succeed. This quantity would have been sufficient for all emergencies, and would have been worth to the State, at the cost prices to the General Government, over one hundred thousand dollars.

I hope your Excellency will see the importance of urging upon the legislature, at an early day, the necessity of memorializing Congress on this subject, and of the passage of a joint resolution of instruction and request to our present Senators and Representatives, urging them to redouble their efforts to secure the arms above alluded to. Our existing supplies are lamentably meager, and could under no circumstances be relied upon in an exigency should arise requiring any considerable force.

INDIAN WAR DEBT.

The Indian war debt of California amounts at the present time to over four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, exclusive of the deficiency in the original appropriation by Congress, the larger portion of which is held by our citizens. This debt, which has been accruing for several years, is a large one, and should at the earliest possible moment be paid. It consists of just claims against the State in various forms—for services rendered, supplies furnished, and material aid afforded, in chastising hostile tribes of Indians within our borders, whose frequent depredations upon the lives and property of our people could be prevented only by the organization of citizen companies, and for property destroyed by the Indians. In most cases the prices charged for supplies were moderate, and the promptitude with which all demands were met for subsistence, is an additional reason for corresponding action upon the part of the State. Doubtless, the General Government will reimburse the State Treasury for all such outlays when the accounts, properly authenticated, have been laid before Congress. But whether it does or not, there is no just ground behind which the State can entrench herself in doing a great injustice to a large portion of its most worthy citizens.

We have now in organization in this State, forty-nine volunteer companies, making an aggregate of nearly four thousand men.

The aggregate expense of this department during the past year, including salary of Quartermaster-General and rent of State Armory, amounts to two thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.

OUR INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Having been almost continually engaged during the past eighteen months on the Indian frontier of this State, I should be derelict in duty, did I

not make this report without submitting some suggestions relative to the policy pursued by the General Government, in the management and care of the Indians in California.

Little is ventured in the assertion, that the reservation system, as established in this State, has failed to meet the purposes for which it was designed. The Indians of California are neither qualified by inclination, or otherwise, to render prompt adhesion to the forms of a rigid municipal government. They are naturally averse to close application, or hard labor, arising from the nomadic and predatory habits of life, which are not to be eradicated by the lessons of a day or a year. They have their traditions also, which by being frequently recited, seem to keep enkindled within their savage bosoms, a love for wild adventure and unrestrained liberty, such as cannot be enjoyed under the forms of an organized government, like that by which they find themselves involuntarily surrounded.

The novelty of the position may at first, render it in some degree tolerable, but the untutored savage soon tires of its restrictions and regulations, and avails himself of the first opportunity which offers, to escape from the reservations to the mountains, where fragmental portions of his people will continue to abide; where the conviction is doubly impressed upon his mind that he is best fitted to dwell, and where he feels more keenly than ever, that the encroachments of the white man, must, sooner or later, overtake him and deprive him of his last home.

These are reflections calculated to awaken our sympathy for the red man; but it would seem that the Almighty had decreed that the earth should be enjoyed by those who are capable of using it for purposes of cultivation—for rendering it tributary to the great designs of its creation, which are unknown to the Indians, and which it becomes our duty to teach him.

Extirpation has heretofore been the common fate of most of the innumerable tribes of savages who inhabited this continent. The exceptions are those, who like the Cherokees, have adopted the arts of peace, of agriculture, and of trade; by the ameliorating influences of which, they have become educated in all the benefits and refinements of civilized life.

I am free to admit, however, that the Indians of California occupy a lower position in the scale of human intelligence and dignity, and it would be a violent presumption to suppose them capable of choosing between the alternative of savage freedom and social refinement. I would therefore recommend, as a means of relieving them from the necessity of a choice, when the result is likely to militate against their present comfort and future permanent welfare, if not actual existence, that in the event of the National Government could be induced to relinquish its control over our California tribes, that the Legislature should pass some law, instituting an apprentice system, with such safeguards thrown about the Indian, as to enable him, after a reasonable lapse of time, to emerge from his temporary and conditional bondage, a civilized, christianized, educated being, prepared to assume a position in society, as a mechanic, laborer, or the master of some industrial pursuit.

The Indian is from childhood accustomed to excitement, and when confined to certain limits, *without employment*, he feels that he is shorn of his liberty, and life becomes irksome to him. It would seem to me that the State is the only true and legitimate protector and guardian capable of making laws for and dispensing every interest pertaining to the welfare of the various Indian tribes within her boundaries. The policy of estab-

lishing colonies of Indians upon reserved lands, by the General Government, on a soil where at most she can pretend to no more than a dental and indirect control, is, to say the least, doubtful. The lands set apart and occupied, are withheld from private entry and improvement by our citizens, who have been led to regard it as a part and parcel of public domain; and when located in contiguity to these quasi settlements he is compelled to witness the anomaly of a distinct community with local laws. If this system is to remain inviolate as a system, the State should claim the care and government of the Indians; otherwise, urge their immediate removal beyond her boundary lines, remote from those baleful influences which have hitherto proven so destructive to her prosperity and welfare.

By relinquishing their care, and appropriating to the State an annual sum of money—say equal to the cost alone of transporting supplies of the various military posts established on the Indian frontier of the State, from San Francisco—the Federal Government would not only relieve itself from all further responsibility in the premises, but secure the Indians much better protection and care than the existing reservation system can afford.

Our State authorities should give this subject a closer attention and investigation. Our expenses for the suppression of Indian hostilities have been enormous, and there is no well grounded assurance that they will not continue to be so, until some new and radical change in the policy of the management of the Indians, such as suggested, has been adopted.

Little or no benefit has been conferred upon the Indians by the liberal outlays of money which have thus far been made by the General Government. They have not been elevated, as a race, one single degree in the order of moral advancement; the reservation policy has not even succeeded in colonizing the Indians to any considerable extent, and without intending or desiring to reflect in the least upon those persons who exercise the functions of guardians over their temporal welfare, it may be stated that the defects are in the system itself, which ought by means to be abolished, and a line of State policy such as the appropriation system, substituted in its stead.

To secure this end, I would respectfully suggest to your Excellency the adoption by the Legislature of a Joint Resolution to Congress, setting forth all the facts, and asking an immediate relinquishment on the part of the General Government of its control over the Indians in this State, together with an appropriation of the amount suggested for the purpose herein imperfectly set forth.

Having been absent from the Capital, on duty in the field, for the past eighteen months, I am unable at this time to present to your Excellency a statistical report; this is in preparation, and will be submitted at an early day.

Hoping that due attention may be given to the cause of our military and other subjects herein referred to, by the Legislature, and that the same will receive your Excellency's co-operation, I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

WM. C. KIBBE,
Quartermaster Adjutant-General, State of California.

SPECIAL REPORT

OF

STATE HOSPITAL COMMITTEE,

FEBRUARY, 1860.

R E P O R T.

To the Honorable the Assembly of California :

Mr. SPEAKER :—The undersigned, members of the Assembly Committee on State Hospitals, having, in company with the Senate committee, visited the Insane Asylum at Stockton, respectfully submit the following report :

Upon approaching the buildings of the asylum, the eye of the visitor is charmed by the neat and and tasty appearance of the grounds, which but very recently were lying in their crude and natural state ; now, the rough places are made plain ; an unsightly slough has been filled up ; basins, fountains, and hydrants, are arranged for summer use, and gravelled walks, and grassy plats, with flowers, and ornamental trees, and shrubs, judiciously placed to please the discerning eye. Your committee were informed that the labor to accomplish this has been performed by patients of the institution, under the direction of the Resident Physician.

Upon visiting the several apartments of the asylum, your committee were highly pleased with the perfect cleanliness of every department, and the order and decorum observed among the inmates, both patients and keepers. One thing particularly strikes the observer with pleasant emotions. The patients, with a single exception, (and he is a raving maniac,) seem to meet the Resident Physician, Dr. Aylett, with the affection and respect of well governed children for a parent. Although it is plainly evident that the building was not originally constructed for an Insane Asylum, yet your committee cheerfully award all praise to the present management for the judicious police and sanitary arrangements, for the health and comfort of the unfortunate inmates. The books are kept neatly and correctly, and in a manner easily to be understood. In short, upon a thorough examination of the asylum and its management, in all its departments, your committee are of opinion that it would be difficult to improve upon the same, short of the erection of new buildings, upon plans

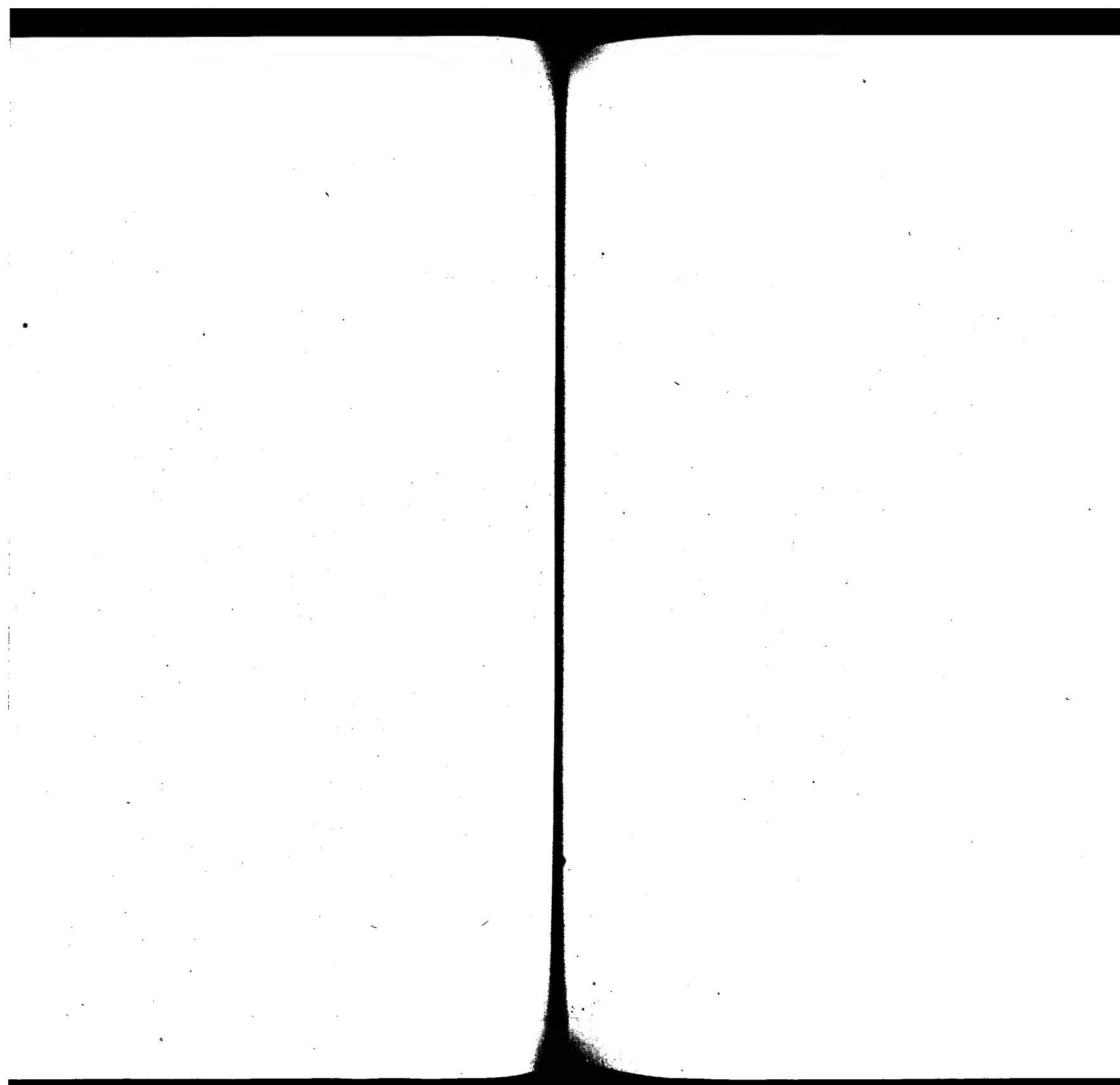
CHARLES T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

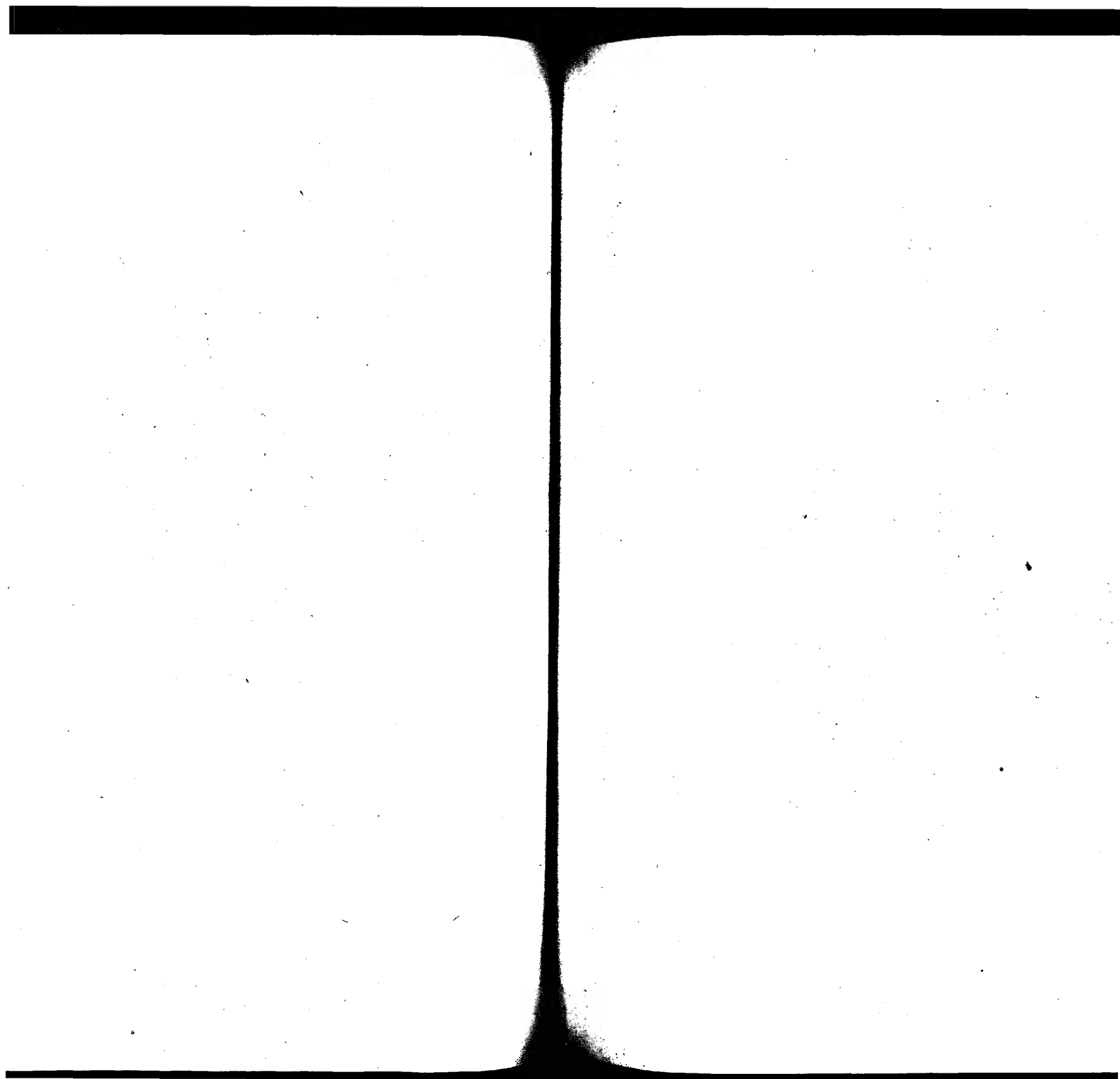
better adapted for the purpose, and that of course, we do not recommend at the present. Upon the grounds, is a very good steam engine, which is used for pumping water and sawing wood. It is now covered with a very ordinary shed of boards. Your committee are of opinion that a small appropriation, for the purpose of erecting an engine house and a carpenter's shop should be made; and for the purpose of having the institution properly arranged for the more improved methods of ventilation, lighting, and heating, we would recommend that a competent Architect, whose pay shall be fixed, be appointed, to submit plans to the Board of Trustees, and that a sum be appropriated, as a Contingent Fund, to carry out said plans, and for no other purpose. Believing that the establishment of a dairy, to be connected with the asylum would materially reduce the expenses thereof, and conduce to the health and comfort of inmates, we would recommend an appropriation of one thousand dollars for the purchase of cows, to belong to, and be cared for as other property belonging to the Asylum, and that no other improvements are necessary for this year.

J. W. HARVILL
A. J. KING,
J. WESCOTT.



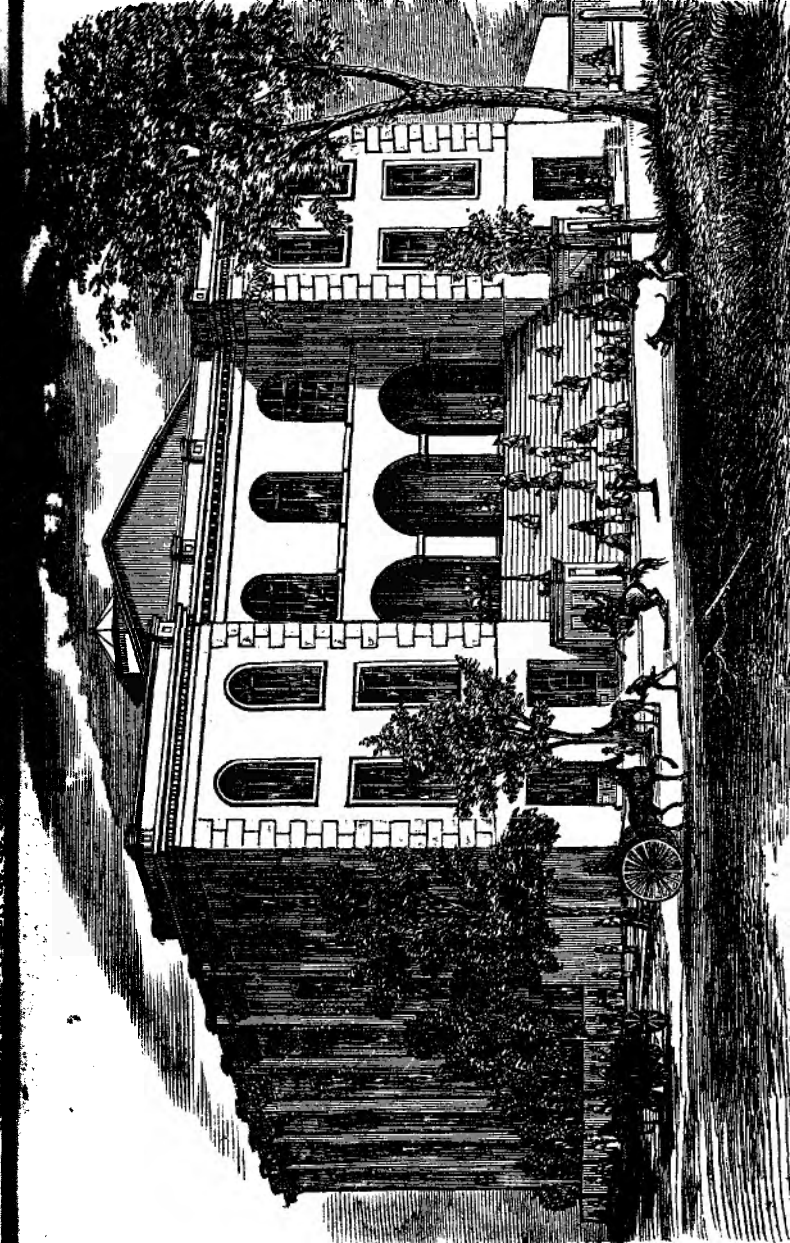
"YOUNG ENGLAND'S GLORY," owned by W. Bihler, of Sonoma. Dark brown Stallion, seven years old, sixteen and one-half hands high, dam by a superior chestnut mare by "John Bull," he by "England's Glory," he by Mr. Steward's "Major," Gd. Sire, "Honest Tom," Gt. Gd. sire, "Honest Tom," Gt. Gd. Sire, Mr. Bingham's "England's Glory," Draft Stallion.







"GUELPH," owned by S. B. Emerson, of Mountain View, Santa Clara County. Winner of the first prize in his class, also, sweepstakes at California State Fair, at Sacramento, 1896. Born Bull, calved in November, 1895. Sired by "GUELPH," owned by S. B. Emerson, of Mountain View, Santa Clara County. Sired by "GUELPH," owned by S. B. Emerson, of Mountain View, Santa Clara County. Sired by "GUELPH," owned by S. B. Emerson, of Mountain View, Santa Clara County.



AGRICULTURAL HALL, SACRAMENTO.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

CALIFORNIA

State Agricultural Society,

DURING

THE YEAR 1859.

PUBLISHED BY RESOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA, ELEVENTH SESSION.

SACRAMENTO:
PRINTED BY C. T. BOTTS, STATE PRINTER.
.....
1860.

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BOUND BY F. FOSTER, SACRAMENTO.

OFFICERS FOR 1860.

PRESIDENT.

T. G. PHELPS.....San Mateo.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

J. J. WARNER.....Los Angeles.
 PABLO DE LA GUERRA.....Santa Barbara.
 CARY PEEBLES.....Santa Clara.
 R. B. WOODWARD.....San Francisco.
 CASWELL DAVIS.....Tuolumne.
 L. B. HARRIS.....Sacramento.
 NATHAN COOMBS.....Napa.
 J. T. RYAN.....Trinity.
 P. B. READING.....Shasta.
 CHAS. JUSTIS.....Sutter.
 J. S. CURTIS.....Yolo.
 WM. RABE.....San Francisco.
 WM. THOMPSON.....Fresno.
 A. J. LAIRD.....Nevada.
 R. J. WALSH.....Colusa.
 E. B. HARRIS.....Amador.
 G. W. COULTER.....Tuolumne.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

O. C. WHEELER.....Sacramento.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

N. A. H. BALL.....Sacramento.

TREASURER.

D. O. MILLS.....Sacramento.

MANAGERS.

WILSON FLINT.....Sacramento.
 P. J. DEVINE.....Sacramento.
 T. OGG SHAW.....San Francisco.
 C. I. HUTCHINSON.....Sacramento.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance.....T. G. Phelps, N. A. H. Ball, ex officio, L. B. Harris.
Library.....O. C. Wheeler, ex officio, J. S. Curtis, P. J. Devine.
Publication.....T. G. Phelps, O. C. Wheeler, ex officio, D. O. Mills.
Visiting.....C. Peebles, W. Flint, Wm. Rabe, E. B. Harris, O. C. Wheeler.

HONORARY AND LIFE MEMBERS.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

C. W. COOK.....California
Hon. ZADOC PRATT.....New York

LIFE MEMBERS.

1859. HENRY MILLER.....Sacramento
1859. E. B. CROCKER.....Sacramento
1859. A. G. RICHARDSON.....Sacramento
1859. T. M. LINDLEY.....Sacramento
1859. D. E. CALLAHAN.....Sacramento
1859. D. OGDEN MILLS.....Sacramento
1859. CHARLES CROCKER.....Sacramento
1859. S. M. BAILEY.....Sacramento
1859. JOHN GILLIG.....Sacramento
1859. JEROME C. DAVIS.....Sacramento
1859. GEORGE F. THOMAS.....Sacramento
1859. JOHN H. CARROLL.....Sacramento
1859. JOHN M. MILLIKEN.....Sacramento
1859. JOSEPH R. BEARD.....Sacramento
1859. AARON POLLARD.....Sacramento
1859. WM. HASTINGS.....Sacramento
1859. B. F. HASTINGS.....Sacramento
1859. C. I. HUTCHINSON.....Sacramento
1859. LEWIS B. HARRIS.....Sacramento
1859. HARRIS R. COVEY.....Sacramento
1859. O. C. WHEELER.....Sacramento
1859. F. S. MALONE.....Sacramento
1859. N. A. H. BALL.....Sacramento
1859. H. M. BERNARD.....Sacramento
1859. JAMES LANSING.....Sacramento
1859. O. D. LAMBARD.....Sacramento
1859. JOS. S. FRIEND.....Sacramento
1859. JOS. H. NEVETT.....Sacramento
1859. T. C. MCCONNELL.....Sacramento
1859. J. S. HARRISON.....Sacramento
1859. M. S. LATHAM.....Sacramento
1859. GEO. H. PARKER.....Sacramento
1859. A. J. EASTON.....San Francisco
1859. LOUIS McLANE.....San Francisco
1859. THOS. OGG SHAW.....San Francisco
1859. JAMES HAWOTRE.....Marysville
1859. J. R. POINTER*.....Nicolaus
1859. W. O'DONNELL.....San José
1859. D. T. ADAMS.....San José
1860. CHARLES GREEN.....Ione Valley
1860. R. J. WALSH.....Colusa
1860. JOHN BIDWELL.....Chico, Butte County
1860. E. H. COMSTOCK.....Stockton
1860. W. B. THORNBURGH.....San José
1860. G. G. BRIGGS.....Marysville
1860. JOHN C. FALL.....Marysville
1860. D. J. STAPLES.....Staples' Ranch, San Joaquin
1860. A. P. SMITH.....Sacramento
1860. E. L. BARBER.....Sacramento
1860. A. A. COHEN.....Alameda County

* Deceased.

PREFACE.

SACRAMENTO, April 12, 1865

CIRCUMSTANCES beyond the control of the Board of Managers, (and such as will not be likely to again arise,) have caused an undesirable delay in the transmission of this volume to the Legislature. This is the more to be regretted because of the importance of many of the documents it contains.

While the necessary labor called for in the erection of the Agricultural Hall, in the summer of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, curtailed in a measure, the examinations and explorations of the State, it is hoped that the general interest has not been retarded.

The great demand for the Transactions of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and the many applications for the present volume, "as soon as published," have inspired the Board of Managers to make unusual efforts to have the book as perfect as possible.

The cuts in this volume are furnished by the proprietors of the stock they represent, and hence the society is in no way responsible for their character. It is, however, just to state that while some of them are excellent, others are no credit to any party interested in their execution.

Hoping that it may be received with favor equal to that which greeted its predecessor,

By order of the Board,

Respectfully submitted,

O. C. WHEELER,

Secretary.

CHARTER

OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE A STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AND APPROPRIATE MONEY FOR ITS SUPPORT.

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. There is hereby established and incorporated a society to be known and designated by the name and style of the "CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY," and by that name and style shall have perpetual succession, and shall have power to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, and shall have authority to have and use a common seal, to make, ordain, and establish, and put in execution, such by-laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations, as shall be necessary for the good government of said society, and the prudent and efficient management of its affairs; *provided*, that said laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations, shall not be contrary to any provision of this charter, nor the laws and constitution of this State, or of the United States.

Sec. 2. In addition to the powers above enumerated, the society shall, by its name aforesaid, have power to purchase and hold any quantity of land not exceeding four sections, and may sell and dispose of the same at pleasure. The said real estate shall be held by said society for the purpose of establishing a model experimental farm or farms, erecting enclosures, buildings, and other improvements, calculated and designed for the meeting of the society, and for an exhibition of the various breeds of horses, cattle, mules, and other stock, and of agricultural, mechanical, and domestic manufactures and productions, and for no other purposes.

And it is further enacted, That if, from any cause, said society shall ever be dissolved, or fail to meet within the period of two consecutive years, then the real estate held by it, together with all the buildings and appurtenances belonging to said estate, shall be sold as lands are now sold by execution, and the proceeds deposited in the State treasury, subject to the control of the Legislature.

AN ACT AMENDATORY OF "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE A STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AND APPROPRIATE MONEY FOR ITS SUPPORT," APPROVED MAY THIRTEENTH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR.

[Approved March 30, 1858.]

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section eight of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

There is hereby appropriated, from any money in the treasury or otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, annually, from and after May thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, to the space of five years, to be paid on the first day of June in each year to the Treasurer of said society, on a requisition on the Treasurer of the State, signed by the President and Recording Secretary of said society, which said sum shall be used only for the purpose of paying premiums and for no other purposes whatsoever; and it shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to make a statement, annually, of all the receipts, and stating definitely from what source such receipts were derived, also a tabular account of all expenditures, specifying for what purposes such expenditures have been made, also the amount of money in the hands of the Treasurer at the time of making such statement, and forward copies of the same to the Governor of the State, to be by him transmitted to the Legislature with the documents accompanying his annual message, and the entire transactions of the society to be printed in a separate volume, for the use of the members of the Legislature and of the Agricultural Society.

SEC. 2. Sections three, four, six, seven, nine, and ten, of said act are hereby repealed.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Sacramento, March 23, 1858.

I, Ferris Forman, Secretary of State of the State of California, hereby certify that the annexed is a true and correct copy of an act amendatory of "An Act to Incorporate a State Agricultural Society and appropriate Money for its Support," approved May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, now on file in my office.

Witness my hand and the great seal of the State, at office in Sacramento, California, the twenty-third of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

FERRIS FORMAN,
Secretary of State

CONSTITUTION

OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

SECTION 1. This society shall be called the "CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY."

ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

SECTION 1. It shall be the object of this society to encourage the cultivation of the soil, and the general development of all the agricultural resources of this State.

SEC. 2. To foster every branch of mechanical and household arts, calculated to increase the happiness of home life.

SEC. 3. To extend and facilitate the various branches of mining, and mining interests.

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. *Subscription Members.*—Any person who has, during the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, paid to the funds of this society, or who shall hereafter do so, the sum of ten dollars, may become a member, and may continue such, by contributing five dollars, annually, hereafter. All arrears must be paid, to entitle any such person to the privileges of membership. And the President of each county or district society, which shall report to this society, shall be, *ex officio*, a member of this society.

SEC. 2. *Life Members.*—Any person may become a member for life, by the payment of fifty dollars, or if already a member, by the payment of forty dollars, and shall thereafter be exempt from all dues and assessments.

SEC. 3. *Honorary and Corresponding Members.*—Any person whom the board shall propose, may be elected an honorary or a corresponding member, and shall enjoy, free of charge, all the privileges of the society, except voting and holding office.

SEC. 4. *Privileges of Members.*—Any citizen of this State, being a member of this society, shall be eligible to office, entitled to vote, receive certificate of membership, and a printed copy of the constitution, and such other matter as the society shall publish, shall enjoy the free use of the library, under the rules of the same, and have free admission, accompanied by two ladies, to all the exhibitions of the society, and shall be permitted to compete for premiums, in any or all departments.

SEC. 5. *Liability of Members.*—No member, whose dues are unpaid, shall be entitled to any of the privileges of membership. Any member whose dues remain unpaid six months after being notified that he is in arrears, shall be considered as having withdrawn from the society, and shall have his name stricken from the roll, after which he shall be admitted only as a new member.

SEC. 6. *Expulsion of Members.*—Any member who shall present for exhibition, any article or animal, which he is not entitled by the rules of the society to exhibit, or who shall attempt to deceive, or be guilty of a breach of good faith toward the society, may be expelled, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, at any meeting of the society; provided, always, that no member shall be expelled unless written notice of the alleged offense shall have been served on him or left at his usual place of residence, at least twenty days previous to the action.

ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. *List of Officers.*—The officers of this society shall be President, one Vice-President for each judicial district, and one for each County or District Society, which shall desire such connection, and shall make an annual report, through this society, to the State; a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer, who, together with the three Ex-Presidents who have most recently occupied the Chair, and three other members, shall constitute a Board of Managers.

SEC. 2. *Duties of President and Vice-Presidents.*—The President shall preside at all meetings of the society, shall have power, at the written request of ten members, to call special meetings, shall appoint all committees, not otherwise ordered, shall vote only at the election of officers in case of tie, and shall sign all financial and official documents or papers emanating from the society, not otherwise provided for. In the absence of the President from any meeting of the society, the first Vice-President on the list who is in attendance shall preside. In the absence of the President and all the Vice-Presidents, the society may choose a Chairman *viva voce*.

SEC. 3. *Duties of the Corresponding Secretary.*—The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the society, keeping in a separate book, copies of all letters written in the name or on behalf of the society, holding the same free to the inspection of any member of the society, at any regular meeting of the same. He shall also receive and file all letters addressed to the society, holding the same subject to the order of the Board of Managers. He shall attend all meetings of the society and the Board, keeping a full record of the doings of each in a separate book, and shall furnish a copy of the proceedings of each meeting, to the Committee on Publication, within five days after the close of such meeting. He shall prepare and publish all notices of meetings, shall keep a roll of Standing Committees, and call the same, (noticing absences,) whenever desired to do so by the Chair; shall sign all certificates of honorary and corresponding memberships, and forward the same to those entitled

receive them, together with a copy of the constitution of the society. He shall keep a book prepared for that especial purpose, the name and address of every member; shall prepare and sign all gratuitous or complimentary cards or tickets of admission; shall countersign all diplomas, certificates of merit, etc. awarded by the society, and forward the same to their respective claimants. He shall be *ex officio* Librarian; shall keep the seal and all the plates, dies, engravings, etc. belonging to the society, and shall cause to be struck therefrom such medals and impressions as may from time to time be required. He shall have charge of all specimens, models, plants, seeds, books, etc. and arrange, prepare, or distribute the same, under the direction of the Board. He shall prepare all reports to be made by the Board to the society, and all reports to be made by the society to the State—for which services he shall receive such compensation as the Board shall decide to pay.

SEC. 4. *Duties of the Recording Secretary.*—The Recording Secretary shall receive all moneys due or payable to the society, and pay the same to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor—shall hold all bonds filed by officers of the society, for the faithful performance of their duty, and all vouchers for every class of expenditure; he shall countersign all drafts ordered by the Board, and all certificates of annual and life membership, and keep an account of the same in a separate book, as they are issued, and shall, in December of each year, prepare a tabular statement of the receipts and expenditures of the society, according to the law incorporating the same.

SEC. 5. *Duties of the Treasurer.*—The Treasurer shall receipt for all funds at the hands of the Recording Secretary, and shall disburse the same only on the order of the Board, attested by the President and the Recording Secretary. He shall also hold in trust all certificates of stock, bonds, notes, deeds, or other evidence of debt or possession, belonging to the society, and shall transfer, invest, or dispose of, the same, only by direction of the society, or by a written order of the Board. He shall also report to the society, at its annual meeting, the names of all members who are in arrears for their annual dues, and also the names of all who have been stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues. He shall, within ten days after his election, file with the Recording Secretary a bond for the faithful performance of his duties; said bond to be approved by the Board, and to be in a sum equal to twice the combined amounts of the funds on hand and the estimated revenue for the year, and shall, at the annual meeting, make to the society a detailed report of all his doings. For which services he shall receive such compensation as the Board shall from time to time decide to pay.

ARTICLE V.—BOARD OF MANAGERS.

SECTION 1. *Of whom composed.*—The Board of Managers shall be composed of the officers named in article four.

SEC. 2. *Duties of the Board.*—The Board of Managers shall have the general and financial management of all the affairs of the society in the interim of annual meetings. It shall fill all vacancies occurring between elections, and shall make the necessary preparations and arrangements for all meetings, fairs, exhibitions, etc. The Board shall also have power to make its own by-laws, (not inconsistent with this constitution,) and arrange the time and place of its own meeting.

ARTICLE VI.—STANDING COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. *Committee of Finance.*—The Committee of Finance consist of three, (the President and Recording Secretary being those whose duty it shall be to audit the Treasurer's account, to examine and approve all bills before they are paid, to have a general supervision of the finances of the society, and to report their doings in full to the Board whenever called on so to do.

SEC. 2. *Library Committee.*—The Library Committee shall consist of three, (the Corresponding Secretary being one,) whose duty it shall be to have the general supervision of the library and cabinet, to make necessary rules and regulations for the government of the same, and to suggest such means for the safe keeping and enlargement of both library and cabinet as they may deem expedient, and to make a full report of their doings, together with the state of the department under their charge, at each annual meeting.

SEC. 3. *Visiting Committee.*—The Visiting Committee shall consist of five, whose duty it shall be to visit and examine all farms, orchards, vineyards, nurseries, field crops, mining claims, ditches, mills, etc. which may be entered for competition, and which shall require examination at other times and places than the annual fair; to award premiums for same, according to the schedule, and recommend such gratuities as they may deem proper; and make a full report to the Board at least one month previous to the annual meeting.

SEC. 4. *Committee of Publication.*—The Committee of Publication shall consist of three, (the President and Corresponding Secretary being two,) whose duty it shall be to contract for and superintend, under the direction of the Board, all printing and publishing necessary for the purposes of the society.

ARTICLE VII.—DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

SECTION 1. All donations, bequests, and legacies, to this society, designated by the donors for any particular purpose, embraced within the objects of the society, shall be, with strict fidelity, so applied; and the name of each donor, together with the amount and description of such donation, and the object for which it was designated, shall be registered in a book, kept expressly for that purpose.

ARTICLE VIII.—MEETINGS AND EXHIBITIONS.

SECTION 1. *Exhibitions.*—The society shall hold an annual fair, including a cattle show, at such time and place as shall be agreed upon at the annual meeting; provided, that it shall not be held two successive years at the same place, and may, at its discretion, hold such other exhibitions as it may deem conducive to the interests of agriculture.

SEC. 2. *Annual Meeting.*—The annual meeting shall be held at the capital of the State, at such time during the month of January in each year as the Board shall designate; at which time all the officers from the preceding year, whose reports of the preceding year's service are required, shall present themselves, and all officers for the ensuing year shall be elected by ballot; and all officers shall continue in office until their successors are duly qualified.

SEC. 3. *Special Meetings, how called.*—No special meeting of the society shall be called, but upon thirty days' notice, in the columns of a newspaper, published in each of the cities of San Francisco, Sacramento,

Marysville, and Stockton; nor without a request signed by at least ten members.

SEC. 4. *Proxy Voting.*—It shall not be admissible for any member to vote by proxy in any meeting of this society or its Board of Managers.

SEC. 5. *Quorum of the Society.*—At any meeting of this society, fifteen members, (a majority of whom shall represent counties other than the one where the meeting shall be held,) shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 6. *Quorum of the Board.*—At any meeting of the Board, three members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IX.—OFFICE AND ROOMS.

SECTION 1. The office rooms, library, and cabinet of the society, shall be permanently located at the capital of the State, at which place the Corresponding Secretary shall also reside.

ARTICLE X.—AMENDMENTS.

Amendments to this constitution must be presented, in writing, at an annual meeting, when, if unanimously agreed to, they shall be adopted; but if there be objection, and a majority consent thereto, they shall be spread upon the minutes, and lie over until the next annual meeting, when they shall be read, and if, after due discussion, two-thirds of all the members present vote for the amendments, they shall be adopted, and become part and parcel of this constitution.

ARTICLE XI.—EFFECT.

This constitution shall take effect from and after January first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the constitution of the California State Agricultural Society, as adopted at the annual meeting in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

O. C. WHEELER,
Corresponding Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT
SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION, HELD IN SACRAMENTO, JANUARY EIGHTEEN,
NINETEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-ONE, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED
AND SIXTY; PHONOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED FOR THE SACRAMENTO
DAILY UNION.

FIRST DAY.

WEDNESDAY, January 18, 1894.

Pursuant to notice, the annual session of the State Agricultural Society commenced at the Agricultural Hall, C. I. Hutchinson, the President of the society, in the chair.

At twelve, M. the meeting was called to order by the President, who directed the Secretary to call the roll of the members, and requested each member as the roll was called to answer to his name.

O. C. Wheeler, the Corresponding Secretary, called over about twenty names, and but three answered.

Joseph H. Nevett thought that it was not fully understood for what purpose the roll was being called. He had seen members come in since the roll was commenced being called, and some members whose names had been called, although present, had not answered to their names.

T. A. Talbert moved that calling the roll be dispensed with.
Carried.

The President—The minutes of the last annual meeting will now be read by the Secretary.

O. C. Wheeler read the minutes of the last annual meeting.

The President—If there are no objections, the minutes of the last annual meeting will be approved.

No objection being made, the minutes were approved.

W. H. Parks, of Sutter—I now move there be a committee—one member from each county represented—to receive proposals and take into consideration the location of the next annual fair.

A. H. Myers said he thought a resolution of this kind should not be hastily adopted. It was establishing a new precedent. We had heretofore raised a committee of this kind, and there were various reasons why such a committee should not be raised at present. He did

wish to take up the time of the society in unnecessary discussion, yet as an old member of the society, one who had stood by it for the last six years, he did not wish to see a policy inaugurated that would act prejudicially to the interests of any portion of the State. If this policy was adopted, only the wealthy portions of the State could have the fair in future. The claims of other sections, however strong or however important might be the results that would follow to the cause of agriculture if such claim was allowed, yet under this policy must be cut off, except they have the wealth to compete with, for instance, San Francisco or Sacramento, and except a city or community could come up and offer ten thousand dollars, twenty thousand dollars, or thirty thousand dollars, they could of course not expect to obtain the prize. He trusted there would be no such invidious distinction made. He trusted that merit alone would be left to control the matter, and that in such selection we should also look to the good of agriculture. For his part, he was willing to go to the most remote portion of the State if it would subserve the interests of agriculture—the cause undoubtedly dear to the heart of every member here. He was opposed to the appointment of the committee, and thought it would operate injuriously.

J. W. Winans said the gentleman from Alameda appeared to think there was something more in this resolution than met the eye, at least he (Mr. Winans) inferred so from the severe assault he had made upon it, without regard to the actual character of the resolution itself. The gentleman from Alameda appeared to think that would give an advantage to local quarters, but he (Winans) could not see any such consequence that would follow from the passage of the resolution. He was unacquainted with the mover of the resolution; was unacquainted with the resolution until he heard it read; but it seemed to him to be appropriate, for in his opinion not only did it not give an advantage to those quarters which had the greatest amount of wealth, but took that preponderance away, by leaving the matter in the hands of a committee composed of one from each county. What could be more fair, just, and appropriate, thus leaving the subject to be considered by a committee in which the wealthiest county would have no more weight than any other county that was here represented.

W. H. Parks, of Sutter, said he came from a portion of the State that did not ask or expect anything in relation to the next annual meeting of the society, and had made the motion to avoid the very thing which the gentleman from Alameda charged that it would accomplish. He (Parks) had no sympathy either with Sacramento or San Francisco, and, as the gentleman from Sacramento (Winans) had properly said, this was the only manner in which the entire counties could be properly represented and have an equal voice. The gentleman from Alameda was certainly mistaken as to the effect of the resolution.

Wilson Flint—I move that the resolution be laid on the table. I believe it is proper first to receive the reports of the officers.

Question upon the motion to lay on the table.

Lost.

Question upon the passage of the resolution.

Adopted.

J. E. Hardenbergh moved that a committee of nine be appointed for the purpose of presenting the names of suitable persons for officers of the society for the ensuing year.

A. H. Myers regarded this resolution as premature. We should be acting in the dark, and not be prepared to vote intelligently upon the ques-

tion at the present time; nor, in his opinion, could we act advisedly on this question until it was ascertained where the next annual fair was to be held, as it might be proper, and certainly had been customary, to consider the selection of the officers in connection with the locality chosen.

E. B. Crocker said he would answer the objection. He was aware it had been the practice heretofore to select a large majority of the officers who lived in the neighborhood where the annual fair was to be held, but now we have a new constitution, and the former practice was rendered comparatively unnecessary; further, there were good reasons why this policy heretofore adopted should not be longer continued. Under the new constitution the Board of Directors possessed the power required. The Board of Directors had the power to appoint three Managers, the object was this, that the Board of Managers could be selected from the locality where the fair was held, therefore it was comparatively unnecessary to wait for the selection of officers until we knew where the fair was to be held, and, indeed, in order to have the society a State society, we must have the officers scattered throughout the State. It would not do to select officers, as we had heretofore done, from a particular locality. We should have them scattered over the State in order to make it a State society. Under the present constitution the office of the Secretary had to be kept at the capital of the State, at which place the Corresponding Secretary of the society must also reside; with regard to the President, Vice-President, and Secretaries, they could be elected without it being necessary to determine where the next State fair should be held, leaving the three Managers hereafter to be selected after the location of the next State fair was determined upon; and as, by the appointment of this committee, the business of this society would be blocked out expeditiously, he was in favor of the motion.

A. H. Myers moved as an amendment that this committee report where the society had fixed the next location.

J. R. Hardenbergh accepted the amendment, but wished to add in addition: "Except previously called upon by the society to report."

A. H. Myers—That was not my amendment.

J. R. Hardenbergh—I don't want the report to be shut out if the society wants it.

R. D. Ferguson opposed the resolution; hoped it would be voted down and trusted that it would be deferred until the society had had an opportunity of examining the reports of the present officers. For his part, without desiring to cast any imputation upon any one, it did appear to him that this haste in appointing this committee looked like an attempt to force upon this society a set of officers that would not suit them to carry on and advance the interests of the association. He trusted that the matter would be deferred until the members of the society had had time to consult with each other, and express their sentiments as to who would be the proper officers of the society.

E. B. Crocker said he had only favored the motion in order to expedite business; and although the gentleman (Ferguson) appeared to have covered a great many cats in the meal bag, the Board of Directors did not wish the office another year. They had worked hard—devoted a good deal of time to the interests of the society, had done their share of the labor, and thought it but reasonable that others should take a share of the work. For his part, he could not be hired to act in that capacity another year.

J. W. Winans said he did not know anything about the origin of the resolution, but thought it entirely proper. There was no doubt but

the committee would discharge their duty at a proper time and in a proper way; and any interchange of sentiments in regard to the proper officers to be selected could be as well reached through the committee as through the members of the society. We have met here to advance the best interests of the society, and he trusted that notwithstanding the remarks of the gentleman from Sacramento (Ferguson) no member would take it for granted either that a majority were endeavoring to crush the rights of a minority, or that a minority were endeavoring to thwart the fairly expressed wishes of a majority.

J. R. Hardenbergh said he had offered the resolution in good faith. He had only spoken to one gentleman in regard to the resolution. He was anxious that business should be expedited, and anxious that a practical farmer should be at the head of the society. He alluded to General Douglas, of San Joaquin, and believed his nomination would be acceptable; but he would state this was not, as Mr. Ferguson seemed to suppose, any preconcerted plan, and he (Hardenbergh) repelled any such insinuation. His only object was to expedite business, and have such officers appointed as would be beneficial to the society.

Wilson Flint said he would read the objects of the society: "It shall be the object of this society to encourage the cultivation of the soil and the general development of all the agricultural resources of this State. To foster every branch of mechanical and household arts, calculated to increase the happiness of home life. To extend and facilitate the various branches of mining and mining interests." And said he had seen during the previous history of this society, a system pursued not to the advantage of the agricultural interest of this State. He believed a system of extravagance and waste had predominated in the history of the society. He did not wish to impeach any gentleman who had the management. They were all honorable men—occupied the highest positions, socially, and in every other position, but he believed that a system had been pursued that was not for the advantage of the society, and which we found now left the society in debt; but before we got into a controversy upon this, the subject embraced in the resolution, it would be the most proper plan to read the reports of the officers. When the Secretary read the report of the receipts and expenditures, it would be seen that expenses had been incurred not to the advantage of the agricultural interest of this State. This, however, was not in order at the present time, and in order that the reports might be read, he would move this resolution be laid on the table.

Question upon the motion to lay on the table.

It was carried by the following vote: Ayes, one hundred and thirteen; noes, one hundred and ten.

So the resolution was laid on the table.

The President—The reading of the reports will now be proceeded with.

Mr. Flint—I call for the financial report.

The President—They will all come in order.

The President—I will now announce the committee upon the resolution offered by Mr. Parks:

A. H. Myers, Alameda; P. A. McRea, Butte; R. D. Crittenden, El Dorado; J. J. Warner, Los Angeles; James Langley, Placer; Judge Robert Robinson, Sacramento; Thos. Ogg Shaw, San Francisco; R. P. Hammond, San Joaquin; T. G. Phelps, San Mateo; E. M. Geary, Solano; W. H. Parks, Sutter; J. G. Doll, Tehama; Dr. Curtis, Yolo; J. Haworth, Yuba.

Report of Board of Managers having been read, D. W. Welty moved that the same be accepted.

A. H. Myers moved that the report be referred to a committee.

W. Flint thought the best course would be to appoint a Finance Committee.

D. W. Welty rose to a point of order. The report must first be the property of the society, by accepting it, before it can be acted by the society.

A. H. Myers—I withdraw the motion.

D. W. Welty moved the report be accepted and placed on file.

P. J. Devine—If it is placed on file it will take a motion to get it the file, and will to a certain extent adopt the report.

D. W. Welty—Well, then, to avoid the technicality, I will move that be accepted.

Carried.

A. H. Myers moved that a committee of five be appointed to report upon the report.

J. R. Hardenbergh moved that the report be laid on the table until the Recording Secretary's and the Treasurer's reports be read, and the reports be referred to a committee of five, to take all the financial affairs of the society under consideration.

The President—The first question will be upon the motion of Myers.

J. R. Hardenbergh—I move to lay that motion on the table.

The President—That is in order.

Question upon the motion to lay on the table.

Lost.

T. G. Phelps offered a substitute for the motion of Mr. Myers: That committee be appointed, to consist of seven members, to take into consideration the entire affairs of the society, and to have access to all the reports of the officers, and report at their earliest convenience.

A. H. Myers accepted the substitute.

R. D. Ferguson hoped the substitute would not be adopted, but the committee would be appointed on the report.

After some discussion upon the question, upon motion of Judge Robinson, the substitute was laid on the table until the reports of the officers were received.

A. G. Richardson, Recording Secretary, previous to reading his report made a statement with respect to the expenses incurred; said the officers had acted to the best of their judgment; said that with the various expenses incurred during the State fair, everything purchased and contracted for had been obtained at the lowest possible price; that it was thought best by many that it should be conducted in the style and manner it was in order to attract a large concourse of people, and that the receipts, and detailed the condition of the society when the present officers assumed the management of affairs, rendering it necessary to borrow money, and also the various expenses incurred during the State fair; said it might be that some members supposed that money had been squandered, but that it could be shown by the books for what purpose it had been expended, and that it had been expended in what, in the judgment of the Board, was calculated to promote the success of the fair and the interests of the society.

The report of the Recording Secretary was read.

Dr. Wm. Rabe moved the report be received.

Carried.

J. R. Hardenbergh—Mr. President: I perceive the Governor is present. I move that he be invited upon the stand.

Motion carried unanimously.

Governor Downey came upon the stand.

The President—Gentlemen of the society: I have the honor to present to you your Governor.

Governor Downey was received with loud applause, and said:

Gentlemen of the Agricultural Society:—I sincerely thank you for the high compliment you have paid me. I assure you that I take a deep interest in the welfare of your society, and am now, and shall always be, anxious to promote its interests.

Report of Treasurer read and received.

J. R. Hardenbergh moved that the resolution offered by Mr. Phelps be taken from the table.

Carried.

R. D. Ferguson offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to examine the reports of the various officers, with full power to send for vouchers and call for vouchers for any and all accounts connected with the reports.

R. D. Ferguson said he had no doubt that upon the books of the society every amount paid was properly charged on the books, but he wished to go behind the report. He wanted to know how it was, with receipts over fifty thousand dollars and only five thousand dollars had been paid for premiums, that the society was in debt. Here he found various charges, and he wanted to go behind the reports and see to whom the money was paid. He found expenses of Traveling Committee two thousand and four hundred dollars and seventy-five cents, and he knew of a carriage bill six hundred dollars made by one of the officers, charged to the society, which was for private use.

Cries of "Name him!" "Name him!"

R. D. Ferguson—I will at a proper time.

J. W. Winans rose to a point of order. The motion was the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the society and the reports of the officers. The gentleman was usurping the powers of the committee—was assuming that something was wrong before it was known that any wrong existed.

R. D. Ferguson said he would yield the point that the point of order was well taken, and would confine himself to the debate, and he attempted to speak, but was met with loud cries of "Question!" "Question!" rendering it impossible for him to be heard. During the confusion—

J. H. Nevett said Mr. Ferguson had stated that an officer of the society had made a private bill of six hundred dollars for carriage hire that the society had paid.

R. D. Ferguson—I said I was so informed.

J. H. Nevett—I pronounce it a falsehood.

A motion was made to adjourn till six, p. m.

A. H. Myers moved to amend by saying seven and one-half, p. m.

J. R. Hardenbergh—It will cost fifty dollars for gas-light. It will be better to appoint the committee and then adjourn until to-morrow morning.

Motion to adjourn withdrawn.

J. R. Hardenburgh moved to amend so that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

T. G. Phelps hoped the amendment would not be adopted. If this were the case, the legislative body it would have such power, but the Agricultural Society had no such right.

R. D. Ferguson hoped his substitute would be adopted.

T. G. Phelps rose to a point of order. A substitute to a substitute was not in order.

The President—The point of order is well taken.

A. H. Myers moved as an amendment to the substitute of Mr. Phelps to add: "To examine into the condition and reports of the committees of the society."

Amendment adopted.

Question upon the resolution of Mr. Phelps—it was carried.

Dr. Rabe moved that a committee of five be appointed to report permanent rules and the order of business. Carried.

E. B. Crocker called from the table the resolution appointing a committee of nine for the purpose of presenting suitable names for permanent officers.

After some discussion, on motion of Col. Forman, the resolution was laid on the table.

The President announced as the Committee on Rules and Order of Business: Wm. Rabe, of San Francisco; T. G. Phelps, of San Mateo; D. W. Welty, of Sacramento; Wm. Gwinn, of Yolo; J. S. Silver, of San Francisco.

The President stated he would prefer the members of the society to appoint the committee upon investigation.

The following members were nominated and elected to act as a committee: A. H. Myers, of Alameda; J. R. Hardenbergh, Sacramento; D. Ferguson, Sacramento; Thomas Ogg Shaw, San Francisco; J. S. Crocker, Sonoma; Judge Swift, Sacramento; Wilson Flint, Sacramento.

The committee appointed, upon motion of Mr. Phelps, under the resolution, agreed to meet at the St. George Hotel at seven and one-half o'clock.

At the request of A. H. Myers, the Committee of Investigation remained in the hall, in order to arrange a place for the committee to meet.

Upon motion of J. Morrill, the meeting adjourned until eleven, to-morrow.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, January 19, 1888.

The society was called to order at forty-five minutes past eleven, by President Hutchinson in the Chair.

The minutes of the first day's proceedings were read and approved.

RULES OF ORDER.

Mr. Rabe begged leave to submit a report from the Committee on Rules. The rules recommended for adoption were the Senate Rules, a series of rules providing for the order of business.

In submitting the report, Mr. Rabe remarked that the object which the committee had in view was to expedite business as rapidly as possible. It was provided that the Vice-Presidents should be elected on the first ballot—the person receiving the highest vote should be First Vice-President, and the one receiving the next highest vote should be Second Vice-President, and so on through the number necessary to the election.

The report was received.

It was so amended as to provide for the election of Vice-Presidents on separate ballot, one from each judicial district; and a rule was adopted, providing that no member should speak more than twice on the same question, nor more than five minutes at a time, without unanimous consent.

The society decided that the rules of the Senate should govern the proceedings of the society; that the order of business should be—

1. Election of officers.

2. Selection of location for holding the next fair.

3. Miscellaneous business.

On motion of Wilson Flint, it was—

Resolved, That Hon. Zadok Pratt, of New York, be invited to participate in the deliberations of this body, and that the Board of Managers be instructed to constitute him an honorary member of this society.

SELECTION OF PLACE FOR HOLDING THE NEXT FAIR.

On motion of Mr. Rabe, the order of business under the heading of 'Election,' was laid over, and the matter of selecting a place for holding the next fair was taken up.

Mr. Rabe, from the Selection Committee, reported that the committee recommended the city of Oakland as a place for holding the next exhibition.

Mr. Rabe's report was received, and, on motion, laid on the table.

Nominations of localities wherein to hold the fair, were declared to be in order.

Mr. Montgomery—I nominate Putah Island.

Mr. Myers—I consider that the city of Oakland has already been placed in nomination by the action of the committee who have just reported. If it is not so, I will put it in nomination.

E. B. Crocker—I put in nomination the city of San Francisco.

Mr. Hardenbergh—I put in nomination Washington, in the county of Colusa.

Mr. Shaw—I nominate the city of Benicia.

Mr. Lytle—I put in nomination the city of Sacramento.

Mr. Rabe—Sacramento cannot be put in nomination; it is unconstitutional.

Mr. Lytle—You are mistaken, if you please.

Mr. Maddux—I nominate Napa, Napa County.

Mr. Myers desired to call attention to the fact that it would be difficult to distinguish those present in the room who were members, and those who were not.

Mr. Hardenbergh remarked that Sacramento had seven hundred and fifty members, a large portion of whom were absent from the meeting. He moved an adjournment till seven o'clock in the evening, and that hereafter none but members be admitted into the hall.

Mr. Maddux did not believe that any man from Sacramento dare come to vote unless he was a member—no such man could be found in the city.

Mr. Rabe—Mr. President, I desire to say—

Mr. Maddux—I have the floor, I believe. I made the nomination of Napa City; and the gentleman who followed, intimated that men from Sacramento, who are not members, might vote and speak without right. I have paid my money as a member of this body, and I am as much en-

titled to privileges here as any member on this floor, and I intend to exercise the rights I have paid for.

Mr. Rabe did not desire any one to participate in the deliberations of the society unless he had paid ten dollars for the fun of it. Therefore he hoped that if there are any gentlemen in this hall who are not members, they will march out.

Wilson Flint deprecated any spirit of unkindness. He thought the gentlemen had lost sight of the true character of an agricultural society. You cannot force any person to come here with articles for exhibition. It is only through a spirit of generous emulation that agricultural societies are maintained. Any coercive attempts would be out of place and character. He regretted to see members from Sacramento so apparently anxious to evade a constitutional provision. There were but two great center points of population and commerce where such an exhibition of the State fair could be held. One of these was San Francisco, and the other the city of Sacramento. He was in favor of going to the one remaining in the other. He thought that it would be for the benefit of the people of the State, who pay the taxes for the five thousand dollars appropriated, that the fair should go to San Francisco this year, and come back here again on the following year. So far as his immediate interests were concerned he would prefer Sacramento.

Mr. Ferguson contended that it was perfectly constitutional to hold a fair in Sacramento this year. The constitution, under which the fair is held, did not take effect until January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine—four months after the order was passed fixing the time of holding the last State Fair. Hence the clause therein containing providing that two fairs (annual) should not be held successively in the same place, did not apply to the preventing, constitutionally, of a second fair in Sacramento, to be held this year.

E. B. Crocker felt it to be his duty to explain how it was that he, a Sacramentan, favored a removal of the fair-location from Sacramento. It was not upon legal constitutional considerations that he was brought to such a conclusion. He looked to, and considered, the proper place for which a great society, having in some manner the agricultural and mechanical interests of the State in charge, ought to pursue. He agreed with Mr. Flint, that there were but two places in the State where the fair could be properly held—San Francisco and Sacramento. In the former place, the best policy seemed to direct that the fair of one thousand eight hundred and sixty should be held. We must not exhibit a grasping spirit. It has gone abroad that Sacramento desired to have a monopoly of all the public buildings and institutions, and that impression will be gathered into a damaging conviction, if Sacramentans act selfishly or arbitrarily in this instance. He believed that insisting upon holding the State fair in Sacramento this year, would draw away from the organization a very large and influential portion of its present supporters.

Mr. Winans protested against the enforcement of the five minute rule. He could not state the premises of his proposed argument in that time. He desired to move that the rule be temporarily suspended.

Mr. Ferguson rose to a point of order—contending that Mr. Winans could not make the desired motion while another motion was before the meeting.

The Chair—There is no motion before the house.

Mr. Winans appealed to members to permit him to speak more than five minutes.

Mr. Rabe moved that Mr. Winans have two hours wherein to make a display of his arguments and his abilities.

Mr. Winans would gladly accept the passage of a motion giving him an unprescribed time. He believed that the restriction of which he complained was unprecedented.

Mr. Wheeler stated that a precise precedent was had in New York, where this same five-minute rule was adopted before the consideration of the same matter of location.

The meeting refused to rescind the five-minute resolution, and took a recess for two hours—until three, P. M.

RE-ASSEMBLED.

At three o'clock the meeting was called to order by President Hutchison.

The President—The question of location is now under consideration, and Mr. Winans has the floor.

Mr. Winans—Mr. President: Inasmuch as the society, exercising the privilege of a majority, and not exercising it in that form of courtesy which they expect as reciprocal action on the question itself; inasmuch as the majority of the society have denied me the privilege of stating the reasons upon which I formed my argument in favor of Sacramento, I will confine myself to a simple statement in regard to the matter under discussion. In the first place, I would state that every lawyer in this house with whom I have conferred, is fully of the opinion that there is no constitutional objection to our holding the fair here this year. I am prepared to argue that point any time that the house is prepared to hear me. In the second place, I say, I contend that this is the proper place for holding the fair, outside of any local feeling which may exist in the premises. We have a variety of unanswerable reasons why the fair should remain here this year; and the very fact of their being unanswerable is, I believe, the cause of the enforcement of the rule preventing us from giving expression to them. Sacramento has recently voted to pay thirty thousand dollars for the construction of this commodious building—twenty thousand dollars of which is already paid in. Why cannot members permit our citizens to reap some fair dividend from that investment by giving us one more session of the fair? I say, as a matter of fairness, why cannot this be done? Mr. Winans believed that if Sacramento had the requisite number of votes in the meeting, she was entitled to employ them fairly for the retention of the agricultural seat of empire. There was no tyranny in such a majority. Every man who believed that Sacramento was the best place for the fair was entitled to his vote affirming such an opinion. As for jealousies and heated feelings, there were no more alive then than there always would be on such an occasion. The question of removal, whenever mooted, would always excite zeal and warmth of feelings on the part of the representatives of the various competing localities. If the fair was held in San Francisco this year, Santa Clara would demand it the next year, and so the matter would be kept coming, to the great detriment of the organization. It would be many years before it again returned to Sacramento, if it ever returned. So, if Sacramento had the power to hold it, she had the right, and it was for her interest to have it remain. This was neither tyrannical nor arbitrary. If Sacramento has the public spirit to afford eight hundred members of the society out of the twelve hundred, she certainly had a right to speak according to her representation. Two-thirds of the entire

membership are the fruits of her indomitable public spirit and yet she is not to profit by this fact, but rather it must be made ground of complaint against her! We are told that we would be discursive if we exercised our legitimate privileges on this floor. How that be? But it is intimated that, in the event of our keeping the fair in Sacramento, disorganization, a depleted treasury, abandonment, will follow. Nothing of the kind. Wherever the society may appoint its fair, the car of the society will move triumphantly on. No division of sentiment will follow our decision on this point, whatever it may be. Every consideration of courtesy, fairness, and State interest, Mr. Wilson contended that the society should hold its next fair in this city.

Mr. Wilson Flint did not think that the gentleman properly understood the matter under consideration. The majority of persons present could not force persons to bring articles to the fair for exhibition. Everything of that kind must be done in a spirit of generous emulation. Persons who would be much benefited or accommodated by the holding of the fair in Sacramento. But the proper policy would be heeded in allowing the fair to be held elsewhere this year, calling it back again in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Mr. Staples desired to say a few plain words to Sacramento people speaking in all candor and kindness. Some foolish remarks had gone forth from persons coming from this city, which, though foolish, had had considerable effect, and would have a still more powerful meaning if regularly attached to them, if the course of Mr. Winans prevailed. At the time the fair was held at Stockton, and a strong effort was being made to get it at Marysville, some members from Sacramento were heard to assert that, if they once got it here, they would keep it here. Mr. Winans did not desire to quibble about the precise effect of the constitutional question which had been mooted. At the time this troublesome clause was inserted in the constitution, it was generally believed that it would prevent the holding of a second following fair in Sacramento. At the time it was being doubtful about the fair being held here again, if secured now, it would remind gentlemen that according to the following clauses in the constitution, the society will meet at the capital each year, and then terminate on the place for holding the subsequent fair:

"ARTICLE VIII.—MEETINGS AND EXHIBITIONS.

SECTION 1. *Exhibitions.*—The society shall hold an annual fair and cattle show, at such time and place as shall be agreed upon at the annual meeting; *provided*, that it shall not be held two successive years at the same place, and may, at its discretion, hold such other exhibitions as it may deem conducive to the interests of agriculture.

SEC. 2. *Annual Meeting.*—The annual meeting shall be held at the capital of the State, at such time during the month of January in each year as the Board shall designate; at which time all the officers from the preceding year shall report, and all officers for the ensuing year shall be elected by ballot; and all officers shall continue in office until their successors are duly qualified.

Then each year the people of Sacramento will have the same opportunity which they now enjoy, of controlling the selection of a location for the fair. Mr. Staples' personal prejudices were for Sacramento; he was disinterestedly, and with simple regard to constitutional proprieties, Mr. Myers was confident that it was well known to all the old

persons upon the floor that he had acted heretofore in a wholly impartial manner. When the fair was held at Stockton a determined effort was made to select Oakland as the place for the next exhibition. Money was raised (one thousand five hundred dollars) for this purpose of securing the selection—a thing which had not been done this year—and a party came up to urge the proposition. Mr. Myers, though a resident of Oakland, made the motion in favor of Marysville, and sustained his motion by some remarks. He believed that he acted right. He was censured at home for his conduct, but he consoled himself with the reflection that he was right. By a vote of sixteen to one, the Special Committee appointed on yesterday (Wednesday) had decided in favor of Oakland, which placed that city in regular nomination. He presumed that of the four or five hundred Sacramento people whom he addressed, not a dozen, perhaps, had visited Oakland. It had been sometimes represented as a place destitute of accommodations. This was something of a mistake. He would locate the fair at Oakland, and during its session persons could go over the bay from San Francisco and spend the day, and the evening until ten o'clock, in the pavilion. At that hour the ferry-boat bell and a band of music would be heard. You can get on the boat, if you choose, and go to San Francisco. It would only require forty, or fifty, or thirty, minutes, for the trip. The band of music will be in attendance, and if you choose you can take a dance on the deck of the boat. If you go there for pleasure, for recreation, this will afford you a fine opportunity for enjoyment. I pledge you that you will have all the accommodation that you desire. San Francisco did not want the fair for herself—Oakland would be glad to get it.

Mr. Rabe did not pretend to represent the sentiments of the citizens of San Francisco in relation to this matter; he was not authorized so to do. He thought she did not care about having the fair there. He thought that he could suggest a compromise—could inform the people of Sacramento of an excellent plan for getting the State fair settled permanently in their city. He was willing to admit that Sacramento, above all other towns, was entitled to hold the fairs. He wished that one-fifth part of the public spirit manifested by Sacramento in regard to this matter was shown in San Francisco. He believed that Sacramento had erected the largest hall in the United States, if not in the world, for the purposes of this exhibition. He had never seen so big a hall, and he had traveled some. But he did not know anything of this hall until he saw it. He believed that the people generally were ignorant or unappreciative of the extraordinary accommodations furnished for the fair by Sacramento. The only way to inform and impress them with this fact was to let the fair be held somewhere else for one year, and then the people would be glad to get back here again. If the fair was sent to San Francisco, Mr. Rabe could assure the Sacramentans that the former city would build no hall, for, as a tax-payer there, he should protest against any such proceeding. San Francisco had not the public spirit nor the money to expend in such a magnificent undertaking, and such a work takes both. Let it go to San Francisco or Oakland; let them try it at another place once more. He would not push the constitutional point. He was not going to enter into that discussion with the rest of the lawyers. He reckoned it a misfortune that such as he [*i. e.* lawyers] had crept into the organization. If there were no lawyers in the society it would be much the better. If he wished to argue constitutional questions he would go to the Supreme Court—the proper place.

Mr. Ferguson referred to the expenditures and sacrifices which Sacramento had made for the benefit of the State Agricultural Society, and for the second time, reviewed the constitutional question. He observed that the very picture drawn by the gentleman from Alameda, from Oakland, (Mr. Myers,) proved the inexpediency of selecting Oakland for the place of holding the fair. Mr. Myers had remarked that probably not a few of the four or five hundred Sacramentans in the room had ever visited Oakland. Why? Because Oakland was an out of the way place, which one would not be likely to visit. If the fair was held there, it would be visited specially on that account and on no other. You go down to Oakland and spend a day in looking through the pavilion; and when you get tired, and hungry, and exhausted, and want to lie down, you hear strains of music and the ferry-boat bell making a glad summons for you to start for San Francisco. But, if you should chance to get stuck on the bar for four or five hours, you would not be charmed by the music or the musical bell. Mr. Ferguson enlarged upon the convenient business position which Sacramento in a general way presented; officers and private citizens from every county would defer important business to the date of the fair, if it was held here; whereas, the most of them would have to make special trips for business purposes if the fair were held elsewhere.

Mr. Boruck said that this was not the first time that he had expressed himself as favorable to Sacramento as the place for holding the State Fair. By word of mouth and through his paper he had repeatedly made the statement. He liked a non-committal speech as well as any other man in California, and for that reason he liked Mr. Rabe's remarks. He said that he was one of the representatives of San Francisco. He argued in favor of the proposition for holding the fair at that point. The people of San Francisco had sufficient public spirit and enterprise—as much as any other community in this State, the gentleman to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Hoge, of Yolo, said that if the fair was held in Washington, the proprietors would be quite as liberal and enterprising as the ferrymen of Oakland. They would ring their bell at ten o'clock at night, and supply a band of music to visitors returning from the pavilion. He thought that all other places should withdraw from the contest, and leave Oakland and Washington to fight it out. They were equally circumstanced and matched.

Mr. Phelps, of San Mateo, regretted to see the exclusive, tyrannical and selfish spirit, manifested by the people in Sacramento, who evidently had a disposition to hiss any one down who did not agree with them in every particular. He reminded them that the appropriation of five thousand dollars was in danger if such proceedings were persisted in and followed up by an arbitrary vote for the keeping of the exhibition in Sacramento.

Mr. Robinson moved that a majority vote be required for an election. Agreed to.

Mr. Forman moved that the vote be first taken on San Francisco, and that Messrs. Crocker and Boruck act as Tellers.

Mr. Richardson said that he could not vouch for the membership of the gentleman in the room. He had let them in on their words as gentlemen. He did not suspect any one of deceiving him; still such a thing might happen. The only safe plan was to take the vote by the roll.

Mr. Forman withdrew his motion.

Mr. Crocker moved that two Tellers be appointed and the roll called.

Mr. Wilson moved that an informal ballot be taken by division, and

the two places receiving the highest number of votes should be exclusively voted upon on a final ballot.

Agreed to.

Myers, of Alameda, and Staples, of San Joaquin, were appointed Tellers. The informal vote was taken on a division, with the following result: Oakland, twenty-six votes; San Francisco, thirty-five; Washington, thirty; Benicia, one; Sacramento, four hundred and fifty; Napa, two. A motion was made to adjourn until seven o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Lytle proposed ten o'clock on the following day. The amendment and the original resolution were both voted down. Mr. Forman finally obtained the floor. He spoke briefly, counseling Sacramento friends to permit a removal this year. At the conclusion of his remarks, another ineffectual movement for an adjournment was made.

Mr. Richardson advised in the same strain with Col. Forman. He was continually interrupted with cries of "Question!" "Time!" etc. Mr. Redington secured a respectful hearing. He advised the members from Sacramento to go for a location this year at some other point. It seemed to him to be bad policy, blindness, to pursue a different course. He had the interests of the city and county and society at heart when making these suggestions and giving these opinions.

Mr. Morse regretted that any reflections had been cast upon Sacramento. He defended her from the unjust imputations cast upon her character for generosity and magnanimity.

Mr. Botts said that he certainly had no great desire to address the meeting. General Redington had fully expressed his sentiments. He thought it exceeding bad policy to persist in holding the fair in Sacramento this year.

A motion was made to adjourn until Friday, at ten o'clock. The vote, by voice, was pretty evenly balanced, but the Chair decided the motion was carried.

THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, January 20, 1860.

The meeting was called to order, at ten o'clock, by President Hutchinson.

Secretary Wheeler proceeded to read the minutes of yesterday. They were approved.

Mr. Rabe—For the purpose of facilitating matters, I suggest that we immediately proceed to vote on the question of location.

The vote of the previous day, ordering a ballot to be taken, was reconsidered; and Dr. Rabe moved to vote by division, the same as when the informal vote was taken.

Mr. Ferguson was anxious to know the reasons for rescinding. If it was to secure a decision unfavorable to Sacramento as the place for the fair, he desired that it should be known.

Mr. Rabe would explain, though, unlike the gentleman from Sacramento, he saw no nigger in the fence. The object of a change in the manner of voting was to expedite business. He and a number of others desired to go home on the two o'clock boat. He was not disposed to stay there three or four hours for the calling of the vote. There was no ne-

cessity for a ballot. Gentlemen could stand up and thus express opinion. Everybody has let off all the gas he wants to discharge, and the gas he ought to spare, and now let us go to work and do something.

Charles Crocker moved that the next annual State fair be held in San Francisco, provided that the citizens of San Francisco should, at a public meeting, agree to provide the necessary buildings and grounds free of expense to the society. I wish to address myself more particularly to the Sacramento. We, as Sacramentans, ought not to be too greedy. Now, I am not a citizen on this floor but what will recognize that I have as much interest in the location of the State fair in this place as any other gentleman in this city. You all know that my interest is great—my pecuniary interest, I mean. You all know that I would make a great deal of money by the location of the State fair here. But I am a citizen of Sacramento not for one year only, but for life. I have a large interest here as an estate owner and a business man, and if I looked only to my interest for the coming year I should do what I could to keep the fair in Sacramento; but as a citizen for five, or ten, or twenty, years, for a lifetime, I am in favor of moving the fair from Sacramento this year to some other place, provided suitable accommodations can be had free of expense to the society. I look to the future welfare of Sacramento. We want things. Sacramento is asking for the location of a State capital; asking for other public buildings; and if we get the reputation for greediness we shall lose everything.

They say now that we want everything—State capital, State convention, etc. Mr. Crocker counseled "magnanimity;" expressed a readiness to allow the fair to be held in any locality this year where a free building and free grounds could be obtained.

Mr. Winans—The resolution which has been submitted is full of intrinsic difficulties; but I will address myself to the point. There is no objection to the resolution in place of "San Francisco." It was wrong to bring down the vote to a single place; invidious. Gentlemen should come up as originally proposed, and vote for their particular preference, and not for one place or against all others. I do not stand by the substitute by Mr. Crocker; there is no provision to protect against the infringement of the conditions named. I hope that the preference for location will be given by a vote, in the same manner as has been before. He wished it borne in mind that all the votes given for Sacramento were not given by Sacramentans. The gentleman (Crocker) had spoken of the "magnanimity" of the people of Sacramento. What had "magnanimity" to do with the decision of this matter? If Sacramento had controlling representation, should she, for the very reason of superior numbers, send the fair to another place? Can she not exercise her legitimate privilege without subjecting herself to censure and denunciation? And all their talk about "magnanimity" amounted to nothing. If the fair was sent elsewhere it would be said that we were selfish and desired to carry out our selfish ends, but that we got frightened and backed down. It will be said, you determined to do a wrong thing, but when you found that it would not be submitted to—that your arbitrary dictation could not pass—you backed down. That would be the result. You could not find a man now opposed to Sacramento who will take the ground that we seceded from our rights; that we acted "magnanimously." No, we will it be said that Sacramento attempted to do an unfair, an unjust thing, and she was driven from doing it. Every idea of credit for generosity and magnanimity will be scouted by those who are bitterly opposing us.

Mr. Gibbons—It seems to me as if Mr. Winans believed that the people of Sacramento possessed some magnanimity, and he was afraid that the people of Alameda County would appeal to that magnanimity. Now, after his exhibition here, I confess I for one should be afraid to appeal to his magnanimity; but I should be willing to trust myself in an appeal to the magnanimity of the people of Sacramento. I believe that they do possess that quality, and I cannot understand the gentleman's nervousness about our appealing to it. Mr. Crocker exhibits himself in a somewhat similar manner. He commences his speech by confessing that he is selfish. In the very next breath he accuses his fellow citizens of being selfish. I do not understand him, sir. Now, I should like to appeal to the selfishness of Mr. Crocker in particular, and the magnanimity of the citizens of San Francisco in general. So far as regards the claims of the city of Oakland, or, rather, the county of Alameda; the city of Oakland we don't consider anything—I say that Alameda County is the only agricultural county on the bay which has not received the benefits of the annual exhibition of the State society. I say that Alameda County never has had the benefit of the location of the State fair. That is a great agricultural county. She comes here and makes this claim as something due to her, if, indeed, the object of this society be to stimulate agriculture and the cultivation of the soil. I will say to Mr. Crocker that if the next annual fair is held in Alameda County, San Francisco County will receive all the pecuniary benefits, while we will receive the moral benefit—and it is the moral benefit which we desire. And after that, there is no bay county which can have any further claim to the location of this annual exhibition. But if the fair be located at San Francisco, Alameda will come here next year and press her claims with tenfold more force than now. Therefore, in appealing to Mr. Crocker's selfishness, I would show him how he can kill two birds with one stone. I move that "Oakland" be substituted in the resolution in place of "San Francisco."

Mr. Boruck remarked that it had been stated that he was not a member of the society. Such a rumor was circulated on the day before. He assured his audience that he was a ten-dollar member, of unimpeachable standing in the organization. On the part of himself and a number of San Franciscans, he withdrew San Francisco from the list of competitors.

Mr. Phelps opposed the adoption of Mr. Crocker's resolution. There was no justice or propriety in depending on a contingency. He wanted a clear decision. He questioned whether the society had a right to make a condition. He looked upon Mr. Crocker's resolution as an insult to San Francisco. Not meant to be such, perhaps, but operating as such if passed—making the liberal action of San Francisco a contingency. He had no doubt but that San Francisco would act liberally in case the society concluded to hold the next State fair there. One gentleman before him agreed to give two hundred and fifty dollars in the event of such an appointment.

Phelps' resolution—to vote for Sacramento, or against holding it in San Francisco—was, on motion of Mr. Forman, laid on the table.

Mr. Gibbons—I should like to know if it is a desire of this body to hear propositions? I understand that the constitution of this society declares that at the annual meeting the place for holding the next annual fair shall be fixed. Therefore, if we fix any one point with a proviso, we act in violation of the constitution; for if the proviso was not complied with, no point would be fixed. A great deal has been said about the Oakland ferry making a fortune in case the fair is held in Oakland. I yester-

day telegraphed to Mr. Mintern, one of the proprietors of the ferry I propounded to him the following questions :

First—Will the ferry companies agree to divide their receipts during the fair, over and above their ordinary receipts, with the State Agricultural Society ?

Second—Will they agree not to increase the present scale of charges ?

Third—Will they agree to abolish the wharfage during the holding of the fair ?

Here sir, is the reply :
“ Will agree to all three propositions.”

Mr. Flint’s resolution, directing the manner of voting, was rescinded and the vote on a selection was taken directly and on a division.

Messrs. Crocker and Staples acted as Tellers, and the following was announced :

Locality.	Y.
Oakland.....	
San Francisco.....	
Washington	
Benicia	
Sacramento.....	
Napa.....	
Total	

Necessary to a choice one hundred and thirty-two.
The President declared that the society had decided to hold the annual fair at Sacramento.

Mr. Rabe moved to take from the table the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to nominate officers for the society.

Mr. Ferguson was opposed to any such proposition.

Mr. Crocker considered that the resolution offered the correct mode of securing efficient officers.

The resolution read :

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed to nominate a Board of Officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. Curtis, of Yolo, moved to amend by making the committee composed of one member from each county represented.

Agreed to.

The following Nominating Committee was announced : P. A. McCall, of Butte ; W. F. Goad, of Colusa ; Mr. Linden, of Alameda ; J. M. H. of Yolo ; Dr. Rabe, of San Francisco ; Mr. Larue, of Sacramento ; Charles Justice, of Sutter ; Marcus D. Boruck, of San Mateo ; James Haworth, of Yuba.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Ferguson introduced a number of amendments to the constitution

of which he read and explained. He proposed to amend section one of article eight of the constitution, by providing that the annual fair shall be held at Sacramento City. He also desired to amend section two of the same article so as to make the annual meeting of the society at “ Sacramento ” instead of “ at the Capital.”

Mr. Crocker moved, as a substitute, that section one of article eight should be read as not to prevent the holding of the fair at the same place two successive years.

Mr. Crocker’s motion, as a substitute for the whole of Mr. Ferguson’s amendments, was rejected, but as a substitute for his (Ferguson’s) amendment to section one of article eight was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stables, a committee of five was appointed—composed of Messrs. Staples, Parks, Linden, Redington, Wadsworth, and Ferguson, to consider, digest, and present, constitutional amendments.

In the course of the debate which occurred during the consideration of Mr. Ferguson’s amendments, Mr. Linden, of Alameda County, intimated that the constitutional provision of which complaint was made was inserted by Sacramento at Marysville.

Mr. Redington said—I wish to say one word to the gentleman from Alameda, who thinks that the insertion of that article in the constitution relating to the successive holding of the annual fair in one place was proposed by parties living in Sacramento. I wish to say that the gentleman is mistaken in that particular. I believe that that portion of the constitution was drawn up by parties living in Marysville, who were if anything, rather antagonistic to our interests here. Having spoken as I did, tonight, in advocacy of what I believed to be sound policy for us, citizens of Sacramento, I wish to state what I believe to be the truth in connection with this matter. When the proposition was made to the legislature for the imposition of a heavy tax upon our citizens to enable us to erect such an edifice as this, it was stated to our people that there was nothing in the way of a permanent location of the fair here. Many parties believed that it was to be permanently located here, and they acted for the raising of the needed fund on the strength of that impression. They did not know of that provision in the constitution. They were willing to take the burden, crushing as it was—for they were already oppressed sufficiently with a load of taxation—if they could secure the fair in this city permanently. Was it strange that after having exhibited their willingness to submit to this tax—after having actually imposed this tax upon themselves—was it strange that they should have some feeling about retaining the exhibition here ? The sentiment was perfectly natural, if not wholly justifiable. When the vote on the selection was taken to-day, only two hundred out of our eight hundred members were here to vote. Does that look like a concert of action to monopolize, to crush out, anything opposing Sacramento ? There has been no monopolizing current of moment in this direction. This result comes from an honest movement among bona fide members—hard working, busy, self-paying, citizens. There is no cabal, no disposition, to do anything unjust or unfair. It had been intimated that the society would dwindle down to a county institution. That was a mistake. We will have a glorious fair this fall.

Mr. Redington concluded his remarks by expressing a hope that harmony and good feeling would be renewed and continue in all the future deliberations of the society.

E. B. Crocker moved that at all future annual meetings of this society

proposals be received from all localities desirous of securing the fair, and that no future fair shall be located at any place unless committee of citizens agree to provide suitable accommodations for the exhibition of cattle show.

On motion of Mr. Forman, this resolution was laid on the table.

FROM THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Myers—Perhaps it would be proper to say that the committee of seven, who was appointed to investigate the reports of the officers, have made progress. They ask for further time. We find that we have five hundred vouchers to examine, and we shall probably be engaged until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock before we can present our report. I would say in behalf of the committee that the reason why we have not made greater progress is on account of the exciting discussion that has been going on for the past day or two. We mean to get well going to-night in the Secretary's office for two hours in hopes that a quorum will be present, but there was not. The same was the case this morning. I hope that we will be able to go to work to-night. I will state that as we have progressed, we have found the accounts correct. We find proper vouchers for every charge.

The committee had further time.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Committee on Nominations made a unanimous report of a list of officers.

They recommended for President D. F. Douglas, of San Joaquin.

A ballot being had, the President declared T. G. Phelps, of San Joaquin, duly elected President for the ensuing year.

This announcement was received with great applause.

Mr. Phelps was called to the platform, and introduced by President Hutchinson.

Mr. Phelps said:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Agricultural Society:—I can only say that I believe that I duly appreciate the very high compliment you have just paid me. But notwithstanding the fact that I appreciate the vote as a compliment, I very much regret it. I regret it because I do not conceive that it was for the best interests of the society that I should hold the Presidency. It appears to me that the presiding officer should at least reside in the immediate vicinity of the place where the fair is to be held. And since we have agreed that our next State fair shall be held in Sacramento, I do not believe that it was good policy on the part of the society to elect me to the Presidency, a man who resides in San Joaquin one hundred and forty or one hundred and sixty miles from this place. I should have protested against the use of my name in the nomination. I dreamed that I should be the choice of the society. It will be very difficult for me to leave my business in the summer season. I am heavily engaged in farming, and it would be almost impossible for me to leave my place of business at many portions of the year when official duties would call your President here. In view of these facts, I hope that the gentlemen will now reconsider the vote by which they have elected me to this responsible office, and elect some other gentleman to the position who can give more time to these duties, and who will probably bring

in the discharge of those duties more ability. I hope you will do this. But if you differ with me in opinion, if you think that it is for the best interests of the society that I should act as your President, I will only say that I will do the best that I can under the circumstances. You will not, however, expect me to devote much time to the business of the society. That is utterly impossible. Such time as I can give, I shall give cheerfully. Again, gentlemen, standing in the position that I do, situated as I am, I think that you will not hold me to too close a responsibility if, through want of attention to the interests of the society, it should not prove to be so great a success as it has under my predecessor, General Hutchinson. But, gentlemen, in conclusion, allow me to suggest once more that you reconsider the vote just taken, and elect some other more competent man in my place.

The ballot for Vice-Presidents resulted as follows:

First District—J. J. Warner, Los Angeles. Second District—Pablo De Guerra, Santa Barbara. Third District—Carey Peebles. Fourth District—R. B. Woodward. Fifth District—Caswell Davis. Sixth District—J. B. Harris. Seventh District—Nathan Coombs. Eighth District—J. B. Harris. Ninth District—P. B. Reading. Tenth District—J. B. Harris. Eleventh District—J. S. Curtis. Twelfth District—Dr. Wm. Rabe. Thirteenth District—Wm. Thompson. Fourteenth District—A. J. Laird. Fifteenth District—R. J. Walsh. Sixteenth District—E. B. Harris. Seventeenth District—Judge Coulter.

All the above named were nominated by the committee, except De la Guerra.

At the conclusion of the balloting for Vice-Presidents, the meeting adjourned until Saturday morning at ten o'clock.

FOURTH DAY.

SATURDAY, January 21, 1860.

The President called the meeting to order at ten minutes past ten.

The minutes of the preceding day were read and approved.

The President announced as first in order the

ELECTION OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Mr. Flint—I desire to make a motion. I move the Corresponding Secretary be nominated and elected by acclamation.

The President—The constitution requires the election to be made by ballot.

Mr. Flint—I desire to state my reasons for moving that this election be made by acclamation.

The labors of this officer are very great. I don't believe that they are understood and appreciated as they ought to be. When the committees are appointed to examine articles on exhibition and award the premiums, get together here, they become so engaged that they are not able to write with the necessary accuracy, and many of their reports have to be rewritten. An incalculable amount of literary labor is thus imposed on this officer, and it needs some one for the position who is capable of creditably performing this duty between the time of the fair and the meeting of the

Legislature. Besides, the new Board are composed of new men, acquainted, in great part, with the duties incumbent upon an Agricultural Society Board. It is, then, of the utmost importance that some competent person, familiar with the duties, should be elected. I, therefore, move that O. C. Wheeler be declared the unanimous choice of this society for Corresponding Secretary.

The President—That motion cannot be put, as the constitution expressly provides that all the officers shall be elected by ballot.

The vote for Corresponding Secretary was then taken.

O. C. Wheeler having received, on the first ballot, more than a majority of votes cast, was declared the choice of the society.

On motion, his election was declared unanimous.

Loud calls for "Wheeler!" "Wheeler!"

Mr. Wheeler—If the gentlemen will excuse me for the present, I will be obliged to them. I desire you to wait until you hear the report of the committee, who were appointed to investigate and report upon the character and manner in which I and my associates have conducted our business. After that report has been read and acted upon, I will be happy to make some remarks to you.

The President announced as next in order the election of Recording Secretary.

The second ballot resulted in the election of Mr. N. A. H. Ball.

The President then announced that the report of the Investigating Committee was ready, and that the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Myers, was waiting to present the majority report:

REPORT OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

JANUARY 21, 1882.

To the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee on the reports of the officers of the society and the general affairs of the same, respectfully report:

First—That from their own personal knowledge, as well as from the report of the Board of Managers, there can be but one opinion among intelligent and right-thinking men in relation to the character of the annual report for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, which is, that it was great in its conception, magnificent and creditable in its character, and triumphantly successful in its results.

Second—That the books, accounts, and vouchers, of the financial affairs of the society have been kept in the most accurate and improved manner; every bill, and, where necessary, every item of such bill, duly filed, numbered, and to correspond with which, vouchers, bearing the number, properly audited, are on file both in the offices of the Recording Secretary and the Treasurer.

Third—That whatever objection or diversity of opinion may exist as to the finances of the society, such objection and opinion must relate to the manner of the expenditure, and not to the faithful disbursement of the funds, either in premiums or for other purposes.

Fourth—That in the opinion of your committee, the Board of Managers, by their arduous and self-sacrificing labors in behalf of the society, have given ample evidence of the integrity and sincerity of their management in the management of the affairs thereof.

Fifth—That we find the city and county of Sacramento indebted to

society in the sum of seven thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-five cents, which your committee have been assured will be repaid to the treasury of the society.

That upon the reimbursement of such amount, to-wit: seven thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-five cents, there will be two thousand two hundred dollars or more in the treasury, there having been four hundred and odd dollars paid into the treasury since the fifteenth instant.

In conclusion your committee recommend:

First—A vote of thanks to the officers of the society and managers of the same, for the able and successful manner in which they have conducted its affairs.

Second—That the Recording Secretary and Treasurer receive each the sum of five hundred dollars for services rendered.

Third—That in the future management of the society's affairs, regard be had to economy and retrenchment in all its departments, to as great an extent as possible, consistent with its success.

A. H. MYERS,
WILSON FLINT,
J. R. HARDENBERGH,
J. S. CURTIS.

I concur in the first four items and the last two recommendations.

R. D. FERGUSON.

Mr. Ferguson, before reading a minority report from the same committee, remarked that he had not had a great deal of time for the making up of his report. The committee closed their labors at nearly twelve o'clock at night. I listened to the reading of that report at the stove yonder while there was a great deal of confusion in the room. I regret that I did not have further time to see that report, as I would then doubtless have heard in a larger portion of it than I did.

MINORITY REPORT OF R. D. FERGUSON.

The undersigned, having given the books of the different officers of the society as careful an investigation as the limited time allotted would permit; having, in connection with the books of the Recording Secretary, examined each original account and its voucher as allowed by the Board, and being satisfied that the books and accounts of that gentleman have been kept with a neatness, a strictness, and correctness, which could but receive the just admiration and commendation of your committee.

But while the books all seem to have been faithfully and honestly kept, your committee cannot avoid, after having gone behind those records and looking into the originals, expressing an opinion that many accounts were contracted by the Board which had been far better to have avoided; that some instances labor received a reward at ten dollars a day which might have been accomplished, by those equally skilled in its performance, at half that sum. A bill was contracted by the Board to print certain notices and documents in the *California Farmer*, edited by Mr. Wadsworth, which bill was afterwards allowed by the Board and paid from the treasury, amounting to two hundred and fifty dollars, when it was known at the time that Mr. Wadsworth, editor of the *California Cultivist*, a paper of far larger circulation, had called on O. C. Wheeler, Corresponding

Secretary, and solicited the printing free of charge to the society. The committee would recommend that this species of favoritism be shown by any future officer of the Board.

Traveling expenses of "Visiting Committee" sum up in round number two thousand dollars. After a careful examination of the accounts and vouchers connected with these extraordinary expenses, your committee have no hesitation in recommending the society to abolish the committee altogether, or to throw a shield, in the form of a constitutional provision, restricting their expenditures to some certain or specific sum.

Expenses of invited guests and their entertainment swell to the aggregate amount of one thousand three hundred and fifty-eight dollars. The committee have examined the accounts and vouchers connected with the same. They have looked in vain for the authority given in the constitution and laws of this society to extend these invitations. We find no provision in either for an "Invitation Committee," much less the power granted to pay the bills and expenses of the guests of a self-constituted Invitation Committee. Some of these bills are extraordinary. We find rides, and feasts; and, in one or two instances where the parties suppose themselves the "invited guests" of the highest officer of this institution, they have since found, to their mortification and regret, that they were pensioners upon the charity and bounty of this society. In view of these things, the undersigned would recommend that a rule be established for the future guidance of those who may succeed in the government of the society, that no "guests" be entertained at the expense of the society until, at least, we have an overflowing treasury, upon the principle we should "be just before we are generous."

"Horse hire and carriages" are summed up at six hundred and fifty-five dollars. The undersigned, in looking over the accounts connected with the same, will be compelled to express the opinion that they are in some instances, extravagant. One bill alone, amounting to upwards of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, (as shown by voucher number one hundred and six,) is filled with items of single rides from the St. George depot, at five dollars each; from the pavilion to the railroad depot, at same; while vehicles convenient and comfortable were provided between the above mentioned points during the fair, carrying passengers at two and four bits each. We can but condemn this as extravagant and recommend that in future it be done away.

The aggregate for hay, grain, and straw, furnished the cattle grown amounts to upwards of two thousand dollars. The vouchers and accounts show that this feed was purchased at the lowest prices, on a wholesale purchase; yet the amount consumed would indicate that the Board had adopted the plan of allowing those who had stock on exhibition to feed such other stock as convenience had required to be brought to them. In view of this fact, the undersigned would recommend that in future no stock be fed at the expense of the society except such as are actually exhibited and entered for the different premiums to be awarded. Economy without parsimony should be the governing principle, and, without discussion, is most respectfully submitted.

R. D. FERGUSON

Mr. Saul—I move to lay the report on the table.
Carried.

Mr. Richardson—Mr. President: I wish to say a word.
The President—Mr. Richardson will now address the society.

Mr. Richardson came forward on the platform, and, laying a large packet of papers on the President's desk, commenced speaking as follows:

Gentlemen of the Society:—I do not propose to occupy your time but a few moments, no longer than is absolutely necessary, in order to refer to Mr. Ferguson's report, and the loose assertions and insinuations which have been made on the outside by various parties. I think that the Board are satisfied that I should do this, and they will not desire me to explain, but will leave the matter entirely in the hands of the society. I will only refer to the record in support of the assertions which I may see fit to make. Possibly, sir, there are some men here who have acted in the Board during the past year, who may be called up at some time to act as witnesses if they are needed. Mr. Ferguson and I have talked the whole matter over, and as he has occupied a large portion of the time of this meeting in discussing various matters connected with the management of the society affairs, and has had the opportunity of submitting his own peculiar report, he agrees that if I don't misrepresent him he will not reply at length. I do not intend to say anything to provoke controversy—merely referring to matters of fact. In the first place, it seems to me that it will be necessary to say a word or two in regard to Mr. Ferguson's connection with this institution, and I shall devote a few words, and a very few moments, to placing him properly before the society. He has joined an association of five, yes, six, years' standing. He has been a member about four months, and while yet in his swaddling clothes as a member, he has crammed into his greedy and capacious maw some after volume of the records of this society, the reports of the Visiting Committee, of the Board, the certificates of membership, delinquent accounts of all sorts, at least five hundred vouchers, (that tin box is full of vouchers,) consisting in all of some five thousand items—and while laboring in agony to digest this immense mass, he comes out with speeches and report, purporting to give a scrutinizing view of all our affairs. Other gentlemen, men of intelligence and shrewdness, composing the balance of the Investigating Committee, have examined our books and made their report, after due consideration, and a simple reference to their report is sufficient for our vindication. That is all I have to say on that particular point. We were anxious to get those reports out at an early moment, before the election of officers came off, inasmuch as it had been frequently remarked, that all the Board were retiring, and they wanted to keep Mr. Wheeler in to cover up their transactions.

Now, I will call the attention of the meeting to the report in the *Union* of the first day's proceedings:

"R. D. Ferguson said he had no doubt that upon the books of the society every amount paid was properly charged on the books, but he wished to go behind the report. He wanted to know how it was, with receipts of over forty thousand dollars, and only five thousand dollars had been paid for premiums, that the society was in debt. Here he found various charges, and he wanted to go behind the report and see to whom the money was paid. He found expenses of Traveling Committee, two thousand and fifty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, and he knew of a carriage bill of six hundred dollars, made by one of the officers, charged to the society, which was for private use."

Mr. Ferguson had stated that an officer of the society had made a private bill of six hundred dollars for carriage hire, that the society had paid."

Now the impression has gone forth, in accordance with the false report which Mr. Ferguson here repeated. I did not intend to provoke any discussion, or draw out any apologies and explanations before I had concluded my own remarks. Mr. Ferguson, in his report, refers to a certain amount of labor performed at ten dollars per day. I will explain that more fully. Mr. Ball, (N. A. H. Ball,) was engaged to assist the Treasurer and Recording Secretary, at a time when it was impossible for those officers to do all their duties unaided. He was the most competent man we could get, and he is known to be a man in whom every one in the community has placed the utmost confidence. He has had a sufficient indorsement here in the form of an election to the office of Recording Secretary. We paid him at the rate of seven dollars per day, for the time employed, although he stated to me that he would not come for less than ten dollars per day. There was an absolute necessity for having some one to keep up the accounts and to arrange every thing in proper form during and immediately after the fair. One other man we had laboring as Clerk. He was early and late in making out the premiums, and we paid him eight dollars per day. Other help received five dollars per day; and others three dollars per day. This was the most economical mode of proceeding. We had the best men we could get, as a matter of economy. We are ready to look all these bills in the face, and I say to you, gentlemen, if you would have done the same thing that we did if you had been in our places. In connection with this reference to Mr. Ferguson's report, I would here say an additional word. During the time of the fair a very large circulation was gained to the effect that the Board were to pay fifteen dollars per day for help to favorites. Such a report, if uncorrected, would naturally act to the prejudice of the Board, and for that reason I am anxious to notice it here. There was no truth in it. Another complaint is in regard to the advertising. It is said that Mr. Wadsworth offered to do it for nothing, and that it was given to the *Farmer* for two hundred and fifty dollars. With regard to that I desire to say for myself that I remonstrated against it. I know that proposals were made for advertising, and that the advertising was inserted in the *Farmer*. I remonstrated against it. I stated that the *Farmer* opposed the association in one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; that it had a limited circulation; that I considered it bad policy to fill that paper with living fuel, so that it might abuse us. A gentleman who was a member of the Board said that I was entirely mistaken; that the *Farmer* had a large circulation, and that it would be good policy for us to advertise in that paper, I was overruled. The advertisement was given to the *Farmer*. Jerome C. Davis and myself entered our protest against the proceedings.

Mr. Ferguson—Didn't Mr. Wadsworth offer to advertise in the *Culturist* for nothing?

Mr. Richardson—Mr. Wadsworth offered to advertise in the *Culturist* for nothing if Col. Warren would do the same on the same terms in the *Farmer*. Mr. Ferguson is entirely right, with the exception of his last statement, out the condition proposed by Mr. Wadsworth.

Mr. Ferguson—Mr. Wadsworth certainly told me, without any condition, that he offered to do the printing for nothing. I appeal to Mr. Wadsworth if Mr. Wadsworth did not go to him and propose to do the advertising in the *Culturist* without any "ifs?"

Mr. Wheeler—No, sir; never without the "if the *Farmer* would do the same."

Mr. Ferguson—I believe that Mr. Wadsworth is here, and can speak for himself.

Mr. Wadsworth—Mr. Ferguson has made a mistake, or did not understand what I told him in regard to the matter. I stated that I went to Mr. Wheeler and offered to advertise this whole matter—premium list and everything else—in the *Culturist*, free of charge to the society, if Col. Warren would do the same thing in the *Farmer*. I am sorry I was misunderstood by Mr. Ferguson.

Mr. Richardson—The next complaint which we hear is from a Mr. Marvin. It is in regard to the renting of the eating and refreshment rooms in this building. Persons can find out all about that by going into the office. Persons who have any interest in the matter, and who have the privilege of looking up the papers, will find themselves well repaid for their trouble. In Marysville, you will recollect what a difficulty arose here on this very matter, in which one man was killed. Besides, the prices failed there, and the society did not get all their pay. The privilege of selling refreshments was leased for seven hundred and fifty dollars, and the society received only five hundred. The original lessee undertook to let to different parties, and the result was that a man was killed in the course of the competition. With this experience for their instruction, the Board determined that there should be no division, that the refreshments should be in keeping with everything else in the building. We, therefore, told the applying parties that they could have the room below, twenty by thirty feet, and that that was all they could have. We told them, or stipulated, that they must keep a good place, as good as there is in the city; that the prices should not exceed the prices of the best eating establishment in the city; that the whole establishment should be generally under our supervision. We likewise stipulated that they should have no fire here. When we came to open the bids—Mr. Jerome C. Davis and myself were on a committee for that purpose—we found one thousand and fifty dollars. We were taken by surprise at this, as we did not expect so large a bid. We thought that the bidder could not understand the exact terms of the proposal—that he was to be confined to one room, etc. We went to his place, and asked him what he understood he was bidding for. He said that he understood that he was to have the exclusive refreshment business. How? Any where we wanted that refreshment station should be in one place, and no other. He said he did not want it, then. He expected to be allowed to have an oyster stand here, an apple stand over yonder, a soda fountain in the center, and champagne and other liquors at every third window. So, when he came to understand our stipulations, he didn't want the license. Of course, when we went to the next bidder. We told him that he might have the license if he could get the money; but he didn't get the money. The next bidder was six hundred dollars. I asked the bidder if he could come under the rule. I told him that we should not be arbitrary with him, but that we wanted to have everything in good shape, precisely as we made the agreement. Mr. Cox could not raise the money. After a while he came back and asked me if we would let him in if he would give a good bond for the payment of the rent. I told him that if he would give us a good bond I would take it. He named over several gentlemen from whom he believed he could secure a bond. Among others, he named James Anthony and James P. Robinson. I told him that if he would get the bond signed by these two gentlemen I would let him have the stand. Mr. Anthony and Mr. Robinson signed the bond, and Mr. Cox paid the money.

at the expiration of five days after the fair commenced. We got money, gentlemen. I have heard some remark made in regard to refreshment stand at the cattle grounds. We received three hundred dollars for the rent of that stand. I was pushed and jammed backward and forward by an innumerable host of applicants for the place. I let it to a man whom I did not know. He came recommended by Davis, of Yolo. He could not give the money or a bond. Other ties then came up and offered fifty dollars if I would allow them to stand for three hundred dollars—the same as bid. I said no; that man should have a fair show, according to agreement. He did get funds, and I gave him the stand in conformity with the agreement. That ends that matter. I have only now to refer to the constitutional questions involved. I have related to you minutely everything which has come to my knowledge since I have been here, to the best of my best ability. I am perfectly satisfied on my account, and so is the Board, and I hope it will be satisfactory to you. Now, with regard to the matter of inviting guests. It is true that there is no constitutional provision for paying for the entertainment of guests or the expense of traveling committees, but I apprehend that the new Board will in judgment, if they consider it necessary, invite guests; have Visiting Committees; do precisely as we have done, and come to you and make report and ask for your approval or disapproval, and tell you that they will never again be caught in the same fix. This new Board will free themselves all at once burdened with duties for which there is no pay, small thanks. I apprehend that they will desire to keep things according to the times. They will want to get the military here, and the authorities or the society don't take care of them when they are here; they will not be apt to come at all. But they will take care of them, cause their coming here will bring a large number of persons here who will patronize the society. We have to arrange so as to secure attractions as will bring the people here to look at them. Our visitors are not confined to small farmers. Our object is not alone to cultivate emulation and rivalry among that class. Our object is to incite, if possible, in every one who comes here, by our display, a taste for agricultural and horticultural pursuits. Then we wish to present attractions of a general nature, such as will appeal to all classes and draw to our exhibition a people of every pursuit in life. All these displays help the society and the cause of agriculture. We wish to give to the State Agricultural Fair such a character as will make it of universal attraction and universal benefit. I have spoken as briefly as possible and necessarily confined my remarks in an exceedingly limited space, but I believe that I have answered all the complaints satisfactorily.

The question was demanded, and the majority report of the delegating Committee was unanimously adopted.

C. T. Botts declined to receive a nomination as one of the Managers of the society. He named as a suitable man, Jerome C. Davis, of Yolo.

ELECTION OF TREASURER.

The society held three ballots for Treasurer, resulting in the election of D. O. Mills.

ELECTION OF THREE MANAGERS.

By the first ballot Messrs. Goss and Flint were elected.

Mr. Goss declined the office, as he expected to be absent from the fair during the time of the holding of the fair.

On the second ballot T. Ogg Shaw was elected.
On the third ballot P. J. Devine was elected.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Staples—The Committee appointed to digest and arrange some constitutional amendments, report as follows, recommending:—

To amend section first of article third by striking out of the fourth line the word "ten" and insert "five." [Rejected by the society.]

Section first, article fourth, by striking out all between the word "with," the eighth line, and "three," in the tenth line. [Rejected.]

Section three, article fourth, by inserting the following after the word "admission," in eighth line, page nine: "Shall report at the annual meeting who and how many have received complimentary cards or tickets of admission; who and how many honorary members have been admitted; who and how many delinquents; who and how many of the same have been notified of being in arrears, together with the dates of each of the above. He shall also report the quantity of plants and seeds received or purchased by the society; what quantity and to whom distributed." [Rejected by the society.]

Sec. 6. The Treasurer shall make a detailed monthly report of all moneys received, stating minutely from what source; also, how much and what expended; and shall cause the same to be published by one insertion in a daily newspaper in Sacramento of the largest general circulation, and have said report transferred to the weekly edition (following), there shall be such connected with the press. [Rejected.]

Section one, article eighth, by striking out all between the word "meeting," in the third line, and the word "and," in the fourth line. [Put on the record.]

Section two, article eighth, by inserting the following after the word "ballot," in the eighth line [which was placed on record for action next year]—"and for that purpose the Board shall appoint two Inspectors and two Clerks. The polls shall be opened from ten, A. M. to four, P. M. of the second day of the annual meeting, in the same or in an adjoining room with the society's meeting."

The Clerks shall keep a register of all voters, as the Clerks do in ordinary cases of State elections. The votes shall be canvassed immediately after the polls are closed, and the person having the highest number of votes for any office shall be elected. The Board shall cause to be printed and furnished, for the election, blank tickets for convenience of the members.

D. J. STAPLES,
Chairman,
W. H. PARKS,
W. WADSWORTH,
R. D. FERGUSON.

A gentleman (a member from Alameda) being about to leave for the fair on the two o'clock boat, rose and stated that he lived a couple of miles out of Oakland, and that at any time he should be happy to see at the place any of the members of the society who may chance to pass that way. He believed that he might, on the occasion of such a visit, remove some of the prejudices that seem to exist in the minds of some against Alameda County and her citizens.

Mr. Winans offered the following amendment to section one of article:

"The society shall hold an annual fair and cattle show in the city of Sacramento, and may, at its discretion, hold such other exhibitions as may deem conducive to the interests of agriculture."

Which was, on motion, ordered spread upon the minutes for action at the next annual meeting.

Mr. Lintell introduced a resolution providing that the fiscal year of the society should commence on the first of January. [Withdrawn, after consultation.]

It was, on Mr. Lintell's motion, recommended to the Board of Managers that they give tickets for the fair to such persons as have commenced their membership since the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

As Mr. Lintell, of Oakland, was about leaving the hall, Mr. Hutchins said, on behalf of the society, that Sacramentans would always be glad to see their Oakland friends, whether at their annual meeting or at any other period of the year, in large or small numbers.

Mr. Winans—Before Mr. Lintell leaves, I propose that we give three cheers for Oakland.

Heartily responded to.

The Board of Managers were authorized to fix the time for holding the annual fair at some time between the first of August and the first of November.

On motion of E. B. Crocker, it was recommended to the Board of Managers that they hold a spring fair at some point on the bay, if they think it expedient and the state of the finances justify it.

A vote of thanks, on motion of E. B. Crocker, was returned to W. Fargo, & Co. and Freeman & Co. for their favors to the society during the past year.

On motion of Mr. Winans, a vote of thanks was passed in behalf of the officers and members of the Board of the past year.

Loud calls were made for a speech from Mr. Wheeler.

Mr. Wheeler said—After the flattering exhibition on the part of the society to-day, of its appreciation of my services for the two past years, I could not well refrain from an expression of my gratitude. In the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five I was very earnestly solicited to take the position of Corresponding Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, when I absolutely declined. In one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at San José, being absent from the annual meeting for a few weeks, I was nominated and elected to the same position. I immediately went into the meeting and presented my resignation. In the autumn of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven I was called upon to go to Stockton, with a view of accepting this office. I said to those friends who urged me for that purpose: Gentlemen, my family is sick, and I cannot afford a dollar to spend in the journey. A nurse was provided for my family, I was taken in a buggy, my expenses all paid, and landed me in Stockton. I then said that, under no circumstances would I accept this position unless the Society saw fit to so alter the constitution as to render the office of Corresponding Secretary one permanently located in the capital, and thus afford the Secretary an opportunity to collect specimens of minerals, commence to build up a library, and establish a regular and systematic and extensive correspondence. I held it to be necessary to make something more of the society, or something else, than a transient menagerie, showing at this town and at that town in the State each succeeding year. My suggestions in regard to the amendment were not only indorsed entire, but I was elected to the office of Corresponding

Secretary by a unanimous vote. Then there was no salary attached to the office. My friends were very solicitous that I should take the office, and some of them assured me that if I took hold of the work I should be able to work from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, the year round, before I received any money for my services.

I will not boast, but there are those here who know what my labors have been—I have worked earnestly and faithfully from the beginning of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight until the present time, an average of twelve to fifteen hours a day. When I took this position there was only one correspondent on the books outside of this State, and nothing like a regular correspondence had been inaugurated and kept up within the State. There was just one specimen on deposit, and that was a piece of coal from Contra Costa County; a few books, all of which I could carry under my arms; a number of patent office reports, etc. and a few other articles not worth mentioning. During the time I have been in office a respectable and useful library has been fairly commenced, and correspondence has been established not only with the societies in the Western States of the Union, but also with similar societies in Canada, and also in Europe, both British and Continental. We have established correspondence also with men of prominence in China, in the Sandwich Islands, in Peru, and in Rio Janerio, South America. We have to-day several hundred specimens on exhibition in our rooms, which present a valuable appearance as a collection, and which will no doubt serve to attract a vast amount of valuable mineralogical information, as well as stimulate to further additions. They have been carefully and judiciously arranged by a gentleman in this city who is every way competent. I refer to Dr. J. M. Frey. A large number of those specimens were collected through the agency of this same Visiting Committee of which so much has been said in complaint. It is not too much to say that the specimens of natural history, mineralogy, and geology, now on exhibition in the rooms of this society, would, if exposed for sale, pay more than the expense of the entire tour of the Visiting Committee. I will say a few things which I had prepared to say in case I was not elected to this office again. I had designed saying this: My heart and my soul are with the California State Agricultural Society. I love Sacramento; I love California more; and I love California for her agricultural and mineral resources, which are upheld and fostered by the aid of this society to an extent which language cannot express. I have labored earnestly during the years I have been in office, to promote the objects of the society; I hoped that I had so labored that members would like to continue me in office, but if I have not so labored, and another man is found better fitted for the position than I, my heart and my hand, and all the ability I possess, shall be given to aid that man in carrying out the work of this society. I, sir, withdraw from the society because I was not elected to office! No, sir, never; not when I have the testimony from several States where the State fair has been held, that within twelve months after the fair had been held there the county assessment was a million of dollars in advance of former assessments, which would, in all probability, not have been the case if the society had not held its fair there. I know that in certain quarters there is a very strong feeling against this society, and that its members or some of its officers. But, sir, I venture the assertion, and time alone is needed to bear me out in it, that the people residing in the section from which the strongest and most pertinacious opposition will live to see the day when they will confess their error. They

are, in fact, making this confession continually. They are yielding to prejudices and coming into the ranks, taking hold of the work of the most efficient hand. I said to my family last night and this morning that I was almost worn out, and that I did hope, so far as I was concerned, that the society would select some other man hereafter for this office. I did not think it was right for me to continue such confining and exacting labor. I said this, and I said it honestly. But you have paid me the high compliment of a re-election, and in accepting the position, I promise you a renewed and increasing devotion to your interests. If, in the discharge of my duties for the coming year, I shall find myself engaged past the hour of midnight, hard at work the small hours of the morning, while duty calls to me at my post, I will patiently and cheerfully burn the lamp and consume the oil. Often again was the time when the morning light broke in the east and the rose while I was plying my pen, and if I live and have the power to do, and the interests of the society require it, I hope never to want the position to work in the same way henceforth. And if I cannot thus work with the pen, I will work with my voice, by word of mouth, and I will do that which my energies and opportunities will permit. There has been considerable feeling in regard to the location of the annual meeting, and it has been asserted that in a spirit of magnanimity Sacramento should agree to the proposition for holding the next annual exhibition at some other place. Suppose that these things are so. Shall we, for the sake of our individual preferences in this respect, refuse to act for the advancement of the agricultural interests of the State? I trust that no man will act in such a spirit or for such reasons. And I was happy to notice, this morning, that gentlemen who on yesterday indulged in the strongest expressions of disapprobation on this point, came forward at the closing work of this meeting with an earnest and hearty spirit, and have no doubt that we shall find them all active and unselfish co-laborers with us in this excellent enterprise throughout the year. And I will take the privilege of further saying, that my association with the members of this society during the last two years has been delightful. I found them to be gentlemen, men of intelligence and integrity, and as far as I was able to observe, devoted to the correct and full accomplishment of the business of the society. It has been a very great honor to me—I having been personally acquainted with all the transactions of the Board in detail—to hear occasionally of their motives having been impugned and their labors underrated by men who did not give any consideration to their labors. It is easy to criticise—it is not difficult to misrepresent or malign—but I am glad to know that the affairs of the society are so conducted that personal and official vindication is not only possible, but, when called for, convenient and conclusive. During the past year my associations with your Chief Executive, or President, as he is called, have been exceedingly pleasant. I had the privilege of associating with him in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and I desire to say, that from the commencement of my intercourse with him to the present moment, I have invariably found him a high-minded and most honorable man. Nothing has appeared—not one single instance in all his conduct, so far as I have observed it—which in any particular could warrant a different expression of regard towards him. He is in a gratuitous disposition—not that he needs any approbation, but because I would do honor to an upright and efficient associate. I do not attempt to draw any comparison between the Board whose term is about to expire and the Board which is to come. I have to say

the present Board, precisely like the Board preceding them and precisely like the Board of the year before, go out of office feeling that they have thrown off a larger load than ever old John Bunyan's "Pilgrim" could have borne from his shoulders; that they have discharged a duty for the State which they would not for money undertake again. But although they go out feeling that they have discharged faithfully the duties devolved upon them, they yet feel a thousand regrets that there could not have been a greater success in some of the departments; and they were devoted to and fitted for their work. Although the newly elected Board is composed of men of the highest order of intelligence; although one of the gentlemen placed upon that Board have had some experience in the management of similar organizations, yet I venture the assertion that they will regret the time when they allowed themselves to be placed in such a position. And all this simply and only because of the arduous duties imposed upon the Board without any compensation other than the satisfaction of doing good and holding an approving conscience. I will pay a man for leaving his business in the midst of the season, and for devoting one, two, or three, months, to work of this kind, that brings toil to the muscle, and toil for the mind, and no thanks at the end thereof! I think you that it is possible to pay a man for that? Will you pay a man the honor of the station? Ask the members of the preceding Board if they have felt themselves rendered more honorable than they were before? Have they made a name that has brought them such general flattering credit as to constitute pay for their labors? I think it safe to reply that they have not received any compensation beyond their own approval; and if they are to be compensated by a due meed of public gratitude, the general realization of their worthy endeavors and the fit expression of a sense of appreciation is yet in the future. I tell you that the men who engage in the inauguration of such enterprises as this, have always more curses than thanks, and the overwhelming proportion of the former to the latter can hardly be stated in geometrical ratio. I have had some considerable experience in these matters. In one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five I served as Recording Secretary of this society, when the salary allowed was only two hundred dollars. I spent more than five months in close application to the most arduous toil; I got two hundred dollars; and I was in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. I never regretted that I had thus worked; that I gave my best services for such compensation and such an end. But I tell you that gentlemen who have business of their own to attend to, when they find themselves between attention to their duties or obligations assumed for the public weal, and their own individual pursuits, they will declare that no ordinary salary could tempt them to accept the like position again. Certainly no love of office could make them to covet and reaccept the place and its responsibilities. In a communication which the Board have recently received from an Ex-President, he says this: "If I ever again allow the use of my name in connection with the conduct of an agricultural society, count me crazy." Talk of a man's coming here and taking hold of the labors of these positions and what he can get! Absurd! I tell you that there is no way by which the Board can get any money from the treasury of the society without the public's knowing it. The public must know it after investigation. I think it is utterly impossible for the Board to appropriate money without the public knowing it. The books are all there to show for themselves, and the vouchers are filed behind them; and, if needed, the parties whose business with the society can be summoned to give a statement of their accounts. One word further with reference to finances. It is not

generally understood, and yet it ought to be understood, that the corresponding secretary is in no way connected with the reception or disbursement of the society's funds, except so far as such a connection may assist in his reception of such salary as the Board may see fit to give him. True, he has a voice in the allowing of the bills presented; but I am not to the Board if any single man has ever heard me offer an opinion on that subject. I have made a faithful record of their proceedings, the whole of which will be found in my book in the office. This is the connection and the sole connection I have, in my office, with the financial organization. I will not detain you, fellow members of the State Agricultural Society, at this late hour and under these circumstances. I most heartily thank you for the compliment you have paid me to day. I live, and have my accustomed health and strength, I intend to show you by labor, my practical appreciation of the compliment of this re-election, and I hope that at the end of the year you will have no reason to regret the choice which you have made.

Mr. J. B. Saul moved that the Convention now adjourn *sine die*.

THE PRESIDENT'S VALEDICTORY.

Mr. Hutchinson—Gentlemen: Before adjourning this meeting, I wish to say that six years ago this winter one other gentleman and myself commenced our efforts before the Legislature to secure the passage of an act organizing this society. We succeeded in getting a bill passed appropriating five thousand dollars a year for four years for such an organization. At the expiration of that time the appropriation was renewed for four years. The society was organized in San Francisco, in conformity with the act, the origin of which I have mentioned, and the first annual meeting was held in San Francisco. The society at that time was so small that so little interest was manifested in its exhibition, that it was unable to meet expenses. It lacked two thousand five hundred dollars or thereabouts. It was held in Sacramento. A sufficient amount was subscribed to meet all expenses and to pay off the old debt contracted at San Francisco. It was with great difficulty, during the first years of its existence, that a dozen men could be got together to act in reference to its affairs. I have been several times during the first year to San Francisco, in order to maintain a quorum of the Board, in conformity with the act of the Legislature organizing the society. Even in the great city of San Francisco they could not get a sufficient number of members together to constitute a quorum, and we were obliged to assume the trouble and expense of going from Sacramento to make up the complement. The society has grown from that time to this, to its present numbers, capacity, and usefulness. I have been, through your flattering preference, twice elected to the office of Corresponding Secretary. During one year I filled the office of Corresponding Secretary, and through two years I have filled the office of President. Certainly I have been an active member of the Board during every year of its organization, with the exception, perhaps, of one year. I do not know what, under the circumstances, I ought to allude to the personalities which have been indulged in on this floor since this meeting commenced. Personal charges have been made by men on this floor who have been members of the organization a less number of months than I and a number of those before me have been years. But a Committee of Investigation have been appointed, and they have thoroughly investigated the conduct of the society, all its books and papers, and they have made their

and that report has been unanimously adopted. I need not allude to its character and tendency, for all present heard and approved it, and the public generally will have it before them for their reading and satisfaction. I have this to say, so far as my judgment is concerned, if I were President of this society for the ensuing year, I would do over precisely what I have done during the past year. I have not voted to expend a dollar of the society's money for refreshments, for the entertainment of gentlemen from abroad—delegations from Oregon and distant portions of our own State—that I would not vote again under similar circumstances. I believe in treating those who come to visit us from abroad—those who, in view of their position, in view of what they have done or may do for the society—are entitled to it; should have extended them the courtesies and civilities of life in the manner in which this Board has extended them. I have nothing to regret in that respect, so far as I am concerned, and I can say, and I believe that every member of the retiring Board can bear me witness, that I have cheerfully spent months of time and many, many hundreds of dollars, outside of any balance which this society may have paid through my order, for the purpose of advancing its interests. I point to the record of the past year as a vindication against the assault of any accuser, and as a satisfaction for my personal friend or any well-wisher of the society. There it stands in the archives of this society. And, gentlemen, all I have to say to those who are to succeed us is, that when you contrast your record favorably with the record of the past year, I know that at any time the members of the society will be ready to come up and exclaim: "Well done, good and faithful servants." I have no fear of comparison. I would put all incoming Boards to that record in the full confidence that it will contrast favorably with any record for all time to come. Everybody who came to the fair last year went away satisfied—delighted with the exhibition. One intelligent and experienced gentleman, who was opposed to the location of the fair in Sacramento, came up and attended the exhibition last year, and he declared to me that he believed it to be the universal sentiment that the last annual fair was as complete a success as any which was ever held in this or any other State. Certainly it was equal to any he had attended in the East. Everything considered, it was superior to all others. I do not know that I have a word more to say except to bear testimony to the cheerfulness, fidelity, and integrity, manifested in all the efforts of the retiring Board in the discharge of their duties during the past year. I am positive that no gentlemen ever labored more earnestly and assiduously than they. I have many times been obliged to you, gentlemen, for your kindness, consideration, and respect, during this protracted meeting—during its unusual annoyances and embarrassments. Thinking of nothing further which it is necessary or desirable for me to add, I again thank you for your kindness, your preference, and your friendship. I declare this annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society adjourned *sine die*.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

To the California State Agricultural Society:

Your Board of Managers enter upon the duty of making the report of their doings for this, the first year of the society's existence under the revised charter, and the first report ever submitted to your body. Board of Managers, with no ordinary interest.

This interest is enhanced also by the fact that we this day complete the inauguration of a new system of operations, looking to and striving for an improved prosperity in the future.

Hitherto our annual meetings have been held amid all the excitement and confusion necessarily attendant upon the annual fair, while the business of the year—the exhibition—was absorbing all attention, and little time or opportunity was afforded for calm deliberation or “sober second thought.”

Under such circumstances, with an earnest desire on the part of the Board of Managers to secure the fair for the next year, the decision of this one question elicited more interest and more active effort, than all others combined. Hence, as soon as the fair was located for the next year, the fortunate locality expected to virtually choose its own officers, and assume at the appointed time the entire control of the society's affairs, thus using the name of a State society with which to build up and maintain a local fair in each place which is able to secure it.

Under such arrangements, San Francisco held a fair in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, Sacramento in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, San José in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, Stockton in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and Marysville in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. At the annual meeting in August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at Marysville, the course was pursued, and the location of the fair for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine fixed at Sacramento, and a board of officers elected under the old constitution. After this, a new constitution in conformity to the revised charter was adopted. This constitution was modeled after those of the older States, where experience has longest been the guide in policy, and where the highest state of perfection yet reached has been attained. It looked to several very important points, among which were the throwing the time of the annual meeting away from the heat, and

and excitement, of the fair to a season when the business of the year may have been closed, and the officers and Board prepared to make full reports of their doings; and also every county and district of the State can be represented, with no other expense than the mere membership fee—a consideration of the greatest moment, and yet one attainable only at the capital of the State, and when the Legislature is in session.

The new constitution also contemplates the election of its officers for a year, without reference to the location of the fair, while it retains as active members of its Board of Managers the three Ex-Presidents who have most recently vacated the Chair, thus making it in *reality* what it has hitherto been only in *name*—a State institution.

But the constitution not having been adopted until after all the business pertaining to the fair for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine had been transacted, and by its own provisions having no effect until several months had elapsed, the society was thrown into a sort of transition state, the very worst possible condition for any institution,) under the disadvantages of which it has labored during the entire year, and from which it now emerges, and for the first time elects its officers, locates the next fair, and proceeds with the whole work under the new constitution, and in conformity to the revised charter.

The new constitution also provides for “life memberships”—a most important consideration for any institution, and yet not allowed by the old charter.

Early in the year the three Managers, called for by the new constitution, were appointed by the Board. Whether this act was strictly legal or not, will be determined when the question is decided whether a *vacancy* in the constitution intended to empower the Board to fill, could exist before such officers had ever been elected.

But in order to attain the highest success possible, the Board assumed the responsibility and appointed P. A. McRae, of Butte; J. S. Silver, of San Francisco; and A. P. Smith, of Sacramento—all of whom accepted the position, and heartily co-operated with the officers regularly chosen under the old constitution, until May thirtieth, when Mr. Smith tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and J. H. Nevitt was soon after appointed to fill the vacancy.

Since then no change has occurred in the Board, save that on the third of October, A. Redington, Treasurer, for reasons connected with his private affairs, resigned his office and accepted the post of Manager in place of Mr. Nevett, whom the Board elected Treasurer.

In further attempts to do away with the local character which had always attached to the fairs, the Board appointed a committee to visit only such farms, orchards, vineyards, nurseries, mills, mines, mining operations, etc. as might be entered for premium, but to travel as extensively as possible, everywhere imparting information and gathering facts, and to enlist the energies of the whole people in this great enterprise. This committee consisted of J. W. Osborn, of Napa; L. H. Bascom, of Santa Clara; D. J. Staples, of San Joaquin; P. A. McRae, of Butte; and C. Wheeler, of Sacramento. With what success this committee prosecuted its labors will more fully appear in subsequent portions of this report.

Under the former constitution the Board as such was required to make a report to the society, but the annual meeting being held when in the midst of their work, and no meeting being held at the close of their term of service, no such report was ever submitted for the action of the body. Now, as a Board, now submit for your consideration, not only an ac-

count of our own labors, somewhat in detail, but such a general account of the agricultural, mining, and manufacturing, of the State, together with some special references to particular classes and departments, as we will convey a measurably correct idea of our progress in all these fundamental interests.

On the nineteenth of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, the Board of Managers for one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, having signified their readiness to transfer the books and papers of the society, the new Board met, when J. A. Paxton, Treasurer of the preceding year, submitted his books and vouchers, which were referred to a committee of two for examination.

G. H. Beach, the Recording Secretary, did not transfer his books a few days later. As soon, however, as the books were all received and the condition of the treasury ascertained—there being only two dollars and twenty-five cents on hand—a committee was appointed to negotiate funds with which to meet current expenses as well as to liquidate the indebtedness which had been incurred by our predecessors; thus adding to the evils necessarily attendant upon our transition state very serious financial embarrassment.

The report upon the subject of permanent location of the fair, adopted at the last annual meeting, contains a resolution upon which the decision was really contingent, to the effect that the itineracy was desirable only so long as there should be localities sufficiently anxious to oblige the holding of the fair in their midst to furnish the use of all necessary buildings, cattle grounds, and stalls, free of expense, to the society. The Board immediately set about the work of at least a partial accomplishment of the object during this transition year, and before the society could really commence its new era.

To accomplish this, a plan was originated by which the citizens of Sacramento City and County were authorized to raise a tax of one-quarter of one per cent. on all the taxable property in the city and county for the purpose of purchasing grounds and erecting agricultural buildings for the use of your society, free of rent.

This plan, when submitted to the tax-payers, was passed by an almost entire unanimity. The fund to be thus created was valued at about twenty-five thousand dollars, which was barely sufficient for the absolute necessities of the case, although it was everywhere acknowledged to be extremely liberal on the part of the people of that county.

By an amendment to the bill, made by the Assembly, the selection of grounds was placed in the hands of a commission of three gentlemen named in the amendment. The Commissioners found so many obstacles to overcome that it was as late as the twenty-sixth of May before ground for the building was purchased and your Board (on whom the burden of erecting the buildings was imposed by law) enabled to proceed with the work—thus consuming more than one-half the time from the passage of the act to the time that the building must be completed. Plans had already been procured, and an Architect and Superintendent (M. F. Miller,) appointed. As soon as possible the contract was let and the work commenced—A. Henly, Contractor, at twenty-one thousand dollars. The corner stone was laid, with appropriate exercises, on the first of September, and the job completed, according to contract, on the first of October, an example of rapid work with few parallels and no superior. In the contract neither your Board nor society assumed any pecuniary responsibility, either direct or contingent; but beyond this contract some financial transactions (hereafter referred to) were found necessary.

The ground purchased was one hundred and sixty feet square on the northeast corner of M and Sixth streets, and the building erected has a front of one hundred and eight feet, and a depth of one hundred and forty feet; the front twenty feet deep, projecting four feet on either side, arranged in three stories, each containing two rooms twenty by thirty, and an arcade ten by forty-eight feet, fifteen feet high, leaving the main hall one hundred and twenty feet by one hundred and twenty feet, with two stories, the roof fifteen and the second thirty feet high in the clear, with a self-supporting roof, thus leaving the principal hall one hundred by one hundred and twenty feet, thirty feet high, without pillar, column, or any other obstruction whatever.

The legal connection of this society with this property is expressed in the following clause from section four of the act providing for the purchase and construction of the same:

"The title to the premises thus purchased shall vest in the Board of Supervisors and be and remain under their direction and control, for the use of the State Agricultural Society; and when not in use by said society, then to be used by other agricultural, horticultural, mining, or mechanical societies."

It will be seen from the above that the State Agricultural Society is guaranteed the free use of the building at any and all times when she shall choose to occupy it. We are now occupying permanently the entire front on the second floor, a space equal to about twenty by one hundred and eight feet; one room of twenty by thirty, as an office, and another of the same size and the intervening arcade, forty-eight feet long, for the library and cabinet. These rooms could not be procured in town at a monthly rental less than one hundred dollars. Nor is there likely to arise a contingency by which there will be any difficulty in enlarging the quarters for the library and cabinet to any extent that the accumulations in those departments may require.

The building fund raised by the county being barely sufficient to meet the contract price after paying for the land, all the finishings, fixtures, etc., must be provided for from other sources; and no other source being available, the funds of the society were advanced to the credit of the county, for the payment of the Architect, the gas fittings and fixtures, the painting and furnishing the rooms and halls, the sidewalks and fences, and a multitude of other extras necessarily incidental to the execution of so large an undertaking, to the amount of six thousand two hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty-five cents; also, for the pay of extra police force, one thousand one hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifty cents, making an aggregate of seven thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-five cents.

It is but justice to all parties to say that the only reason which rendered this draft upon your treasury necessary, was that the city and county government could not, under the existing laws, make the necessary appropriations. But so soon as the necessary legal power shall be granted by the Legislature, we are assured on all hands that the necessary steps will be taken to reimburse the society for its entire outlay, being but one mind on the subject, both in the Board of Supervisors and among the people.

Your Board have been more full and explicit on this subject than would have been necessary under ordinary circumstances, because of its bearing upon the financial exhibit which, on the twentieth of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, when your Recording Secretary made his report to the Governor, was as follows:

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

Description.	Amount.
Cash	\$43.17
Silver plate and books.....	1.00
Total.....	\$44.17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Description.	Amount.
Cash, as per orders on treasury	\$42.50
Silver ware and books.....	1.00
Balance on hand—cash, \$289 26; silver ware, \$212 95.....	0.00
Total	\$44.17

Total of premiums awarded to date.....	\$8.12
Total of premiums paid.....	6.00
Premiums yet uncalled for	\$1.20

ASSETS.

Description.	Amount.
Bill against Sacramento County for completion of building, etc	\$6.00
Bill against county for pay of police.....	1.00
Cash and silver plate on hand	\$7.17

LIABILITIES.

Description.	Amount.
To sundry citizens of Sacramento for cash borrowed	\$4.00
Premiums uncalled for.....	1.20
Sundry bills unpaid.....	0.00

Excess of assets over liabilities..	\$1.20
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For the items of the above you are respectfully referred to the reports of the Recording Secretary and Treasurer, already submitted.

ANNUAL STATE FAIR FOR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE.

This has been matter of so general commendation that any attempt to describe it to you would be superfluous. Suffice it to say, that it was, as every successive fair in a young and growing State should be, an improvement upon its predecessors.

The number of exhibitors was seven hundred and fifty-four, while the series of articles and animals on exhibition numbered four thousand six hundred and thirty-five, counting all the specimens of one variety exhibited by one person, whether of mechanism, vegetables, or fruit, as only one article. This is a very large advance over any former fair. The liberality of the preparations and provisions in all departments, drew strong premiums from visitors of the highest intelligence, who have been accustomed for many years to attend fairs, in both Europe and America—they declaring it would compare favorably with the best.

MEMBERS.

The membership of the society has very largely increased over any former period, now numbering nearly eleven hundred, including nearly fifty life members, representing the following counties in the numbers annexed, so nearly as their residence can be ascertained from the post-office address given by each when obtaining his certificate:

Counties.	No.
Sacramento.....	761
San Francisco.....	67
Albany.....	43
Alameda.....	34
Alameda.....	33
Alameda.....	17
Alameda.....	16
Alameda.....	12
Alameda.....	11
Alameda.....	10
Alameda.....	8
Alameda.....	7
Alameda.....	6
Alameda.....	6
Alameda.....	6
Alameda.....	3
Alameda.....	3
Alameda.....	2
Alameda.....	2
Alameda.....	2
Alameda.....	1
Alameda.....	1
Alameda.....	1
Alameda.....	1
Alameda.....	1
Alameda.....	1

In our isolated condition as a State, the need of some organ or of regular communication with our members at home and our correspondents abroad had come to be seriously felt. Wherefore, early in the year the Board secured arrangements whereby a

MONTHLY JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY,

An eight page pamphlet, was to be published, one thousand copies per month, without cost to the society. The *Journal* was commenced in March, and seven numbers have been issued. During the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November, it did not appear, the sole reason that the duties of the Secretary, in connection with preparing for the fair, and closing up its business, would not allow him the time to prepare the copy for the press. The *Journal* has been sent gratuitously to every member of the society whose post-office address the Secretary has been able to obtain, and also to most of the agricultural and horticultural journals and societies, and many prominent individuals in both hemispheres, and has been welcomed and responded to by way of exchange, and favorably noticed on the part of the press, to a most gratifying extent. By this means the society is now regularly in receipt of a considerable number of the best agricultural periodicals in the land. The periodicals are regularly filed at the rooms, and at all times free for the use of the public. We regard the *Journal* as a most important auxiliary in carrying forward the work of the society, and trust that it will be continued without interruption.

LIBRARY.

The society is sadly in want of a good library. When the present incumbent was chosen Corresponding Secretary, two years since, all that was to be found in the department of books was comprised in a few numbers of the Agricultural Report of the Patent Office; and a few of them duplicates which had been forwarded to the society for distribution. Communication with the older societies of the east was opened, sets of their transactions solicited, and where it was possible obtained; and other books procured from time to time, as opportunities offered, but all without the expenditure of a dollar in money. Hence the work has been very slow, and the result thus far inadequate to the needs of the society. Still, some books have been collected, and a nucleus of the library formed. But further steps should be taken, so that a sum of one centage of all life memberships, or some other source of revenue, should be regularly set apart for this most important branch of the society's work.

THE CABINET OR MUSEUM.

In this department, though there has been a more satisfactory progress of success, yet there is room for much improvement. When the Corresponding Secretary entered upon his duties, two years since, there was no specimen in mineralogy or geology remaining, save one specimen of coal from the region of Mt. Diablo, in Contra Costa County. A cabinet of collections was at once instituted, and from time to time, as they were accumulated specimens, cases have been constructed, until there is now on constant exhibition several hundred specimens, representing the mineralogy and geology of a wide range of our State. The collection of models, works of art in drawing, lithography, painting, and sculpture, has been initiated, and the work is progressing.

The department of natural history, in the museum, is almost without specimens. A very few specimens are all that have been collected, though there are several gentlemen who have very kindly proffered their time and services in collecting and preparing specimens for this department, and their expenses could be borne. One of these gentlemen, Dr. E. B. Felt, of Amador County, has volunteered the promise of fifty specimens of stuffed birds, as a donation with which to commence the illustration of the rich ornithology of the Pacific coast. It is also due to the efforts of a gentleman to state, that although not an officer of the society, and entirely without the hope of fee or reward, he has spent much time and labor in collecting material for the museum, and enlisting favor in behalf of the society's plans and objects generally, for all which the Board think the thanks of the society are justly due. The thanks of the society are due to Dr. J. M. Frey, of this city, for his services in classifying and arranging the mineralogical department of the cabinet, and also for valuable contributions to the same. He has devoted much time and attention to this work, without compensation, and proffers a continuance of the same, which it is hoped our successors will gratefully accept and duly appreciate.

Several years since, Alexander Vattermare, of Paris, instituted a system of international exchanges of books, seeds, and models of implements, which has been regarded with much favor throughout the civilized world. Our museum and library already exhibit some of the fruits of this noble enterprise. Within the year we have forwarded more than seventy packets of our fine grains and seeds, besides copies of our transactions and monthly *Journal*, to the more prominent agricultural and horticultural societies of Great Britain and on the Continent, and have commenced the work of collecting grains and seeds from the rich agricultural districts in both Europe and Asia. But our stock of grains and seeds, of such *quality* as is desirable to send abroad, now on hand, is very limited, and we make an appeal to agriculturists and seed men to furnish us with a sufficient stock to carry out a liberal system of exchanges. Letters received in answer to samples of our wheat, sent into the best wheat growing districts in the Union, draw comparisons between ours and the best they have ever seen grown elsewhere, wholly in our favor; and every sample we receive from us, adds a little testimony in their minds to the fact that California is a real existence—not a myth; a civilized country—not a barbarous coast; a land where people can live, as well as stay.

We earnestly solicit the farmers, the miners, the manufacturers, the inventors, of California, when they visit the capital of the State, to remember that they have an interest in the museum of this society; to call at the rooms and see what has been accomplished; to examine the specimens, and, if they have in their possession, or know of any within their influence as are not here, to endeavor to see that they are contributed. The society will furnish room for any and every inventor, artist, or manufacturer, to place on permanent exhibition, a model or a working sample of such articles as they may wish to bring to notice or to have critically examined by the large numbers who visit the rooms. To any miner, farmer, naturalist, or other person, the Board will feel under many obligations for whatever specimens they are able to intrust to our care, calculated to illustrate any department of useful knowledge.

THE VISITING COMMITTEE

Of this society is in some respects a novelty, brought into being by the peculiarity of our circumstances. Kindred societies in other parts of the world have committees to visit and examine such farms, orchards, vineyards, etc. as may be duly entered on the books of the society in competition for premiums; but we are not aware of another instance of such a committee has undertaken to explore and examine the mining, agricultural, mechanical, and manufacturing interests, of a vast State, make and place on permanent record, full details of its extensive varied resources.

Yet such was the work undertaken by this society, and entered upon by its Visiting Committee at an early day.

The reports of this committee have, from year to year, been looked upon with great and increasing interest.

In one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven the first effort was made to extend their labors to the mining regions. A tour of one or two days in the neighborhood of Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras County, was accomplished that year. But *that*, small as the effort was, so far as it repaid the labor, that a large amount of attention has, during the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, been bestowed upon the mining counties, and with equally gratifying results. During the latter year, owing to the labor thrown upon a portion of the committee in connection with the erection of this building, there has not been all accomplished that was desired and designed; yet the work of a general exploration has been continued to the extent of the ability possessed, and much has been accomplished.

The southern mining counties, as far as Fresno, have been explored and reported upon, which report will be found in its appropriate place. During this tour those great natural curiosities, the caves and the geysers, of mammoth trees, and the valley and falls of Yosemite, in Calaveras, Tuolumne, and Mariposa, counties, were visited and carefully examined with a view of placing on record some idea of their true magnificent characteristics.

One portion of the committee also visited Oregon, for the double purpose of learning the true state of their agricultural progress, and to cultivate such fraternal relations and mutual co-operation in the work of developing the resources of the Pacific coast, as seem peculiarly desirable. Of the complete and gratifying success of this mission, sufficient evidence is found in the facts that a public meeting was there called to welcome and confer with the committee; a large delegation appointed to visit at our fair and represent the products of their State; and that such a delegation did attend, fill a large space in, and add greatly to, the interest of our exhibition. It is hoped that such a system of interchange of experiences, and mutual visiting, and honorable competition, has been inaugurated between the two States as will continue to exert a salutary influence on both.

Other portions of the committee visited El Dorado, Placer, Yuba, Colusa, Sutter, Solano, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Alameda, and other counties, everywhere finding much more of thrift and progress than it is possible to describe on paper.

This exploration of the State has been so far prosecuted that your committee are of opinion that hereafter the time and expense of the Visiting Committee should be confined to the examination of those farms, orchards,

vineyards, nurseries, mills, mines, mining works, and manufacturing establishments, as shall have been by their proprietors entered in competition for premiums before a given time—that time to be fixed not later than the first of June, and strictly adhered to. One of the most important reasons for urging this subject upon the attention of our successors is that the present system entails upon the members of the committee an unreasonable amount of labor, without compensation, and upon the society a large outlay of money for traveling expenses.

STOCK.

One of the most interesting, as well as important, results of your society's labors, has been the awakening of a generous rivalry, which has led to a most gratifying and energetic spirit of enterprise in the importation and breeding of fine stock. Satisfied that the sun shines on no better soil, and grass grows on no better soil, for the culture and improvement of stock, a considerable number of gentlemen in various parts of the State have been at unwearied pains and spared no expense to find and purchase and transport thousands of miles the very best specimens of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, and poultry, that money could buy in Europe and America, until now, our State—only ten years old and scarcely five years from the birth of its agricultural being—can boast specimens of the first quality in all these departments. In order to foster and further encourage this work of thorough-breeding, your Board, during the past year, has insisted a rigid adherence to the herdsman's strictest rules, in order to compete even for premium in the classes for thorough-bred animals, and, though it necessarily "ruled out" many fine and no doubt worthy animals, yet it was thought to be due to those who have been at the pains to enter in the "herd-book" and attend carefully to the preservation of the blood, as well as conducive to the best interests of the State; and we are happy to know that the step met with universal commendation, and will probably be strictly pursued in the future.

in the department of

GRAINS AND GRAIN GROWING.

There is also a rapid improvement. More attention is paid to the selection, interchange, and renewal, of seed; greater care in its preparation and more thorough culture of the soil.

THE VEGETABLE CROP.

Of the State, though apparently claiming less attention than a few years since, is really becoming more important every year, and is also greatly improved. The inordinate desire for large specimens, which a few years since, seems to have been surfeited, and attention is now directed, not to the class of seeds and mode of culture which will produce the most monstrosities in size, but to those which will most frequently produce a crop of tender, fresh, nutritious, articles, of convenient size and palatable flavor. Export many thousand dollars worth to Oregon per annum.

ON FRUITS.

The same rational ideas are rapidly obtaining. It is no longer unreasonable to the sale of an apple that it must weigh a pound, or of a peach that it will take two hands to hold it, and will make a meal for a

hungry family. It is beginning to be understood that it is flavor and quantity, instead of beauty and quantity, that we want in an article of food. Hence it is that the Sickel and the Winter Nilis among pears, both of inferior size and quite unprepossessing in appearance, cannot be found in sufficient quantities to meet the demand. And the same holds true of apples and other fruits. The last two years have probably done more toward the development of our extended and lasting resources as a growing country than all time before. Within that time sufficient experiments have been perfected to establish the fact beyond further doubt that the great western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, extending twenty-five to forty miles east from the valleys, and a length of from a hundred to three hundred miles north and south, is perhaps better adapted to the growth and perfection of the apple, pear, peach, plum, grape, than any other section of country of equal extent on the globe; the rich valleys of our Pacific coast by no means excepted.

THE PROGRESS OF MINING

Will be, in some measure, learned by a perusal of the report of the Visiting Committee and from the authenticated statements from promoters of unquestioned reputation—all of which will be found in the Transactions for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, to be submitted to the Legislature. Suffice it to say, that the great mining interests of the State are being rapidly reduced to the scientific and systematic working of large claims in the gravel or in quartz, by the investment of heavy capital and the employment of costly machinery.

Yet the working of quartz has not generally been successful, owing to the great difficulty, not yet overcome, of saving the gold. It is the long-expressed belief of some of the most intelligent and scientific miners of the State, that the gold saved by the apparatus now in use does not average more than twenty-five per cent. of what the rock worked really contains. It has been, with this fact before them, that your Board during the last two years, greatly extended and enlarged the schedule of premiums in the department of gold-saving inventions; and we suggest still further attention to the same point in the future.

MANUFACTURES.

Although the reports in this department, appearing elsewhere, will surprise alike our own people and those abroad, yet in no class is more pressing a higher state of perfection or on a more extensive scale than in the manufacture of agricultural implements, properly so-called. The establishment of Thomas Ogg Shaw, San Francisco, may be said to be in active operation machinery and fixtures, erected at an expense of one thousand dollars, for the construction of every implement, from the simple garden-rake to the most substantial gang-plow. In short, the cultivator may there find every article he may need, complete, or any part of an article in multiplied numbers. To the extent of the capacity of the works, Mr. Shaw's establishment supercedes all necessity for importation.

INVENTIONS.

California has taken the whole world by surprise with the number and importance of her inventions within the last few years. For a country so new, so full of excitement, so ill-adapted to induce or foster study

of invention would very naturally be expected to remain uncultivated. Not so, however, with us. The number of patents issued to citizens of our State for inventions of the first magnitude is not less surprising than the mineral wealth of our mountains or the productiveness of our fertile soils.

This is not the time or place to enumerate or describe these inventions; we prefer to them for the purpose of calling the attention of our successors to the importance of affording more encouragement to inventors than has hitherto been done—not so much, perhaps, by offering large premiums as by it is the fact and not the amount of a premium that is appreciated by the intelligent) as by extending the number, so as to cover more ground, and thus reach and do good to a greater number.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

Offered by individuals, and to be paid through societies for special objects, have been multiplied to a great extent and with the most happy results in the older States within the last few years. The custom has also been initiated here by Fred. Werner, of Solano County, who has authorized the society to award the following premiums and draw upon him for the money for the next three years, commencing with one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, viz: For the best colt less than one year old, sired by the horse "Rattler," to be exhibited at the annual fair of the State, one hundred dollars; for the second best, fifty dollars; for best colt, sired by "Hamlet," exhibited at the same time and of similar age, twenty-five dollars; for the second best, forty dollars. At the fair of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine the competition for these premiums was among the most closely contested and interesting of the entire exhibition.

It being an especial object of this society to diffuse information of a scientific, as well as practical, character, it will not be deemed inappropriate for your Board to call attention to the two great methods of accomplishing that object, viz:

First—The establishment of an Experimental and Horticultural Garden, under the care of an experienced horticulturist, to make such tests and will establish the practicability or impracticability of successfully cultivating any and every variety of fruit and flower, tree, plant, and shrub, which might be desirable.

Second—The establishment of an Agricultural School—not merely a school for instruction in agricultural science, but a school, founded as you may see, perhaps by a donation of ground from the General Government, supported, sustained, and called "ours," by the great and greatly multiplying numbers of our farmers—a school where the sons of agriculturists may receive just such education as their future avocations most require—where science shall hold no secondary station, while the practical application of knowledge to labor shall stand in the front rank, and the science of obtaining the greatest amount of valuable results from a given amount of labor should be an every-day lesson.

There is the intelligent parent who would not rather have his son graduate from such a school than from the most time-honored hecatomb of classical theories on earth? If the farmers of California wish such a school, they have only to wish as they do for a good crop or a fine animal with the will, and to will is to obtain.

This is a subject fraught with interests so vast and so abiding, so important with the expanding resources and future wealth of the whole people.

ple, that your Board deem no apology necessary for presenting it more than ordinary earnestness.
Having thus taken a brief survey of the history and progress of society, and given a faithful account of our doings as a Board, and a few of the many suggestions which appear to those actively engaged in the work highly important to the continued success of our cause and attainment of the greatest good within our reach, we beg, most respectfully, to submit the same for your consideration.

C. I. HUTCHINSON,
President.
O. C. WHEELER, Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

SACRAMENTO, January 18th, 1860.

To the California State Agricultural Society :
GENTLEMEN :—I herewith submit my report of the operations of the Treasury of this society, as per the books of A. Redington, Treasurer, from February eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine to October tenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and Joseph H. Nevett, Treasurer, from October tenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, to this date. The result will be found as follows :

RECEIPTS.		
From Recording Secretary :		
By A. Redington, Treasurer.....	\$39,372 54	
By J. H. Nevett, Treasurer.....	3,815 30	
		\$43,187 84
EXPENDITURES.		
By Orders of the Board, from—		
No. 1 to No. 378, by A. Redington, Treasurer...	\$38,568 54	
No. 379 to No. 501, by J. H. Nevett, Treasurer..	4,615 04	
Balance cash on hand	4 26	
		\$43,187 84
RECEIPTS.		
Received from J. A. Paxton, Ex-Treasurer :		
Silver, amounting to	\$868 10	
Books, amounting to	212 00	
Cases, amounting to.....	105 60	
Silver purchased by order of the Board at Sacramento.....	434 00	
		\$1,619 70

EXPENDITURES.	
Silver paid out for Premiums :	
For 1858, by O. C. Wheeler, Corresponding Secretary	\$228 30
For 1859, by A. Redington, Treasurer, as per vouchers on file.....	215 80
For 1859, by J. H. Nevett, Treasurer, as per vouchers on file.....	652 10
Silver now on hand.....	205 90
Books now on hand.....	212 00
Cases now on hand.....	105 60
	\$1,603

The constitution of the society, article four, section four, makes it the duty of the Recording Secretary to "hold all vouchers for every disbursement or expenditure," and section five requires the Treasurer to receive all funds at the hands of the Recording Secretary, and disburse the same only on the order of the Board, attested by the President and Recording Secretary. It is therefore impossible for the Treasurer to report the disbursements for which payments have been made upon the orders or checks of the Board, duly attested.

But would respectfully submit the same, together with his books, for the examination of the society.

JOS. H. NEVETT,
Treasurer

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY.

to the Members of the California State Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith transmit you a correct exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of your society, from January twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, the date of assuming my duties, up to, including the sixteenth of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty:

CASH

Received from January 20, 1859, to January 16, 1860.

from John A. Paxton, Treasurer, in 1858.....	\$2 25
from D. O. Mills & Co. temporary loans, February 11, 1859...	500 00
from D. O. Mills & Co. temporary loans, February 14, 1859...	800 00
from State of California, Annual Appropriation.....	5,000 00
from William Shear, for refreshment stand at Cattle Ground.	300 00
from John Cox, for refreshment room at the Pavilion	600 00
from entries of stock.....	50 00
from life memberships (39)	1,650 00
from new memberships (872).....	8,720 00
from annual dues (185)	925 00
from family tickets to Fair, at \$5 (1,070).....	5,350 00
from season tickets to Fair, at \$3 (1,512).....	4,536 00
from single tickets at Race Track, at \$1 (1,487).....	1,487 00
from single tickets to Pavilion, at 50 cents (7,677)	3,838 50
from single tickets to Cattle Show, at 50 cents (4,226).....	2,113 00
from tickets to Annual Ball at \$5 (437½)	2,187 50
from sale of lumber used for cattle inclosure	1,067 09
from sale of surplus hay (\$30) exchange in premiums (\$31 50)	61 50
from California Navigation Company, loan.....	1,000 00
from D. O. Mills & Co. loan.....	1,000 00
from B. F. Hastings & Co. loan	1,000 00
from Charles Crocker, loan.....	500 00
from Lloyd Tevis, loan.....	500 00
Total cash receipts	\$43,187 84

EXPENDITURES.

Paid old accounts of 1858	\$2,230 00
Paid D. O. Mills & Co. temporary loans.....	1,300 00
Advanced city and county of Sacramento for completion of Pavilion.....	6,286 45
Advanced City and County of Sacramento for police force.....	1,164 50
Paid for lumber, cattle inclosure, etc.....	3,100 00
Paid for carpenter work on inclosure, etc.....	2,000 00
Paid for decorating Pavilion and arranging goods.....	1,300 00
Paid for printing, binding, and advertising	2,500 00
Paid for stationery.....	500 00
Paid for Clerk Hire and Doorkeepers.....	1,000 00
Paid for labor at Pavilion and Cattle Ground.....	1,500 00
Paid for crockery and hardware.....	300 00
Paid for watering streets.....	400 00
Paid for freight and cartage.....	400 00
Paid for use of steam engine and fixtures to exhibit machinery	650 00
Paid for rent of Offices and Cattle Ground.....	700 00
Paid for hay, straw, and grain.....	2,100 00
Paid for use of Race Track.....	400 00
Paid for music at Fair and Annual Ball.....	1,100 00
Paid for gas at the Pavilion	700 00
Paid for traveling expenses of Visiting Committees	2,000 00
Paid for expenses of invited guests' entertainment.....	1,200 00
Paid for horse hire and carriages.....	600 00
Premiums paid in cash.....	5,300 00
Paid salary of Corresponding Secretary, on account	2,100 00
Paid incidental expenses	600 00
Total expenditures.....	\$43,187 84

ACCOUNT OF SILVER WARE AND BOOKS.

Received silver ware from Paxton, Treasurer, in 1858	\$913 70
Received additional, for error in invoice.....	60 00
Received books from Treasurer, 1858	212 00
Silver ware purchased in 1859.....	434 00
	\$1,619 70

ACCOUNT OF SILVER WARE AND BOOKS.

Paid on account of premiums in silver, for 1858....	\$228 30
Paid on account of premiums in silver, for 1859....	867 90
Cases received from Treasurer, 1858, and valueless	105 60
Books received from Treasurer, 1858, placed in library	212 00
	\$1,413 80

RECAPITULATION—RECEIPTS.

Cash received.....	\$43,187 84
Silver ware and books.....	1,619 70
	\$44,807 54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash disbursed by orders on Treasurer	\$43,183 58
Silver ware and books by orders on Treasurer.....	1,413 80
Balance on hand—cash, \$4 26; silver, \$205 90.....	210 16
	\$44,807 54

PREMIUM ACCOUNT.

Total amount premiums awarded to date.....	\$8,139 00
Total premiums paid to date—cash, silver, medals.....	7,127 05
Balance premiums uncalled for	\$1,011 95

ASSETS.

Advanced city and county of Sacramento for completion and furnishing Pavilion.	\$6,286 45
Advanced city and county of Sacramento for police force.....	1,164 50
Cash and silver ware on hand—cash, \$4 26; silver, \$205 90.....	210 16
Instrument, library, and furniture, not estimated.....	
	\$7,661 11

LIABILITIES.

Advance on demand to California Navigation Company, October 10, 1859.....	\$1,000 00
Advance on demand to D. O. Mills & Co. Oct. 15, 1859	1,000 00
Advance on hand to Charles Crocker, Oct. 22, 1859..	500 00
Advance on demand to Lloyd Tevis, Nov. 21, 1859..	500 00
Advance on demand to B. F. Hastings & Co. December 15.....	1,000 00
Advance on loans to January 20.....	261 50
Premiums uncalled for.....	1,011 95
City bills unpaid	671 00
	\$5,944 45

RECAPITULATION.

Assets.....		\$7,944 45
Liabilities	\$5,944 45	
Excess of assets on liabilities.....	1,716 66	

Respectfully submitted,

A. G. RICHARDSON,
Recording Secretary State Agricultural Society

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY IN DETAIL.

Date.	Claim of, and Purpose.	No.	Amount.
1859.			
Jan. 28	O. C. Wheeler, balance salary due as Secretary, to 1859.....	1	\$8 00
	31 O. C. Wheeler, salary as Secretary, January.....	2	2 00
Feb. 14	O. C. Wheeler, money advanced for society.....	3	2 00
March 17	S. D. Smith, coal.....	4	4 00
	17 C. H. Gordon, drayage.....	5	1 00
	17 J. T. Hall, rent for February.....	6	6 00
	17 F. Tukey, rent for March.....	7	7 00
	17 Z. Gardner, lumber.....	8	8 00
	17 Josiah Ames, carpenter work.....	9	9 00
	17 John Hall, painting.....	10	10 00
April 22	H. Aspel & Co. printing and binding.....	11	11 00
	... (Not drawn).....	12	12 00
	22 F. Tukey, rent for April.....	13	13 00
	22 H. J. Bidleman, stationery.....	14	14 00
	22 W. Teakle & Co. tables for rooms.....	15	15 00
	22 J. R. Quinn, furniture.....	16	16 00
	22 E. L. Barber, engraving premiums, 1857-'58.....	17	17 00
	22 Noonon & Co. window shades.....	18	18 00
May 11	F. Tukey, rent for May.....	19	19 00
	... (Not drawn).....	20	20 00
	11 Gas Company, pipe, etc.....	21	21 00
	11 Gas Company, gas to date.....	22	22 00
Jan. 8	H. J. Bidleman & Co. stationery.....	23	23 00
	... (Not drawn).....	24	24 00
	8 G. H. Baker, engraving premiums, 1858.....	25	25 00
	8 Standard Office, printing.....	26	26 00
	8 Noonon & Co. framing diplomas, 1858.....	27	27 00
	8 Standard Office, printing.....	28	28 00
	17 M. F. Butler, account of services as Superintendent of Painters.....	29	29 00
	25 F. Tukey, rent for June.....	30	30 00
	25 Smith & Co. coal.....	31	31 00

Claim of, and Purpose.	No.	Amount.
28 Sacramento Gas Company, gas, May 21 to June 18	32	\$9 40
28 St. George Hotel, champagne.....	33	36 00
7 St. George Hotel, champagne.....	34	40 00
7 H. J. Bidleman, stationery.....	35	30 25
27 Wm. Patton, plans.....	36	50 00
27 F. Tukey, rent for July.....	37	70 00
27 A. F. Eisen, drawings.....	38	50 00
27 M. F. Butler, on account, as Architect.....	39	200 00
27 Wm. H. Hoyt, plumbing.....	40	65 00
27 Jno. Lynch, music.....	41	15 00
27 Philo Caduc, Ice Office.....	42	8 64
... H. J. Bidleman, stationery.....	43	13 25
... O. C. Wheeler, services, month July.....	44	200 00
29 R. N. Snowden, Agent Democratic Standard, advertising and blanks.....	45	329 00
2 Thos. Hanbridge, gas fixtures at office.....	46	77 00
3 C. I. Hutchinson, traveling expenses, five men, fourteen days.....	47	474 00
... M. F. Butler, on account.....	48	100 00
23 Wm. Morhead, traveling expenses, Wheeler, Nevett, and Committee.....	49	192 00
... S. Dodge, account of labor, stock ground.....	50	100 00
25 A. K. Grim, Treasurer Jockey Club.....	51	350 00
10 B. F. Hastings, old order of J. C. Fall.....	52	90 00
18 Botts & Co. printing.....	53	25 00
25 H. J. Bidleman, stationery.....	54	9 00
19 S. W. Ravelly, printing.....	55	16 00
18 John Sedgewick, part expenses Traveling Committee to Yosemite.....	56	100 00
5 D. J. Staples, traveling expenses.....	57	200 00
24 H. J. Bidleman, stationery.....	58	7 87
26 Jos. H. Nevett, sundry expenses as member Board of Managers.....	59	56 50
28 O. C. Wheeler, salary, month February.....	60	200 00
20 O. C. Wheeler, salary, month March.....	61	200 00
30 O. C. Wheeler, salary, month April.....	62	200 00
31 O. C. Wheeler, salary, month May.....	63	200 00
15 O. C. Wheeler, salary, month June.....	64	200 00
30 O. C. Wheeler, salary, month August.....	65	200 00
26 J. J. Watson, services as Policeman, stock ground and race track.....	66	20 00
2 California Farmer, printing, for 1858.....	67	200 00
16 B. Cahoon, interest.....	68	88 00
11 California Farmer, printing.....	69	250 00
10 O. C. Wheeler, traveling expenses.....	70	300 00
4 P. A. McRae, traveling expenses.....	71	200 00
1 F. W. Hatch, Jr. traveling expenses.....	72	50 00
1 Democratic Standard, printing.....	73	102 00
2 D. O. Mills & Co. interest.....	74	215 64
22 Hooker & Co. hardware, nails, etc.....	75	165 22
2 J. M. Smith, Clerk reception room.....	76	70 00
26 P. Kirk, premium, class fifteen.....	77	20 00

Date.	Claim of, and Purpose.	No.
Sept. 27	A. Henley, work on pavilion.....	78
26	T. D. Kirk, premium, class thirteen.....	79
26	Clark & Co. water closets, etc.....	80
26	J. C. Davis, labor, hay, and straw.....	81
26	Calvyn & Co. printing signs.....	82
26	J. D. Patterson, premium on sheep.....	83
26	Jos. Bosha, hauling dirt and filling streets.....	84
24	C. I. Hutchinson, expenses of Board.....	85
24	D. W. Earle & Co. barley and feed.....	86
27	James H. Herick, premium.....	87
26	James Queen, Clerk, and for selling memberships.....	88
27	L. Whittier, labor.....	89
27	Jno. D. Crowley, labor.....	90
27	Sitka Ice Company, ice.....	91
27	J. O. Coursen, Watchman.....	92
27	E. P. Figg, sacks for evergreen.....	93
27	D. O. Mills & Co. borrowed money, February 11.....	94
27	D. O. Mills & Co. borrowed money, February 14.....	95
26	Thos. Hanbridge, gas fixtures, etc.....	96
27	J. C. Smith, services, race track.....	97
27	Fuller & Heather, plate glass.....	98
27	J. & P. Carolan, sundries.....	99
27	John F. Brady, premium.....	100
27	P. W. Capperty, Watchman, night of ball.....	101
27	Mrs. R. P. Lee, ribbon, etc.....	102
27	Chas. Crocker, carpets, etc.....	103
27	R. P. Lee, Jr. Clerk of Corresponding Secretary.....	104
27	G. B. Anderson, freight and cartage.....	105
27	Sanders & Melchior, services at ball at pavilion.....	106
27	John O'Meara, printing.....	107
27	J. Hovey, steaming lumber.....	108
27	A. Redington, expenses Visiting Committee.....	109
27	W. P. Michiner, awnings.....	110
27	Geo. Whitney, premium.....	111
27	H. R. Covey & Co. livery.....	112
27	J. M. Jordan, speakers' stand.....	113
27	Friend & Terry, lumber.....	114
10	Goss & Lambard, Engineers (four men).....	115
10	C. I. Hutchinson, refreshments.....	116
10	J. T. Kimball, pay-roll of carpenters.....	117
10	H. C. Phelps, stalls.....	118
10	M. F. Butler, pay-roll of carpenters.....	119
10	J. B. Saul, decorations.....	120
12	Joseph Shaw, watering.....	121
13	J. B. Saul, decorations.....	122
13	Vulcan Iron Works, lamp posts.....	123
13	M. F. Butler, labor.....	124
13	J. P. Kirwan, labor.....	125
13	Jno. Johnson, carting.....	126
13	Justus Hovey, carpenter, cattle track.....	127
13	T. A. Levinson, labor.....	128
13	A. Corbin, carting.....	129

Claim of, and Purpose.	No.	Amount.
Aitken & Co. corner stone.....	130	\$40 00
Daniel Murphy, carting.....	131	3 00
Chas. Alphonse, decorations.....	132	6 00
Howell Clark, repairing streets.....	133	56 00
A. C. Judy, painting.....	134	47 00
R. L. Robertson, hay.....	135	36 25
G. B. Whipple, Watchman.....	136	32 50
T. Kendall, carpenters and labor.....	137	289 00
W. Gilmore, entry money refunded.....	138	30 00
J. Grayson, labor at stock ground.....	139	22 50
Wm. Pennison, lighting gas.....	140	31 00
J. H. Nevett, laborers' roll.....	141	288 50
Wm. Crump, hauling pole.....	142	10 00
C. Rave, kegs.....	143	3 00
Chas. Nougues, sundries.....	144	3 50
Pat. Leary, carting.....	145	84 00
St. George Hotel, balance bill rendered Sept. 10.....	146	187 50
Sac. Jockey Club, prop'n awning ladies' stand.....	147	50 00
Sacramento Jockey Club, water contract, failed.....	148	150 00
A. O'Neil, grading Tenth and M streets.....	149	20 00
Jno. Cox, refreshments.....	150	83 25
M. F. Butler, Architect, balance due.....	151	500 00
J. B. Saul, decorations.....	152	278 88
W. R. Toll, carriage hire.....	153	4 00
Pierce & Kruger, hay.....	154	69 94
C. Hawkins, Ticket Seller.....	155	50 00
D. W. Gillmore, Entry Clerk.....	156	65 00
Thomas Ross, hay.....	157	532 62
F. Branders, straw.....	158	142 26
H. C. Phelps, building stalls.....	159	198 75
Thomas H. Wilson, putting up tent.....	160	22 00
Hendrickson & Wilson, repairing and use of tent.....	161	50 00
Chas. Patterson, hay at stock ground.....	162	50 60
L. B. Drew, hay.....	163	91 36
Wm. Garrett, straw at cattle ground.....	164	24 80
Danl. Norcross, American flag.....	165	100 00
P. A. McRae, balance expenses trip to Oregon.....	166	107 25
Wm. Miliken, refreshments and race track.....	167	13 00
Chas. Winters, performance on piano.....	168	20 00
J. M. Arcega, wood for pavilion.....	169	90 00
Geo. Rowland, work about fountain.....	170	149 81
P. McGuire, labor.....	171	16 50
H. Burnham, drayage.....	172	5 00
Geo. Rowland, watering pots.....	173	3 50
A. De Land, premium, class one.....	174	25 00
D. L. Bryant, premium, class twelve.....	175	50 00
D. N. Hershy, premium, class ten.....	176	50 00
J. Gandy, premium, classes thirteen and fifteen.....	177	70 00
Glascok, premium, class fourteen.....	178	50 00
B. Harbin, premium, class twenty.....	179	20 00
O. Burrs, premium, class ten.....	180	50 00
L. Sherman, premium, class ten.....	181	25 00

Date.	Claim of, and Purpose.
Sept. 23	E. St. Louis, premium, class fourteen.....
23	Gilbert Fancher, premium, class nineteen.....
23	Thomas J. Bedford, premium, classes ten and eleven.....
23	Geo. W. Tarleton, premium, class ten.....
23	Chas. St. Louis, premium, class fourteen.....
23	N. T. Pierce, premium, class thirteen.....
23	Benj. Fowler, premium, class twenty-one.....
23	T. Merritt, premium, class eleven.....
24	Daniel Ryan, carting.....
23	John D. Stephens, premium, class twenty-six.....
23	Fred. Werner, premium, class fourteen.....
23	Wm. Montgomery, premium, class twenty.....
23	Wm. Reynolds, premium, classes eleven, thirteen, and fourteen.....
23	Wm. McNalley, premium, class nineteen.....
23	Mike Murry, premium, class six.....
23	L. Green, premium, class fourteen.....
23	Benj. Landis, premium, class six.....
23	John Crooks, purse for race.....
23	J. Ripley, purse ordered by committee for trotting.....
24	Thos. Ogg Shaw, premiums.....
24	G. W. Foster, premium, class eleven.....
24	J. C. Welch, premium, class six.....
24	Miss Susan M. Hurd, premium for penmanship, second.....
24	Jacob Yech, premium for piano, first.....
23	S. B. Whipple, premium, class eighteen.....
23	S. B. Whipple, premium, class nineteen.....
24	Hurdy & McClintock, hay.....
24	Chas. Nougues, Clerk.....
24	J. H. Nevitt, laborers' roll at pavilion.....
24	H. C. Kibbe, Door-Keeper.....
24	Geo. J. Cross, rope, etc. for flag staff.....
24	Geo. Holland, Door-Keeper.....
24	John Dixon, labor, stock ground.....
24	Geo. Wheeler, Gate-Keeper, stock ground.....
24	C. I. Hein, trimmings for ball.....
24	C. O. Gerberding, advertising.....
24	Shaw & Shattuck, balance for watering streets.....
24	W. L. Ustick, refreshments.....
24	Chas. Meserve, labor at pavilion.....
24	C. W. Powell, policeman.....
24	Alta Telegraph Company, messages.....
24	D. J. Staples, freight and carting.....
24	John Cox, refreshments.....
24	Ira L. Bemis, labor at cattle ground.....
24	J. C. Huffman, decorations.....
24	C. F. Wagenblast, dusters, (two).....
24	John Perry, carting.....
24	Wm. Pennison, lighting gas.....

Claim of, and Purpose.	No.	Amount.
W. Davis, carpenter.....	230	\$2 50
ramento Union Brass Band, music.....	231	1,110 00
Witt C. Stevens, services, Clerk.....	232	25 00
nos & Co., ribbon for badges.....	233	4 00
O. Coursen, chalk.....	234	1 50
L. Hardenbergh, clerking.....	235	60 00
nl. Hardy, labor.....	236	27 00
vid Pearson, drayage and labor.....	237	10 00
n. Hutchinson, premium, class twenty-one.....	238	25 00
M. Gale, Gate-Keeper, stock ground.....	239	82 00
Hext, hay, stock ground.....	240	57 09
wis Bache, Watchman, cattle ground.....	241	60 00
os. Pierson, Foreman, cattle ground.....	242	115 37
stus Hovey, Door-Keeper, race track.....	243	59 00
J. Craven, Porter, pavilion.....	244	24 50
Driscoll, hauling manure.....	245	50 00
D. Conklin, bill-poster.....	246	6 00
eholson & Bates, posting bills.....	247	9 00
W. Jones, lightering flag staff.....	248	5 00
os. Boyce, electrotyping seal.....	249	8 75
S. Borden, decorations.....	250	6 00
hn Brennan, decorations.....	251	6 00
B. Freeland, ticket office, race track.....	252	15 00
illip Cadue, ice.....	253	15 36
auncy Stevens, labor.....	254	20 00
ennis Murphy and Wm. Farwell, decorations.....	255	28 50
A. H. Ball, services, Deputy to Recording Sec-	256	200 00
retary.....	257	17 00
H. Rhodes, horse hire.....	258	841 25
s. Anthony & Co., printing.....	259	15 00
hooner Bianca, freight on flag staff.....	260	100 00
aw & Shattuck, extra for watering streets.....	261	45 00
ines & Cheney, premium, classes twenty-six and twenty-seven.....	262	3 00
Levy, carting.....	263	22 62
a. Loryea, crockery.....	264	20 00
ily Standard, advertising.....	265	7 75
Kelley, carting.....	266	10 00
os. Pierson, labor, cattle ground.....	267	25 00
W. Gillmore, extra services as Clerk.....	268	254 89
J. Bidleman, stationery.....	269	7 50
on J. Murphy, stationery.....	270	30 00
p. H. Goddard, surveying.....	271	26 75
Lobenstien, carting fountain, etc.....	272	40 00
hinson & Green, premium, class fifteen.....	273	10 20
K. Van Heusen, use of furniture and drayage.....	274	57 50
p. H. Goddard, surveying lot.....	275	50 00
n. J. Barrett, services.....	276	45 00
J. Walsh, sweepstakes on —, first and sec-	277	125 00
ond premiums.....	278	563 00
J. Walsh, premiums.....		
p. H. Baker, engraving and printing.....		

Date.	Claim of, and Purpose.	No.	Amount.
Sept. 29	Freeman & Co. freight.....	279	\$11 00
29	Jas. Loryea, use of crockery, etc.....	280	2 00
29	C. Zettler & Co. hardware.....	281	6 00
29	Calvin Gallup, premiums, class twenty six and ten.....	282	6 00
29	Daily Bee, printing.....	283	7 00
30	O. C. Wheeler, salary for September.....	284	20 00
30	Goss & Lambard, hardware, use of engine and shafting.....	285	6 00
Oct. 1	S. Dodge, putting up fence, etc.....	286	32 00
1	F. S. Malone, horse hire.....	287	14 00
1	James & Co. use of chairs.....	288	2 00
1	W. S. Malone, premiums.....	289	2 00
1	Sacramento Gas Company, gas.....	290	52 00
1	M. J. Church, premium.....	291	14 00
1	Samuel McCullough, rent stock ground, in part.....	292	14 00
1	O'Connell, Ryan, & Co. ribbon, etc.....	293	14 00
1	M. H. Wallace, rent grounds, etc.....	294	14 00
3	J. G. Clark & Co. furniture.....	295	20 00
3	J. K. Prior, gas fixtures.....	296	14 00
3	J. S. Silver, expenses on Visiting Committee.....	297	14 00
3	H. S. Crocker & Co. printing.....	298	14 00
3	Mrs. A. E. Irwin, premiums.....	299	6 00
3	W. H. Hoyt, plumbing and pipe.....	300	14 00
3	J. M. Frey, premiums.....	301	6 00
4	W. S. Malone, horse hire.....	302	6 00
4	Wm. Morehead, horse hire.....	303	14 00
4	Wm. J. Barrett, Clerk to Corresponding Secretary.....	304	6 00
4	J. T. Jennings, labor at pavilion.....	305	14 00
4	Mike Branigan, hack hire.....	306	14 00
4	Alex. Buswell, binding Agricultural Society's Reports.....	307	6 00
4	M. W. Hodkins, drayage.....	308	6 00
4	F. Tukey, Agent, rent for August, 1859.....	309	6 00
Sept. 4	F. Tukey, Agent, rent for September, 1859.....	310	6 00
4	S. Dodge, pickets for fence and grounds.....	311	6 00
5	A. S. Higgins, witness fees.....	312	6 00
Oct. 5	St. George Hotel, board bills McRay and Dryer.....	313	6 00
5	Noonen & Co. making frames and flags.....	314	6 00
6	O. C. Wheeler, sundries for office, Feb. to Oct. '59.....	315	14 00
6	O. C. Wheeler, balance expenses on southern trip.....	316	14 00
6	J. H. Mason, labor.....	317	6 00
6	Campbell & Sweeny, freight.....	318	6 00
6	Geo. W. Wheeler, labor.....	319	6 00
6	J. H. Gordon, carting.....	320	6 00
6	G. W. Marshall, cleaning room.....	321	6 00
6	Wm. Schmolz, barometer.....	322	6 00
6	Wm. Morehead, horse hire.....	323	6 00
6	Wm. Morehead, horse hire.....	324	6 00
6	W. B. Harrub, load evergreen, order Saul.....	325	6 00
6	St. George Hotel, board of Managers at regular meeting.....	326	6 00

Claim of, and Purpose.	No.	Amount.
Thos. Hare, evergreens, order Saul.....	327	\$25 00
Hy. Marshall, labor for Saul.....	328	3 00
Pat. Mulhar, labor for Saul.....	329	9 00
W. G. Barrett, labor.....	330	25 00
Thos. Woods, labor for Saul.....	331	9 00
J. Genella, crockery.....	332	2 50
Sacramento Gas Company, gas for office.....	333	5 60
M. S. Bartlett, scarfs and rosettes.....	334	30 40
N. A. H. Ball, services.....	335	50 00
R. P. Lee, services.....	336	88 00
N. Namur, confectionery.....	337	10 00
J. H. Gordon, carting.....	338	22 25
D. Van Vleck, premium.....	339	20 00
Nahl Brothers, premium.....	340	65 00
N. L. Lawrence, premium.....	341	50 00
Mrs. J. Bayer, premium.....	342	11 00
L. Green, premium.....	343	8 00
Mrs. Kinney, premium.....	344	10 00
Chas. Green, premium.....	345	14 00
Mrs. Van Dusen, premium.....	346	5 00
Mrs. B. F. Hastings, premium.....	347	10 00
Mrs. Hedenburgh, premium.....	348	18 00
J. P. Hammick, carting.....	349	10 75
Daniel Davidson, premiums.....	350	20 00
A. Aitken & Co. premiums.....	351	13 50
Haines & Cheney, premiums.....	352	10 00
M. S. Hurd, premium.....	353	10 00
B. F. Conelly, ticket boxes.....	354	18 00
F. Butman, premium.....	355	20 00
R. Osborn, premium.....	356	10 00
W. P. Miller, premium.....	357	40 00
Isaac Merrill, carting.....	358	6 00
Dani. Flint, premium.....	359	10 00
J. A. Mason, premium.....	360	45 00
Holloway & Pointer, premium.....	361	70 00
John Strahle, premium.....	362	10 00
W. McDowell, hauling safe.....	363	23 00
Mrs. Gothold, premium.....	364	5 00
Democratic Standard, advertising.....	365	6 00
M. J. McDonald & Co. hardware.....	366	2 50
H. M. Bernard, premium, balance.....	367	40 00
A. Flohr, premium.....	368	10 00
Hyde & Bro. premium.....	369	5 00
D. & R. W. Megowan, premium, balance.....	370	8 00
Jacob Knauth, balance on premium.....	371	26 00
J. G. Almond, premium.....	372	6 00
Wm. Fern, premium.....	373	9 00
A. Koppikus, premium.....	374	15 00
Conley & Patrick, advertising.....	375	10 00
Huntington & Hopkins, hardware.....	376	8 73
Jos. Genella, crockery.....	377	13 62
F. Barnham, drayage.....	378	8 25

Date.	Claim of, and Purpose.	No.
Oct. 10	L. Eddleblute, premium.....	379
10	Alta California, advertising.....	380
10	N. G. Curtis, Jr. premium.....	381
10	A. Ellison, premium.....	382
10	Geo. H. Baker, premium.....	383
11	P. Cadue, premium.....	384
11	H. S. Crocker & Co. premium.....	385
11	Dr. J. S. Curtis, premium.....	386
11	Hamilton & Lovering, premium.....	387
12	Samuel Rich, premium.....	388
12	Wm. Montgomery, premium.....	389
12	H. R. Schroder, premium.....	390
12	J. Wigmore, balance on premium.....	391
12	H. Casebolt & Co. premium.....	392
13	De Witt C. Stevens, Clerk.....	393
13	James Lansing, Policeman.....	394
13	A. Paltenghi & Co. balance on premiums.....	395
14	Mrs. Dr. Morgan, premium.....	396
14	Policeman, services.....	397
15	Policeman, services.....	398
17	James Lansing, services as Captain of Police.....	399
18	E. B. Jones, premiums.....	400
18	F. Woodward, premiums.....	401
18	Chas. Patterson, one bale hay.....	402
18	P. S. Devine, premium.....	403
18	S. Stevens, premium.....	404
19	Policemen, services.....	405
20	Frank Williams, services, porter, etc. pavilion.....	406
20	State Telegraph Line, messages.....	407
21	G. Schmeizer, premium.....	408
21	Fred. Werner, premium.....	409
21	E. B. Crocker and lady, balance on premium, fifty dollars donated.....	410
22	John E. Stevens, premiums.....	411
24	Policeman, services.....	412
24	Stevenson & Cleaves, premium.....	413
24	Policeman, services.....	414
24	James Coggins, costs of suit, policeman.....	415
24	J. O. Coursen, policeman.....	416
25	E. T. Cole, policeman.....	417
25	P. W. Caferty, carpenter work.....	418
25	P. W. Caferty, policeman.....	419
25	A. T. Nelson, balance premiums.....	420
26	W. K. Vanderslice, premium.....	421
26	Wm. H. Howland, premium.....	422
27	Fernando Carlos, premium.....	423
27	Seth Briggs, premium.....	424
27	Jno. Cox, carpeting.....	425
28	Mrs. F. P. Medina, premium.....	426
28	T. A. Levison, filling diplomas.....	427
28	A. T. Nelson, premiums.....	428
29	Wheeler & Wilson, premiums.....	429

Claim of, and Purpose.	No.	Amount.
29 Jno. Denn, premiums.....	430	\$5 00
30 G. G. Briggs, premiums.....	431	19 00
31 W. Bihler, premiums.....	432	75 00
1 J. V. Hoag, premiums.....	433	5 00
1 E. J. Mitchell, filling diplomas.....	434	18 00
1 A. Ranyon, premiums.....	435	25 00
2 T. A. Levison, filling diplomas.....	436	10 00
3 A. P. Smith, premiums.....	437	41 00
3 Miss C. A. Smith, premiums.....	438	15 00
3 Miss L. M. Smith, premiums.....	439	10 00
4 D. J. Staples, services.....	440	50 00
4 T. A. Levison, filling diplomas.....	441	19 00
5 Frank Williams, labor, porter.....	442	20 00
7 James M. Hill, premium.....	443	55 00
7 W. Wadsworth, premium.....	444	20 00
7 A. Buswell, premium.....	445	10 00
8 T. A. Levison, filling diplomas.....	446	20 00
14 E. J. Mitchell, filling diplomas.....	447	19 50
14 W. J. Barrett, services.....	448	8 00
14 Forbes & Wetmore, premium.....	449	125 00
14 John Snyder, premium.....	450	30 00
15 J. Leathers, premium.....	451	8 00
15 Jos. H. Nevett, sundry disbursements.....	452	8 13
17 Fuller & Heather, framing diplomas.....	453	183 75
19 W. B. Carr, clearing flue, etc.....	454	15 00
19 Frank Williams, services as porter.....	455	20 00
21 Wm. Thompson, premium.....	456	30 00
19 P. G. Vibbard, premium.....	457	40 00
22 D. Norcross, military sword.....	458	30 00
22 Friend & Terry, balance bill, lumber.....	459	63 54
22 Gas & Lambard, premium on account.....	460	40 00
23 Jos. H. Nevett, on account, services as Treasurer.....	461	100 00
23 T. A. Levison, filling up diplomas.....	462	4 00
26 J. Leavitt, premium.....	463	15 00
8 Staples Wheeler, traveling expenses.....	464	15 00
23 A. C. Judy, painting.....	465	3 00
23 Elias Brown, water.....	466	4 00
23 Frank Williams, porter.....	467	20 00
23 E. W. Stevens, premium.....	468	30 00
30 O. C. Wheeler, account, salary.....	469	30 00
11 Laird Bros. premium.....	470	20 00
27 C. McConell, premium.....	471	80 00
3 Frank Williams, porter.....	472	20 00
7 E. C. Singletary, premium.....	473	25 00
14 T. A. Levison, filling diplomas.....	474	5 00
15 Wachorst & Denver, silver-ware.....	475	75 00
15 Thos. Jones, frames for diplomas.....	476	21 00
17 Wells, Fargo & Co. freight on sword.....	477	10 00
17 M. Boulware, premium.....	478	40 00
17 Bigelow B. & Kenard, sword.....	479	55 00
19 Frank Williams, porter.....	480	50 00
19 W. H. Howland, paid freight.....	481	25 00

Date.	Claim of, and Purpose.	No.
Dec. 19	O. C. Wheeler, account, salary.....	482
19	Fuller & Heather, framing diplomas.....	483
19	H. J. Bidleman & Co. stationery.....	484
19	M. J. McDonald, hardware.....	485
19	M. Fitzpatrick, painting.....	486
19	J. R. Quinn & Co. repairs.....	487
19	Geo. Rowland, stove pipe.....	488
19	D. T. Adams, premiums.....	489
...	W. O'Donnell, premiums.....	490
...	J. S. Harbison, premiums.....	491
...	W. J. Barrett, labor.....	492
...	L. W. Hooker, premiums..	493
...	Geo. H. Baker, engraving.....	494
...	Chas. O. Peters, premiums.....	495
...	T. A. Levison, filling diplomas.....	496
...	W. B. Thornburgh, premiums.....	497
...	Jno. M. Steele, premiums.....	498
...	S. B. Emerson, premiums.....	499
...	N. Laux, premiums.....	500
...	D. Brannan, premiums.....	501
	Total.....	

REPORTS OF VISITING COMMITTEES.

HAZZARD, E. B. HARRIS, J. H. NEVETT, AND O. C. WHEELER.

This committee was appointed to visit Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Merced, Stanislaus, and San Joaquin, counties. Mr. Staples being prevented by his private business from going, his place was occupied by Mr. Hazzard, of Mokelumne Hill, and the committee left Sacramento on the morning of August fifth. Twenty miles brought us to the celebrated

FARM OF WILLIAM HICKS,

On the Cosumnes. Mr. H. has a large farm, resulting from the early purchase of a Spanish grant. But he is not a little annoyed by persons who, supposing his title is not valid, have settled upon and cut timber from certain valuable portions of his claim. His crops this year are usually good, but not large. The unusual drought has materially curtailed the wheat crop—of which he raised seven hundred and fifty acres of the "Sonora" variety, averaging about fifteen bushels per acre, of excellent quality, and entirely free from smut. He has a large amount of stock in cattle, horses, mules, and jacks, some of which have perhaps no superiors in the State. He has been for some time engaged in sinking an artesian well, but as he has been unable to find water that approaches nearer than some ten feet to the surface, although he has gone to a depth of over three hundred feet. He designs, however, to push the enterprise until he shall obtain a living stream that will flow freely over the top. Twenty-three miles further, in an easterly direction, brought us to Ione, a pleasant little town of four hundred inhabitants, at the head of a valley of the same name, which has been celebrated for the richness of its soil and the advanced stage of its cultivation from the commencement of the occupancy of the country by the Americans. It is a small valley, of an irregular form, some three by five or six miles, and containing some five thousand five hundred acres of the richest bottom land, watered by a small stream from the adjacent mountains, of sufficient fall and capacity to afford good mill privileges. As we passed up through the length of the valley, we were everywhere met by the evidences of the most thorough culture and abundant crops. Many fine promising orchards have

been planted in this valley within the past few years, and the whole constitutes as perfect a picture of home comfort as one would expect to find.

Nestled among the foot-hills and in the midst of rich and lasting districts, it is probable that this little valley has, within the last ten years, brought more money to the cultivators of its soil, for vegetables, and grains, than any other district of equal size in the State.

At the town, Hall & Harron have a steam flouring mill, capable of grinding three sets of stones, capable of averaging twelve bushels per minute. The building is of brick and stone, very substantial, with fine and sufficiently capacious ware and store-rooms for all purposes.

BROWN'S MILL

Is situated on the stream, propels two run of stones, grinds eight bushels per hour, and appears to be doing well.

About three miles from the town, and on the western border of the valley, is the well known

Q RANCH,

Charles Green, Esq. proprietor. The work of inclosing and cultivating this farm was commenced in one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and has annually yielded abundant crops. There is now upon it one hundred and eighty acres of corn, ranging from fourteen to twenty feet in height, and very thick and heavy in ear (as is testified by a statement in another volume of this volume). The improvements consist, in part, of a hotel, capable of accommodating fifty guests, stabling for one hundred horses, and other out-buildings and fixtures as are requisite to complete the establishment in due proportion. There is also on the place, under the care of Major Barbour, a fruit garden of some thirty acres, containing from a thousand to four thousand trees and several hundred vines, covering a wide range of varieties. In one thousand eight hundred and fifty, the proprietor sold forty tons of peaches from this place.

Mr. Green has about fifty head of cattle, two hundred hogs, and a number of horses.

The proprietor enters his farm and also his corn-field for premium, and joins,

MESSRS. POTTER & SCOTT

Have a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of similar soil and productivity. They, this year, harvested a field of Sonora wheat, covering eleven and three-eighths acres, which yielded an average of seven and one-half bushels per acre. (See certificates, page —). They compete for the premium on best ten acres of wheat.

From this valley the road toward Jackson leads over a hilly country and is of general rapid ascent. Eight miles from Lone City, the

FARM OF HENRY STOWERS

Presents a new feature in California agriculture. The farm lies on a side-hill, and is composed of the usual red loose soil, generally supposed to be wholly worthless for cultivation. But Mr. S. has been for several years experimenting, step by step, until the present year he made a bold venture—in the midst of serious predictions of "failure," significant half-suppressed sneers, and many derisive remarks from his neighbors, and not a few misgivings of his own—to sow forty-five acres of the strongly marked and forbidding red soil to wheat. He plowed, and

protected, in the usual way, but gave no water; yet his entire field of five acres yielded an average of forty-six bushels per acre of very fine wheat. This, with numerous similar results from similar efforts, during the present year, goes far toward initiating the culture of another extensive portion of our State, hitherto considered quite useless after its discovery of gold was gathered.

AMADOR MILLS.

and near the town of Amador are five quartz mills, three of which are now running. Spring Mill, on Amador Creek, was started at an early day than either of the others, and, though very expensive at first and partially remunerative since, has run most of the time, and is now, under the management of D. Burk, paying a good dividend. Its power is furnished by a sixty-horse, with twenty-eight stamps, weighing five hundred and fifty-five pounds each, and crushing forty tons per day, averaging ten bushels per ton. About five per cent. of the rock is sulphurets, which are removed through "Chilian mills" and "Geneva barrels," and amalgamated on the "improved shaking tables."

The lode, situated very convenient to the mill, is about twelve feet thick, and is now worked at a depth of two hundred and twenty-three feet, the shaft being raised by steam. They employ thirty-five hands, at eighty dollars per month. Net income about five thousand dollars per month.

The Keystone Mill, owned by P. Kassart, stands near the above; is about two-thirds as extensive in its power and the amount of rock worked, but the yield per ton is about fifty per cent. greater. The works and crushing apparatus similar to the Spring Mills; shaft sunk three hundred feet, through a well-defined ledge of uniform thickness, about ten

JACKSON.

is the county seat of Amador County, situated among the hills, in a picturesque locality, near the head of a creek of the same name. It contains some fifteen hundred inhabitants, who evince much more of confidence in that they are at home for life than those of most mountain towns. Many of the residents having their families with them, have also surrounded themselves with those horticultural comforts which everywhere contribute so largely to the pleasure of life. One of the finest orchards and vineyards in this part of the State is located near this town, and is owned by Mr. Page, whose statistical table will be found in its appropriate place.

SUTTER CREEK

Situated on one of the main branches of Dry Creek, is a small town, doing a large business in quartz mining. We visited the principal works, after sending one of our number (O. C. Wheeler) into a shaft four hundred and twenty feet perpendicular, to explore and take notes, we returned from them and the statements and books of the proprietor, A. S. Sutter, the following facts, to-wit:

A mine was opened in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and worked with no considerable interruption from that time to the present. The claim has a front or length of fourteen hundred feet—its depth is unknown. The tunnel through which this lode is worked inclines ten degrees from perpendicular, is rectangular five by eight feet, and is worked in the most thorough manner—the timbers on the lower end being composed of long, straight, smooth, round logs, with the bark

stripped off and placed up and down the shaft, forming groves, the iron buckets and barrels, in which the ore is drawn up, all down; at one side there are strips of timber fastened transversely down, which the laborers pass as upon a ladder. The depth of the lode is four hundred and twenty feet. The quartz is of a dark blue color, not very hard. The inclination or dip of the lode is the same as above referred to, and its thickness increases with its depth, most singularly situated between dark granite on the upper and slate on the lower side. The power for elevating the quartz, timbers, etc. is a steam engine of ten-horse. The buckets are twenty-four inches diameter by thirty inches high, and weigh three hundred pounds each. A bucket brings up six hundred pounds of quartz in ten minutes.

The iron barrels are twenty-four inches diameter and five feet long, and are used for bringing up water and other light materials when needed, and also to lower and raise such persons as are not prepared to climb a ladder constructed for the workmen.

We took a position in one of these, having been furnished with a pair of gum clothes and hat and a lighted candle; saw the three chains together overhead, and hooked on to the great rope attached to the engine, and bade adieu to daylight. Within the first hundred feet the candle was extinguished by the falling drops of water, and all was utter darkness—a darkness, compared with which any darkness on the surface above ground might be called noon-day; still, on, on that old iron ladder, slid, rumbled, jumbled, upon the steep declivity of those pine logs, four hundred and twenty feet. Arrived at the bottom, we found a new world. The lode here, of unknown thickness, is worked twenty feet wide for two hundred horizontal feet. After quarrying the rock, as the men can well work over this surface, and laying a rail track at the bottom, they commence at the further end, erect a staging of timbers, and dig up another eight or ten feet, throwing the rock to the bottom, whence it is taken in the cars to the foot of the shaft. The refuse remaining at the bottom and the rear end, serving for the foot of another rail track, higher up, when necessary. This refuse, of course, accumulates as the quarrying proceeds towards the shaft. After forty or fifty feet with this second tier, they put another set of timbers at the back end to work up another height, and so on, having three tiers in progress at the same time.

The Eureka Mine near by is similarly worked, and is in all respects unlike the Badger.

The following statement from the proprietor will give the facts and statistics pertaining to these mines and the mills attached:

SUTTER CREEK, AMADOR COUNTY,
December 28, 1880.

BADGER MINE

Is four hundred and twenty feet deep; length of levels from shaft to bottom, three hundred feet; width of vein or lode at the top, four feet; at the bottom, unknown, but is worked twenty-five feet wide, leaving as good a vein as at the top. The quartz is of a dark blue color, and is not very hard. The inclination or dip of the lode is the same as above referred to, and its thickness increases with its depth, most singularly situated between dark granite on the upper and slate on the lower side. The power for elevating the quartz, timbers, etc. is a steam engine of ten-horse. The buckets are twenty-four inches diameter by thirty inches high, and weigh three hundred pounds each. A bucket brings up six hundred pounds of quartz in ten minutes. The iron barrels are twenty-four inches diameter and five feet long, and are used for bringing up water and other light materials when needed, and also to lower and raise such persons as are not prepared to climb a ladder constructed for the workmen. We took a position in one of these, having been furnished with a pair of gum clothes and hat and a lighted candle; saw the three chains together overhead, and hooked on to the great rope attached to the engine, and bade adieu to daylight. Within the first hundred feet the candle was extinguished by the falling drops of water, and all was utter darkness—a darkness, compared with which any darkness on the surface above ground might be called noon-day; still, on, on that old iron ladder, slid, rumbled, jumbled, upon the steep declivity of those pine logs, four hundred and twenty feet. Arrived at the bottom, we found a new world. The lode here, of unknown thickness, is worked twenty feet wide for two hundred horizontal feet. After quarrying the rock, as the men can well work over this surface, and laying a rail track at the bottom, they commence at the further end, erect a staging of timbers, and dig up another eight or ten feet, throwing the rock to the bottom, whence it is taken in the cars to the foot of the shaft. The refuse remaining at the bottom and the rear end, serving for the foot of another rail track, higher up, when necessary. This refuse, of course, accumulates as the quarrying proceeds towards the shaft. After forty or fifty feet with this second tier, they put another set of timbers at the back end to work up another height, and so on, having three tiers in progress at the same time. The Eureka Mine near by is similarly worked, and is in all respects unlike the Badger. The following statement from the proprietor will give the facts and statistics pertaining to these mines and the mills attached:

EUREKA MINE

Is three hundred feet in depth, and is worked by two shafts; length of levels from shaft to bottom, three hundred and fifty feet; width of vein, fourteen feet; pays five dollars per tun.

The two mines are now consolidated, and from them is discharged an average of one hundred tons per day. This mine, as consolidated, is undoubtedly the best gold mine in the world now known. *This is no puff, in fact.*

The steam mill has forty stamps, of four hundred and twenty-five pounds each, propelled by double engines of eighty-horse power—each per day sixty-five tons. One water mill, sixteen stamps, four hundred and twenty-five pounds each, crush twenty-eight tons per day. One water mill, twelve stamps, four hundred and twenty-five pounds each, crush twenty-three tons per day. Water is scarce in summer. Average output about one hundred tons per day—computing twenty-four running days per month. If any one is incredulous, you may refer them to the banking-house of D. O. Mills & Co. through whom I ship the gold. I take out from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand dollars monthly, and have now proved for at least two years' rock; or, as I term it, have two years' rock in sight, of equal value. I am constantly employing about twenty men. Total monthly expenses about twelve thousand dollars. I can give you further information as to particulars, please advise me, and I will promptly and with pleasure answer. Of the property I am the owner.

Yours, with esteem,

A. HAYWARD.

Returning from Sutter, via Jackson, to Mokelumne Hill, we passed through Scottsville, a small town doing a vast business in hydraulic and gravel mining. A little distance from this is Butte City, also a small village similar to the latter. In fact, the whole distance from Jackson to Mokelumne River presents the appearance of a continuous mining camp. The Big Bar Bridge spanning the river is a substantial and costly structure, connecting two parts of one of the most successful efforts to overcome precipitous descent and ascent we have ever seen. We doubt there is a better graded road, circumstances considered, in the State. The bridge and road, owned by Soher & Co., is a great blessing to the public, and, we are glad to learn, a "good thing" for its proprietors. The ascent from the river to the town is very rapid, and yet the grade is made easy by cutting into solid rock and walling up from below, frequently to a height of thirty or forty feet. The whole route from Jackson to Mokelumne Hill is one of the richest, in the combination of mining, farms and home gardens, we have anywhere seen. The town of

MOKELUMNE HILL

Is in a great measure built of stone, found in the immediate vicinity in great abundance and of good quality; color, light gray. It is the seat of justice of Calaveras County, has two churches and several other public buildings, which would be a credit to many older towns more favorably located.

The soil and climate of this place seem eminently adapted to make it a home of health and happiness. There are numerous fruit gardens and orchards in and adjacent to the town, which, for rapidity of growth and early fruiting, we have nowhere seen surpassed. The statement of

S. W. Brockaway, Esq., on another page, will fully justify the expressed above, and we know said statement to be true from witness of the measurements and counts. The drive from Mok Hill to San Andres, nine miles, is down a good ravine road and small rolling hills.

SAN ANDRES

Is one of the most important towns in Calaveras County, containing about one thousand inhabitants, mostly Americans, and is supported principally by the mining interests in the immediate vicinity. There are of the finest brick hotels in the southern mines, kept in a neat and comfortable manner. The trade of this place is very heavy during the year, the goods being hauled from Stockton in large freight wagons, sold from fire-proof stores. Notwithstanding the destructive fires, we have several times consumed nearly the entire town, the place, however, indomitable energy of the inhabitants, has as often risen from the ruins and now presents an appearance of remarkable growth and thrift. Leaving this place, the gentlemen of the press (there being two published here) supplied us with papers for our way-side reading, pronounced many blessings on both us and our enterprise.

Leaving this place in a southeastern road, up moderate hills, four miles we reached an elevated table-land, affording fine traveling, over which we drove five miles further to

CAVE CITY,

Situated in a small valley of seventy-five or one hundred acres, with massive rocky knolls of a peculiarly rugged character. The place has become nearly deserted, and what of interest remains is created by the celebrated cave. This cave was discovered by Mr. Whitehead in the year 1851, and entered through an opening in the rocks, about fifty feet from the base of the cliff, at the edge of the creek. It is now entered by a new way, on a level with the creek. The owner of the property, some few years since, mortgaged it for several thousand dollars, with which they erected a large and fine hotel for the accommodation of visitors. But they had just completed their outlay and the house, when it took fire, and was all destroyed. They were ruined and passed the property over to the mortgagee, Mr. J. S. Smith, who, engaged in other business at a distance, and having little taste for the property, has kept it mostly closed, awaiting an opportunity to sell and realize money. Fortunately, John B. Smith, Esq., a brother of the owner, happened to arrive in the place about the time we did, and extended to us the courtesies we could desire, accompanying us, personally, through the entire cave (so far as it is now open to visitors), and pointing out the various places of interest and describing the several apartments. The entrance was blasted through the shell of rock some fifteen or twenty feet, in order to secure more comfortable access for ladies, who can now accompany gentlemen through all the apartments without serious inconvenience. At a distance of seventy-five feet we come to a room, similar in outline, but of general oblong, oval form, not far from twenty feet by seventy-five feet and fifteen high. The walls of the room are of a dark brown color, rough and ragged, while the ceiling and several niches are hung with stalactites of various sizes—but nearly all evidence of much dark mud in the water, from whose dripping they are formed. This room has been named "Know Nothing Lodge." A descending avenue, about one hundred feet long, leads from this to a

of similar dimensions, but of lighter color, both in its walls and furniture, called the "Ground Floor of King Solomon's Temple," and in another direction, distant about one hundred and ten feet, is another similar room, though of still lighter color, called the "Middle Chamber of King Solomon's Temple," upon one side of which, in a recess about four feet from the floor, stands the fragment of a rock called the "Ancient Goat," surely it takes but little imagination to see in it a goat looking out upon the world. Turning at nearly a right angle, and through a low, uneven passage, distant some eighty or ninety feet, we come to the "Bishop's Palace," a room of irregular and broken form, but generally circular, about twenty feet in diameter, of immense height and luxuriously furnished with every variety of cavern furniture, from stalactites of the size of a pipe-stem, to stalagmites not larger than a thimble, to those two feet through and four feet long, of a rich cream color of various degrees of purity. Leaving this by a circuitous opening, we descended some seventy-five feet to a chamber, which is now about forty by fifteen feet and six feet deep—but in other places is many times larger and fifty to sixty feet deep. The water here is remarkably clear, cold, and pure. Returning some ten or fifteen feet, and taking another passage, we clamored over an uneven way two hundred feet to the "Bridal Chamber." This is in the form of double parlors, the folding doors about half open, and covers an area of twenty-five feet by forty yards—of height and general appearance resembling the "Palace," but much more gorgeously furnished, in quantity, variety, and beauty of every conceivable production, from dripping water, impregnated with lime and other substances. The long cornices, formed by the run-off of water over the fractured projections, fringed with stalactites of every size, and all white as pure alabaster, and these displayed in the most abundant profusion, while the entire ceiling is everywhere hung with every variety of stalactite, all combine to make up something nearly as ideal of a fairy house than is often met with in any portion of the world. "Independence Hall," between the two last named rooms, is of a large size, and is annually resorted to on the Fourth of July as a place of celebration.

The cave is now explored, and the passages made comfortable for about twenty thousand feet. There are several other openings quite equal to any visited, but as yet too difficult of access to be explored by us in our limited time. We were furnished with several very fine specimens for the society's museum, where they may now be seen.

Accommodations for visitors can now be had near by, and at reasonable prices.

A new road from San Andres to the Calaveras Big Trees, via this cave, is now open, and may be traveled with a buggy in perfect safety as easily as any other route. And when we take into account the wonderful character and immense magnitude of this curiosity, we cannot but feel that soon nearly every visitor to the big trees will avail himself of the opportunity to see this cave, second in interest, perhaps, to none on the continent. The society is indebted to the liberality of G. W. Halsee, of this place, for several very fine specimens in geology and mineralogy.

Leaving this place we traveled in a southeasterly direction over a rough road, interspersed with hill and valley, often enlivened by the home of a settler, and everywhere covered with a heavy growth of pine, fir, and oak. At eleven, p. m. we reached Sleeper's Saw Mill, on the waters of the San Antonio Creek, at an elevation so great that

they have frost every morning in the year. Early in the morning they drove on to the

CALAVERAS GROVE OF MAMMOTH TREES,

Where, after breakfast, we spent several hours in obtaining from our observations and measurements, such facts as would bear the scrutiny when published.

The grove stands at the east end of a fine valley of rich land, rounded by rolling hills, covered with a dense forest of pine, cedar, oak, etc.

The elevation of this valley is a little over four thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea, and it contains about two hundred acres, although the grove of "Big Trees" does not cover more than fifty acres. The approach to the valley and grove is down a moderate descent, through a delightfully timbered section of country, and a good road for some three or three miles.

The carriage-way leads directly between a pair of these mammoth trees standing some twenty-five feet apart, of nearly equal size, being about sixty feet in circumference, and three hundred feet high, called the *Guardsmen*. A considerable number of the trees have been named by different visitors, at different times, and we shall in our description give the names we found attached. Some of these names are of a very elegant, being of marble, lettered in gilt, and finely inserted in the bark of the tree, from six to twenty feet high.

Passing the *Two Guardsmen*, we arrived at the hotel, and after breakfast, Mr. L. F. Danforth, who has his family here, and knows well the grove.

Starting from the eastern part of the valley, with the foot of the hills on our right, we commenced taking measurements and making notes, which the following figures show the result:

Beauty of the Forest.—Circumference fifty-three feet, height, two hundred and ninety-seven feet.

California.—Circumference, seventy-three feet, height three hundred and ten feet—straight as an arrow.

Fallen Monarch.—Prostrate, forty-three feet across the roots, five feet through where broken off two hundred and thirty-three feet from butt.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.—Eighty-three feet circumference, burnt out by fire, large enough to lodge twenty persons.

Old Dominion.—Sixty-nine feet circumference, solid, straight, but slightly inclined.

Empire State.—Seventy-nine feet circumference, three hundred and fifty feet high, straight, solid.

Old Vermont.—Fifty and one-fourth feet circumference, burned so that it takes off several feet.

Horseback Ride.—Prostrate, hollow seventy feet, average nine and one-third feet diameter, through which gentlemen and ladies ride on horseback.

Adda and Mary.—(Named for the first two ladies who ever came to the grove in a buggy.) The former is fifty-nine, and the latter sixty-one feet in circumference, straight, solid, handsome.

Old Maid.—Badly burned at roots, and mostly dead at top.

Granite State.—Sixty-three feet circumference, in perfection.

Colossus.—(Named in honor of the State Agricultural Society.) Sixty feet circumference, a splendid trunk and fine head.

Chinese Twins.—Are united to a height of forty feet, thence run separate trunks, each about a hundred feet; circumference, six feet high, seventy-one feet.

Kentucky.—Sixty feet circumference, stands about fifty feet up on the hill, nearly all the others standing on the bottom land.

Bachelor.—Sixty-nine feet circumference, two hundred and ninety feet high.

State of Maine.—Seventy feet circumference, two hundred and ninety feet high.

Father and Son.—Former seventy feet circumference, three hundred and twenty feet high.

General Scott.—In perfection, fifty-three feet circumference.

General.—Ninety-three feet circumference, solid, and computed to contain seven hundred and twenty-five thousand feet of lumber.

Family Group.—Consisting of the father, mother, and twenty-six children, ranging from thirty-three feet circumference, to one hundred and twenty feet high.

The father has been many years prostrate, and is hollow; from all appearances it must have been four hundred feet long, though the top is

Thomas and Damon.—Formerly united, now burned separate. Diameter, twenty-six feet; united circumference, seventy-three and a half feet.

Mother of the Forest.—Seventy-eight feet circumference, three hundred and twenty-seven feet high. This is the tree from which the bark was

stripped to the height of one hundred and sixteen feet, and sent east for a

The tree retained green foliage some two years after the vandalism was completed. It is estimated to contain five thousand cords of

Samuel.—Fifty-four feet circumference, three hundred and twenty feet high.

Van Winkle.—Prostrate, twenty-five feet diameter at butt, broken at one hundred and sixteen feet, at which point it is seventeen feet diameter.

Hubb and Wife.—As close as possible without contact, thirty-two feet diameter, forty-four and a half feet circumference, three hundred feet high.

Waller's Cabin.—Burnt hollow, thirty-two feet diameter, broken off at thirty feet high.

Lightingale.—Fifty-four feet circumference.

Double Heart.—Forty-four feet circumference.

Three Graces.—Ninety feet circumference, three hundred high, perfect.

Waller's Cabin.—Twenty-one and a half feet diameter.

Several others, without names, were measured, ranging from sixty-six feet to ninety-five feet in circumference, and from two hundred and fifty to three hundred high.

The Big Tree.—That was cut down several years ago; was three hundred feet high, and ninety-four in circumference. It was cut off eight feet from the ground, at which height it measures twenty-five feet in diameter.

It took five men twenty-five days to cut it down, and three more to take the bark off seventy-five feet. The process by which

it was cut down, was by boring in from either side with pump augers, until the tree was severed from the stump. And although it had attained the

great height of three hundred feet, yet so finely was it balanced, that when entirely cut off it would not fall. It was then with great difficulty

removed by driving in large wedges with immense battering rams.

On the body of this tree there is constructed a bowling alley, and upon

its stump a saloon, for public parties, assemblies, etc. Being two feet across, the room has no mean dimensions, and is surrounded and covered with green boughs, which renders it a most delightful place to sit and while away a weary hour.

Within three feet of the heart, as shown by the top of the stump, three feet from the ground, the roots uniting below, grew together, including a portion of bark six by nine inches, of oval form, entirely inclosing the solid wood. This process was repeated from time to time, more or less, twenty such portions now appearing, scattered from within three feet of the center to the outer circumference, and on all sides. Immediately back of the house, and not far from the *Big Tree*, is a fine grove of twenty or twenty-three small trees, of this same species, varying in size from six inches to thirty feet in height, all vigorous and healthy.

Visitors are here well accommodated, and at far more reasonable rates than are frequently exacted for far less desirable provisions.

At two, P. M. having secured for the museum a section of the wood, twenty-one inches thick, specimens of the wood, cones, etc. we left the place. Driving three miles, we arrived at the

MOUNTAIN RANCH,

Containing one thousand acres of fine agricultural land, cultivated mostly to grains and hay, all of which bear a fine price, and pay for cultivation. The farm is well inclosed with rail fence, and the appearance, is in the hands of experienced farmers.

Though we passed several other good farms, yet this portion of Calaveras County is settled to only a very limited extent, being, as it is, where sprinkled with well watered alluvial valleys, and rich in both minerals and lumber. There are large numbers of small valleys among the hills, as fine, as rich, and as adjacent to market, as any need desire to be open to entry by the settler, as government lands.

A few miles further is situated the extensive saw-mill of Hanford, which runs day and night, and supplies the lumber for both mining and agricultural purposes, to much of this portion of Calaveras County. The timber here is unsurpassed for abundance and excellence, while it is in such proximity to the mills as to render the making of lumber less expensive than in most other localities.

The main ditch and flume of the Union Company, runs parallel to the road, supplying water for mining and agriculture during the year, for some ten or twelve miles before reaching

MURPHY'S,

A mining town of no little celebrity for the last eight or nine years, and now containing a population of some one thousand two hundred and one thousand four hundred.

It is situated in a valley formed by the concentric washings of the mountain gorges, about two thousand four hundred feet lower than the big tree valley, and distant therefrom twelve miles. The road is steep and in many places very steep and uncomfortable to travel.

The town is surrounded by heavy but low hills, several of which have already been proved exceedingly rich in gold, while the little valleys and surrounding ravines seem exhaustless in placer and hydraulic gold. In order to supply water for the extensive works here, the Union Company was incorporated in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, and through

the energy of the managers, the whole works are now completed and in successful operation. The main ditch is thirty-two miles long, and the reservoir sufficiently capacious to meet every contingency. The capacity of the ditch is equal to three thousand inches of water running at a half miles per hour. The measurement of the reservoir, is one quarter of a mile in width and one and a half miles long, with an average depth of twenty feet. The property is owned by about twenty shareholders, and is a good investment. This ditch supplies water for the mining in the southern portion of the county.

The Murphy's Flat Fluming Company was organized in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the purpose of making an open cut through the rim rock at the lower part of the flat. This cut is twenty-five hundred feet long, with an average depth of twenty-five feet, and is ten feet wide at the bottom, all done in solid rock at a cost of about one hundred thousand dollars. This work will enable miners to successfully drain a large tract of the richest mineral lands in the State, which hitherto been unproductive because of the great cost of getting rid of the dead waters.

THE SUSPENSION FLUME.

This is the work of the Central Hill Mining Company, who owned a claim upon an elevated point of a hill, inaccessible by water except by a very deep gorge. This has been done by the erection of a flume upon the principle of the wire suspension bridge. This suspended flume is one hundred and forty-six feet long, three hundred and four feet high at the center, and carries one hundred inches of water, having a fall of fifteen feet and a pressure of fifteen feet. The tunnel by which this flume reaches its auriferous gravel is nine hundred and forty-three feet long; and the whole work is owned by eleven shareholders.

Little is yet done to develop the rich agricultural and horticultural resources of this district, the mining being yet too profitable.

From Columbia, through a rich mining district, via Douglas Flat and Vallecito, is twelve miles. The scenery assumes more of the picturesque as we advance, and more of the beautiful as the hand of cultivation exhibits its labors. At, and in the vicinity of, Columbia, Shaw's Flat, and Sonora, there are more evidences of horticultural enterprise and a settled, home than any other point in the southern mines. Highly cultivated gardens, extensive orchards, and heavy-laden vineyards, everywhere greet the traveler and add to domestic bliss. As a mining district, this has never consented to be second to any in the State, while the soil surely deserves title to an equal rank. Abundant water for irrigation is always at command, and the large yield of the finest fruits shows a power in the soil and a science and taste in its culture rarely met with even in the rich alluvial valleys. This vicinity also abounds in the most valuable limestone, and marble of an excellent quality, which admits of a high polish, and through its granulo-crystalline texture gives the surface a coarse appearance.

The population of Sonora is about three thousand; it is the shire town of Calaveras County, and, as a place of residence, whether for business or pleasure, exceedingly desirable.

TABLE MOUNTAIN,

This vicinity, is so called because of the abruptness of its sides and the even and smooth surface of its top. Its altitude above the sea is

about two thousand one hundred and seventy feet, and its broad top about half a mile at this upper end. Its extent is thence in a westerly direction, gradually falling off in height, and increasing in breadth, and becoming more uneven on the top, till it is lost at Knight's thirty miles distant.

Gold was discovered here in one thousand eight hundred and fifty by Caldwell & Co. who, while engaged in sinking a well in a garden at the head of the mountain, struck a "lead" of gold-bearing gravel which they took, in their own garden, seventy-five thousand feet. Following the lead, they soon entered the base of this mountain. Subsequent explorations proved that the mountain, in its whole length and breadth, was rich in gold, though at a depth of one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet, which involves very heavy expense in procuring.

A tunnel examined by the committee is twelve hundred feet long, having an average dip of one foot in eight. The tunneling here is of the most capacious and substantial kind. The "pay dirt" covers the "rock" to a depth varying from six to twelve feet, is largely mixed shale and very easily worked. Above this stratum is one of mixed character, while the upper surface, varying from twenty to one hundred feet in thickness, is a solid mass of unstratified rock, of volcanic origin, consisting of granite, lava, chromate of iron, and a variety of sulphur, extremely hard as to prevent the sinking of shafts through it. The miners are compelled to reach their pay by tunnels opening below at the sides of the mountain. The miners in this mountain are abundantly supplied with water throughout the whole length and breadth by the Table Mountain and the Union Company's ditches.

Many interesting geological facts have been developed by the work of this mountain, which, however much in place, cannot have room in this brief report.

We were much indebted to Judge Davis one of the pioneer miners in this vicinity, for courtesies and information during our brief stay.

Quartz veins in this vicinity are numerous, and many of them are worked, but not to great profit, for want of the proper amalgamating material with which to save the gold, which is so extremely fine as to pass off with the pulverized rock. The rock is also mixed with so many mineral substances, some of which paralyze the attracting properties of the quicksilver, that but a small per centage of the gold is saved.

In proof of the last assertion, it may be stated that in one mill working rock, which assays four hundred and ten dollars per ton, only save about fifteen dollars per ton. Vigorous efforts are now being made, however, and not without a fair show of success, to institute processes for saving a much larger portion of the precious metal.

An easy down-hill drive of some eighteen or twenty miles brought us to the Crimea House, kept by an old and staunch friend of the State Agricultural Society, E. Brown, Esq., who spared no pains to further the objects of the committee.

Twelve miles further, over an open, rolling, sparsely-timbered country with only two or three settlers, brought us to

LAGRANGE,

The shire town of Stanislaus County. It is situated on the south bank of the Tuolumne River, at the ferry where the great road crosses. It contains but a few hundred inhabitants, of whom a far larger proportion are French than we have met in any other town in the State.

This is a most interesting section of country—now in a transition state from mining to agriculture. The surface diggings, which alone obtain (to a considerable extent) in these low hills and valleys, are nearly exhausted, and the rich molds of the district are beginning to be appreciated by intelligent cultivators. Thousands on thousands of acres of the soil, well watered, in a healthy climate, surrounded with nature's magnificent scenery, free to all settlers, here invite the hand of toil to build the home of peace and plenty.

From Lagrange to Murray's, across the Merced, the country is still level and assumes more of the alluvial river-bottom formation. Near this bridge is a flouring mill, driven by water, and of sufficient capacity to do all the work needed in this region. There are large quantities of very rich lands in this region, adapted to the growth of small grains, the cultivation of which is rapidly increasing, and for which there is a ready and remunerative market in the adjacent mining districts.

Fourteen miles further, in a southeasterly direction, brought us to Bear Valley, an undulating and irregular depression, running north and south, some eight or ten miles long, and bounded in on all sides with high, precipitous hills. It is through this valley that the great "Backbone" quartz runs, it being larger than any other yet opened in the State.

Quartz mining is the principal business here, and is carried to an extent second to few, if any, other localities.

Colonel Fremont has dammed the Merced River in the most substantial manner, where the stream is three hundred feet broad, commencing fifty feet below low water mark and building twenty-two feet above. The dam is principally composed of pine trees, from one to three feet in diameter, with their tops up stream, piled compactly, and the whole filled with gravel. The butts being sawed off even present an unusually solid appearance. The flume twenty feet wide, four deep, and seven hundred feet long. Benton Mills, propelled by this power, crush his quartz. The small mill (the large one not in operation yet, August eleven) has sixteen stamps, of six hundred pounds each, and crushes one hundred and thirty tons of rock per day. The larger one will run forty-eight stamps and crush about four hundred tons per week. Near the town he runs the Bear Valley Mill by steam, containing eight stamps, of eight hundred pounds each, crushing an average of sixty tons per week—the rock averaging twenty-five dollars per ton.

The great vein or lode upon which these works are situated has been called the "Backbone" vein of California, from its unparalleled extent and magnitude. It has been traced more than eight miles and opened at several points, in some of which it has a thickness of over fifty feet. Several points where worked are called Mount Ophir, Pine Tree, Josephine, etc. all of which have been worked long enough to evince their exceeding richness and incalculable extent. Colonel Fremont furnished several very fine specimens for the society's museum.

The works here, though yet in an unfinished state, give promise of a permanent lucrative business so vast that the contemplation of the results of ten years staggers the mind. At the present richness (and it regularly increases with the depth) it will produce millions every year.

At the head of Bear Valley we visited Mount Ophir, the site of the great quartz mill in this portion of the State, erected and still run by the Merced Mining Company. It is within the claim of Col. Fremont, who is now endeavoring to eject the company.* Through the polite atten-

*Fremont has since succeeded, and now holds the whole works in his own hands.

tions of Messrs. Uznay and Vanderwater, we were enabled to thoroughly examine the works, and were also by them furnished several valuable specimens for the society's cabinet and the following facts interesting matters of history:

The Merced Mining Company was organized in one thousand and five hundred and fifty, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars. This company was a pioneer in time as well as expectation of wealth and departure for "home," and also a pioneer in disappointment and virtual bankruptcy. The name of the company still lives, and its stock, nearly valueless, is in the hands of a few men, some of whom are still working about the establishment. The present power and capacity of the mill is about as follows: Twenty-four stamps, of five hundred pounds each, making fifty-five strokes per minute, crushing an average of two tons per day; four arastras of ten feet diameter, through which all the pulp is worked again after having passed through the twenty-four "Gargantuan Bowls." These bowls are used in addition to the ordinary saving apparatus, and are found to save fully fifty per cent. more than the apparatus without them. The whole works are driven by a super-heated steam engine of forty horse-power, and are among the best in the State. They employ forty-five men, at an average expense of about four dollars per day each, and the average yield of the mill is about four hundred dollars per day.

Six miles in a southeasterly course we found Mariposa, the county seat of Mariposa, a small town among sharp, irregular hills. It contains about five hundred inhabitants. It is strictly a mining town, and has revealed some of the richest deposits of gold in quartz ever found in the State. These are, however, found more especially in what miners call "pockets," which are of no very great or very certain extent. Owing to scarcity of water, this vicinity has been far less thoroughly "prospected" than most other localities. A ditch is now in contemplation which will bring abundant water as soon as completed. One small vein, running through the town has been opened by Messrs. Mock & Searle. It is only about an average of two feet in thickness, very serpentine in its course, and nearly perpendicular. A few days previous to our visit, three men had dug out at a depth of less than sixty feet from the surface, from a single "pocket" of small dimensions, in six days, twenty-six thousand dollars.

Having stabled our team and obtained saddle animals, we left for the Yosemite, on the morning of August eleven. Passing over the usual route of a day's travel in an exceedingly mountainous country, we reached the Mariposa grove of "Big Trees." This grove is about the altitude of the Calaveras grove, but is much more extensive and has larger specimens. There are six hundred and fifty of them within a space of about one mile by three-quarters of a mile. Seven of these trees measured a fair height from the ground, under our own inspection, as follows: Sixty-eight, eighty-eight, one hundred and two, ninety-five, ninety-three, one hundred and twenty, and one hundred and one, feet, in circumference. One other tree, one hundred and six feet in circumference, has a diameter of twenty feet one hundred feet from the ground, at the projection of the first limb, which is six feet in diameter. In the evening we camped in company with Horace Greely, of the *New York Tribune*, who, with a party, had preceded us to the falls and was on his return. [The published notes of this tour are mostly correct.]

Next day, after a very arduous ride over a country so elaborately described by professional travelers as to preclude the necessity for its

here, we, at about four, p. m. reached a spot called Inspiration Point, from which the first view of the Yo-Semite is obtained.

This is a jutting rock on a point overhanging an abyss of two thousand seven hundred feet. After a weary ride over a succession of hills and valleys, all covered with dense forests, the sudden debouch upon this looking down into a valley three thousand feet below, two miles long, and in a serpentine length of ten miles, traced through its center by a stream clear as crystal, skirted with shrubbery, while the valley is carpeted with a most beautiful green, and studded with magnificent forest-trees, with the "Giant's Pillar," three thousand five hundred feet high, directly in front, at an angle of the valley, and various streams rushing down either side headlong, down from nine hundred to two thousand seven hundred feet, the traveler is compelled to acknowledge that "Inspiration Point" is no misnomer for such a place.

Retracing our steps to the regular trail, a few rods distant, we commenced our descent into the valley. We bore a long way down in a westerly direction, before going fairly over the edge of the precipice. Having gotten over, we rode, slid, jumped, jumbled, sprang, rolled, crawled, over loose shelly stones, smooth flat rocks, at an angle of about five degrees, down an acutely zig-zag way to the bottom, at which point we drew a long, full breath, uttered a grateful ejaculation, drew up our reins, and galloped along the margin of the beautiful Merced a distance of six miles, to the public house kept by Mr. G. Hite.

Four miles before reaching the hotel we passed the Bridal Vail Falls at a right, distant about one mile. This stream approaches the brink of a great wall of the valley, in the bed of a smooth rock with a surface slightly, though regularly, concave to the zenith, which trough it fills in proportion to the season of the year. Its approach is slow and quiet as that of a meadow brook, never dreaming of danger till its bed breaks off, and it is left with no support but the atmosphere. Nothing can be more appropriately named than this enchanting water-fall, as seen from almost any accessible point, and especially for the distance of four miles in passing it, going up the valley. Soon after the stream breaks over, it loses the character of water, and assumes successively, foam, spray, and mist, presenting a continued series of unfoldings, those of a veil, or piece of other fine drapery, when taken by one corner and held up until it is entirely unfolded. And at the same time the currents of air always incident to such localities cause it to sway back and forth so very like a piece of spotless drapery, while the beams of a setting western sun develop a thousand rainbows, and cause the wondering beholder to stop and gaze in rapture, all hungry and tired, though the still twilight shades remind him of duty to his weary, faithful beast.

The amount of water at this time of year (August thirteenth,) is apparently very small, yet we crossed eight streams in as many channels. This fall, flowing toward the river, at the center of the valley, either of which would turn two of the large wheels, by which most of our grist-mills are propelled. In the winter and spring time it feeds thirteen of these streams. About three-fourths of a mile before reaching Hite's, we passed the only other house in the valley, owned by Mr. Cunningham. Directly opposite Hite's, and on the left going up, is the Yo-Semite Falls, about seven hundred feet high. The stream, when full, makes a fine break against the rock in the whole distance. But now that it is small, and not force enough to carry it out from the rock, it touches the rock off at two other points. At two miles further up we come to the head of the valley proper, or rather, to where the head of the valley

is formed by the three branches which there unite. In the north left hand one, looking up stream, are three lakes, containing from one acre to five acres of beautiful clear water, and reflecting from any of the immense cliffs on either side, constituting something nearer a scene than is often met with in the world of reality.

The main branch of the Merced River makes its way down through central, over the Nevada Falls, of nine hundred feet perpendicular, a mile further down, over the Vernal Fall, of six hundred and twenty feet, and thence two and a half miles over huge rocks and immense boulders, down a terrible gorge, some one thousand two hundred or one thousand five hundred feet, to the level of the valley, while the stream, tributary to the Merced, comes in through the southern (lower) branch having made a leap of several hundred feet at one and several rocky dashes beside.

The soil of the valley is very fertile, the native grass and clover now from one to four feet high, and very thick. Grains, vegetables and fruit-trees, will all flourish here abundantly under the hand of cultivation. The experiments already made sufficiently attest this.

The timber is oak, pine, cedar, fir, birch, sycamore, etc. Many of the sugar pines will measure from six to ten feet diameter, each, and are handsome.

The enterprise of the two gentlemen who have settled here is surmised from the fact that two good framed houses have been built, of them twenty-one by sixty feet, two stories high, the lumber has been all sawed by hand and transported two miles, where neither horse nor a vehicle of any kind has ever yet been seen.

The soil of this valley is principally of decomposed granite, and the decayed vegetation naturally incident to a native wilderness.

The sides of the valley are solid granite, of a light gray or white color and coarse texture, and are nearly perpendicular—at places hanging, and at other places receding slightly.

At the base of the wall on either side of the valley, is a mass of broken granite, accumulating from year to year by fragments which fall from above. In winter all the crevices become filled with water, then these bodies and parcels of water freeze, expand, and break off flakes, frequently one hundred feet across and twenty-five feet thick. These break loose and come thundering down with a fearful noise at night and by day, during the latter part of winter, producing something truly fearful if not sublime. One of these frequently breaks into two when it first strikes the mass below—already piled slanting against the wall several hundred feet high—and the fragments, from the size of a hay-cock to that of a meeting-house, roll down the declivity, creating a great noise and splintering sturdy oaks and pines on the bottom as they roll off, frequently one hundred yards, leaving a great canal behind, to their final place of rest, until by time they are decayed that a succeeding fragment, fresh from the solid wall, crushes in turn, and they add to the mass which eventually becomes a gravelly soil.

The only theory of this valley satisfactory to our minds is, that it is one of those great convulsions of nature which we all know have taken place within (geologically speaking) a comparatively recent period. A few hundred thousand years, a seam or crack, running in a westerly direction down the western slope of the Sierras, was made in the granite mountain. That crack was of immense depth and of considerable breadth. The same process which is now going on by the

crack was then commenced, and the bottom of the fissure became filled with the top was widened, until now, at a depth of nearly a mile, this fissure has a bottom two miles broad, and timber thousands of years old.

Of all the places we have visited in any part of the world, this affords the ground of fear that a picture will be overdrawn than any other. It seems that we may use too large numerals and make individual statements that are not facts, but to so describe this valley that the impression on the pen or tongue will exceed that made by the actual sight, we have would be as utterly impossible as it would to so describe the light and the colors of the spectrum to a blind man that when he could receive sight he would fail to realize his expectations.

The names, and heights, etc. of the several points have been so often given that we will not repeat them. Nor will we attempt any description of the thing as a whole. The thing is there away up in the Sierras, and all we have to say is that he who has threaded the streets of Nineveh and Herculaneum, scaled the Alps and counted the stars from the top of Egypt's pyramids, measured the Parthenon and watched the setting sun from the dome of St. Peter's, looked into the mouth of Vesuvius and taken the key-note of his morning song from the thunder of Niagara, has not seen Yo-Semite, is like the Queen of Sheba before her visit to King Solomon—"the half has not been told" him.

Having devoted as much time as we could appropriate to this object, we left, passing down the valley on the north side of the stream and ascended the mountain by the Coulterville trail, bearing northwest. This trail enters the valley from the northwest, nearly opposite the Mariposa Falls from the southwest, and is perhaps no less long and rugged. A ride of thirteen miles brought us, through a country similar to that on the north side, to Crane's Flat, a small opening or mountain meadow on a high elevation. No one lives here, but we lunched, grazed the animals on the fine native grass, visited another grove of a few of the mammoth redwoods, differing in no material point from those already described. In the afternoon, crossing several high divides, and deep gorges, and fine living game, during which we saw quail, grouse, deer, and other game, we stopped at Black's, on Bull Creek. Next morning rode nine miles to

MARBLE CAVE OR BOWER CAVE

To breakfast. N. Arni is now the proprietor of this cave, and is endeavoring to make it a place of attraction. It was discovered and opened one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. It is situated on a moderately steep hill, facing the west, about two hundred feet above the bed of the creek. It is open at the top, in an irregular form, about fifty by one hundred and twenty-five feet. Standing in the cave, with tops issuing several feet above it, are several oak trees from one to two feet in diameter. It was first entered by descending a branch of one of these trees. The descent is by a good and easy stairway. At some sixty feet below the mouth is a bench or bottom running half across the cavity, on which is now erected a dancing floor thirty by forty feet, and a room well lighted, about ninety by one hundred and thirty-five feet long. About twenty feet down a rather steep bank at the east end of the floor we came to the margin of a lake, thirty-five by fifty feet, and forty to forty-five feet deep, mostly under the rock, but leaving room enough to pass in a boat by stooping and going carefully. Above this lake and to the north, are several cavernous apartments of very considerable ca-

capacity. The walls are marble, of a rather coarse quality, but capable of a very high polish, and would be of great value for building purposes sufficiently contiguous to market.

The gentlemanly proprietor showed us every courtesy, and furnished us with a box of fine specimens for the society's museum.

The road from here to Bear Valley is extremely rugged, and the journey at this time of year quite forbidding.

Next day reached Hornitas, a brisk little mining town, becoming of considerable importance.

On our return at Sonora we visited the collection of minerals and fossils, to the gathering of which Doctor Perez Snell and Major Rose have devoted several years of careful toil. It is very extensive and of great interest. We made arrangements for an exchange of duplicate specimens from the society's cabinet.

Next day reached

ANGELS,

Where are several first class quartz mines and mills.

THE CRYSTAL QUARTZ MILL,

Benjamin Brothers, proprietors, and Frank Maxson, Superintendent, was commenced in October of one thousand eight hundred and fifty. It has twelve stamps of six hundred pounds each, and crushes ten tons per day. In addition to the ordinary gold-saving apparatus, they have four "German barrels" for working over the tailings and sulphurets. Their shaft is one hundred and ninety feet deep, and they have five hundred and twenty-five feet one way and two hundred and twenty-five the other, the lode being from one and a half to eight feet thick. It is imbedded in talcose slate on both sides. And the gold-bearing rock is slate, with very little quartz. Sulphurets are very abundant. This mill has appliances for pulverizing sulphurets and saving extremely fine gold, very far in advance of most mills we have seen. They use a steam engine of thirty-horse power.

MALTMAN'S MILL

Has twelve stamps, and is crushing the rock from a vein thirty feet thick at the rate of twenty-four tons per day. These veins are of exceeding richness, and the *pay* is immensely large.

DR. J. M. HILL

Is also largely and successfully engaged in quartz mining here, and is doing much for the application of science to the saving of gold.

These few items afford but a faint idea of the extent of the mining operations in this vicinity.

Thence, *via* Staple's Ranch, we reached home, after a fatiguing journey of sixteen days.

OF P. A. McREA, D. J. STAPLES, AND E. B. HARRIS

This committee was appointed to visit northern Amador, El Dorado, and Placer, counties.

The capacity of our foot-hills and mountain valleys to grow all

is in perfection is fully demonstrated in a thousand instances. Mr. Benjamin Burt, of Amador County, fifteen miles east of Ione City, surrounded on all sides by mountains, and at an altitude of eight hundred or one thousand feet, has for four years past grown peaches and grapes with great success and profit, and in sufficient quantities to supply several mining towns. His orchard does not bloom until after the season of very frosts. Perhaps no fruit grown in California has had a better or more uniform yield than Mr. Burt's. At Diamond Springs, Mud Springs, Placerville, grapes, peaches, and apples, grow well, the latter to an enormous size and of fine flavor. Coloma, a few miles from Placerville, will be called the horticultural garden of California, indeed it is impossible to conceive of fruits more perfect than are found in this locality. The soil is of a volcanic character, and the location is sheltered on all sides by mountains, in a circular form. No description can do justice to these beautiful orchards, or rather gardens of fruits. Every lover of horticulture should see the Coloma gardens in bearing, though it may cost a journey of five hundred miles. Auburn, too, is ringed with fruit gardens, some of which contain trees of astonishing growth. The committee are of the opinion that Mr. Russel's trees are of the most enormous growth that they have seen in this or in any other country. They are in a dark soil, upon the side of a hill. Mr. Nickerson's peach orchard and vineyard, between Auburn and Marysville, in Auburn Ravine, is also a splendid success. His vines are as remarkable for their astonishing growth as are the Russel garden trees. Many of Mr. Nickerson's vines, now three years old, have made new wood this year a full inch in diameter, and they have matured a full crop of grapes. The committee name these facts to show the adaptation of our foot-hills to fruit growing. The most extensive orchards upon this coast are those of Mr. Briggs, near Marysville in Colusa County. These, however, are well known to the public, and stand as a splendid monument to the unparalleled achievement of one individual in this department. This orchard contains forty thousand standard trees in full bearing.

This article might be extended to fill a volume, but we must pass rapidly, and giving here and there a casual glance as we advance in arrangement through the avenues of California enterprise.

OF P. A. McRAE, C. I. HUTCHINSON, AND A. REDINGTON.

This Committee was appointed to visit San Mateo, Santa Clara, andameda, counties.

The Committee were much interested in the orchards and vineyards of San José and Santa Clara. In those vicinities, science and enterprise have done much more for both horticultural and agricultural interests than in any other portion of the Pacific Coast. The importing and raising of fine stock have also received a degree of encouragement in San Mateo and Santa Clara counties, that would do credit to any one of the older States. California is justly proud of the growing wealth and enterprise that are so prominently manifest in Santa Clara County. The committee could name fifty of her citizens, each of which could properly be regarded as a *public* benefactor, in any country. This brief notice will not admit of details; the committee will be pardoned, however, for giving a few statistics (see statement) of one of the many very successful nurseries near San José—(Messrs. Fox & Co.'s grounds.) The

orchards in this locality are also large and numerous. The vineyard not large, but numerous, and in fine cultivation. Here, too, there has been much attention given to landscape gardening, with triumphal success. Many of the grounds show a high order of artistic skill and taste.

OF J. S. SILVER AND F. W. HATCH.

The committee to whom was assigned the duty of visiting Alameda County, and the east side of the bay of San Francisco, submit the following report:

The orchards visited by the members of the committee, jointly, were the following: Mr. Edmondson's, at San Lorenzo; Mr. Beard's, at the Mission of San José; Mr. Llewellyn's, at San Lorenzo; Messrs. Macdonald and Crane's, at the same place, and Mr. Lick's, near Santa Clara.

In addition to these, one of the committee visited and examined extensive grounds at Shell Mound Nursery, Mr. Cohen's Orchard, at Encinal, Alameda, and others in the vicinity of Oakland.

The region of country embraced within the area assigned to this committee, is one of the finest and most attractive in this portion of the State. Horticulture is here carried on with an energy and discrimination which might be profitably imitated in other districts, while nature has endued it with a beauty and excellence which admits of no rival. Unsurpassed by any in fertility, peculiarly fortunate in locality, with an agreeable and healthful climate, with an abundance of water, and easy of communication with the commercial metropolis of the State, it possesses advantages and inducements to settlement which cannot be excelled by any other portion of the country.

In addition to these its natural advantages, its early cultivation for application to agricultural purposes, and the well-directed energy of its proprietors, have given it an impulse of which it may well boast. It has made it, in conjunction with its immediate neighbor, a sort of pioneer in the great work of building up for the State an agricultural and horticultural reputation.

Before proceeding with the results of our examination, a statement is due to ourselves, explanatory of the meagerness of our report, and of the difficulties attending its preparation. The Chairman of the committee, to whom devolved the duty of compiling the observations, and who has laid down the incidents of the examinations, having been compelled to leave the State, has left the junior member unexpectedly burdened with the preparation of the report. Being destitute of detailed notes of his observations, and of those practical facts so necessary for a correct and instructive history of our visit and its results, he is constrained to ask indulgence for many omissions and possible inaccuracies.

The data at hand, and upon which the following remarks are based, were drawn up by the senior member of the committee before his departure, and by him forwarded for compilation and arrangement. Such of them as have already been made public through the medium of the San Francisco Press by the instrumentality of the committee, will be referred to as extracts.

For the purpose of convenience, the orchards visited will be stated in the order of their examination, together with such facts as may be best calculated to interest the agricultural reader.

SHELL MOUND NURSERY.

This nursery is beautifully located on the bay of San Francisco, about five miles east of the city. A noticeable feature, and that from which it derives its name, is a large shell mound, of about one and a half acres in extent. It is supposed to have been of Indian origin, the deposition and accumulation of many years, and the resting-place of the aboriginal dead. Over two hundred Indian skulls are said to have been exhumed from this mound. The soil of this section is mostly heavy, with an admixture of sand, needing little irrigation, and sustaining a vigorous vegetation. Water being very near the surface, the orchard trees attain a large size, and grow rapidly. Almost all fruits do well here, except the peach, and, perhaps, the apricot, the former being extremely liable to the "curled leaf." Pears are especially desirable for profitable culture, though some, like the Louise Bonne de Jersey, in consequence of the winds which blow with considerable force, are touched with the "black leaf." Cherries, plums, and apples, are successfully cultivated. Grapes, particularly the California variety, and gooseberries, are susceptible to the mildew. Of small fruits, raspberries and strawberries succeed well, and the same may be said of currants. The liquorice plant flourishes here like a weed, throwing up innumerable shoots from the roots, to a wide distance in every direction. The Silon Abeille, Larch, Mountain Ash, Lombardy Poplar, etc. are very thrifty.

We annex the substance of some notes kindly supplied by Mr. Sanderson, originally the proprietor of this nursery and fruit garden.

They were located, he says, in February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, during the spring of which year, two thousand five hundred and fifty strawberry plants, and five thousand fruit trees were imported and planted. From the former, fruit was produced which commanded the highest premium at the State fair, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four. Specimen fruit trees of nearly all the varieties were reserved, most of them being now in bearing. As an instance of the profit arising from fruit culture in early days, Mr. S. mentions that during the first season, he sold three hundred dollars worth of strawberries, at five dollars per hundred, besides nearly five hundred dollars worth of plants. During the summer of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, the second year, he sold two thousand five hundred dollars worth of strawberries, at one dollar per pound.

In one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, he imported largely of trees, plants, and shrubbery, and entered regularly in the nursery business. The sales during the winter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, amounted to over twelve thousand dollars. Mr. S. left Shell Mound in the spring of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, "up to which time," he states, "there had fruited nearly twenty varieties of pears, seven of apples, twelve of cherries, nearly thirty of peaches, twelve of gooseberries, sixteen of strawberries, three of raspberries, four of currants, and three of grapes."

In March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, he planted three trees of three years old, when in full bloom, and exhibited at the State fair, held at Stockton, the same year, large and fine specimens from these varieties. There are now growing in this nursery, one hundred varieties of apples, (nearly,) one hundred of pears, sixty of cherries, thirty of plums, twenty-seven of peaches, four of apricots, two of quinces

for pear stocks, eight of currants, twenty of grapes, sixty of gooseberries, four of raspberries, ten of strawberries, three of nut bearing trees, four of miscellaneous fruit trees, (almonds, barberries, etc.) three of figs, of pomegranates, two of blackberries, twenty-five of deciduous ornamental shrubs, thirteen of climbers, and three varieties of evergreen trees. Of grapes, Mr. S. says: "The Isabella, and Catawba, and some more hardy foreign varieties, succeed tolerably well."

For stocks for pears, we should reject the California Quince, although it succeeds with some varieties which do not thrive on the Angers stock, such as the Flemish Beauty, and President. Among the most successful pears on quince stock, are the Louise Bonne de Jersey, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Tyson, Golden Beurre de Billboa, Seckel, Bloodgood, Vicar of Witley, Dearbon's Seedling, Winter Nelis.

The following grow well, but do not produce early: Beurre d'Angoulême, Beurre de Louisa, Madeliene, Pound, and others.

ORCHARD OF A. A. COHEN, ALAMEDA.

This orchard consists of two thousand seven hundred apples, three hundred pears, eight hundred plums, four hundred cherries, two hundred cots, one hundred quinces, one hundred peaches. The apples are equally divided between two and three year old trees. The soil is an alluvium, with water four or five feet below the surface. Orchard makes an immense growth here, but are liable to injury from the spring frosts. Here, as elsewhere in this region, exposed to the strong winds from the bay, peaches do not thrive well, and are considered unprofitable for general culture. The effect of these winds in the production of the "curled leaf," appears very evident, and of the many theories which have been advanced in explanation of this phenomenon, this is to be the one generally held by the cultivators in this section. The writer of this has repeatedly examined the leaves so affected with a microscope, but has been unable to discover any evidence of its propagation by insects. Some of the more desirable pear trees, are likewise injured here, by the daily visitations of the same agent. The quince bears well, but much of the fruit is blown off before maturity.

Mr. C. estimates the cost of an orchard of apples, say one acre, as follows: Land, seventy-five dollars; two hundred two year old trees, fifty dollars; planting the same, eighteen dollars; three years' cultivation, thirty-seven dollars fifty cents: equal to one hundred and ninety dollars and fifty cents.

The general appearance of this orchard, which consists of about twenty-five acres, excels anything we have seen, as well in natural beauty as in the perfect cultivation to which it is subjected. Neatness characterizes everything in and about it, and in every department are exhibited evidences of a correct management, and a determination to excel. Mr. Cohen draws upon his ground large quantities of straw, which his neighbors would otherwise burn, and thus supplies manure which, elsewhere, would find it expensive to procure.

It was under the inspiration of the impressions received at this place, while the rich beauties of its location and the charms which are thrown around it were still vividly fixed upon his mind, that the following was written for one of the San Francisco papers by the enthusiastic companion of the writer on this trip:

"This sheltered and sequestered spot, so near the city, presents attractions which are all too rare in California. The background,

up around the house, is a wide expanse of oaken groves, giving complete coverture from the high winds that prevail all around, and lending charms to the quiet home.

The foreground is varied by a view of an arm of the bay of San Francisco, and an extended line of range along the undulant slopes of the Coast mountains. Here, in a climate that knows no oppression from the heat of summer, or the cold of winter; where one hears the murmur of the town, but does not heed it, the philosopher realizes the poet's fancy—a spot which who toil for wealth do dream of, but, alas! seldom do discover; a sheltered nook, where, in declining years, the weary mind may take a quiet repose, and, as the far-off mountains fade to the vision, so may his thoughts gently pass into the spirit land beyond!"

MR. EDMONDSON'S ORCHARD, SAN LEANDRO.

This fine apple orchard consists of ten acres of loamy, *adobe* soil, adjoining the town. It has one thousand four hundred apple trees, mostly three years from the graft, which present a healthy and promising appearance. The system of cultivation adopted is excellent, and the trees are trimmed low and bushy. Irrigation is not resorted to, although water is had only at a depth of nearly thirty feet below the surface. There are some apricot trees bearing well, and several fine specimens of apples examined. The peach tree exhibits a more healthy leaf here than elsewhere in this section of the State, though it is not a profitable branch of culture even here. The spring frosts are destructive to the early buds of this year the buds were injured as late as May nineteenth. Cherries and pears do well.

Mr. E. considers the Golden and Roxbury Russets as the most profitable for the market. The gopher is very troublesome.

The general appearance of this orchard is neat and cleanly, and reflects the highest credit on its management.

JOHN LLEWELLYN'S ORCHARD AND NURSERY, SAN LORENZO.

This productive orchard consists of forty-two acres in close cultivation. The soil is the richest *adobe* we have ever seen. There is an extensive tract, covering many hundreds of acres in this vicinity, rendering it one of the most desirable localities for horticultural purposes in this section of the State. Water is found at a depth of from twelve to twenty feet.

The climate here shows an amelioration of the wind force, as prevalent in San Francisco, through which we have passed, and the swarms of musketoes are modified by the modification of temperature consequent upon this climatic change.

Yet even here, the peach cannot be raised with the certainty of success. It is the intention of Mr. L. to graft all his peaches with plums. He has planted, with pears, apples, and cherries, exhibit the most thrifty growth, and give promise of an abundant return. A cherry tree, six feet high, was raised from seed, and transplanted three times, measures twenty inches in circumference, and grows from the ground.

Mr. L. has many varieties of the grape under cultivation. Of these, the following sorts are said to be the most reliable. The following have been well thus far: Black Cluster, Black Hamburg, Prete Noir, Violette, Chasselas, Rose Chasselas, Isabella, Chasselas de Fontainbleu, Muscat de Alexandria, Catawba. The California grape runs to wood without cultivation.

The following facts, some of which may be of general utility, were derived from Mr. L.:

Apples.—The Summer Pearmain is superior to all other summer varieties. The Winter Pearmain keeps long, and yields well. The New Pippin is a fine bearer; the Esopus Spitzenburg, on the contrary, and the Newark King is liable to rot before maturity.

Cherries.—As a general rule, the Mazard is preferable to the others for stock. The cherry tree is subject to "gumming," and the individuals are that it will prove short-lived.

Gooseberries.—Are not usually subject to mildew, although the present year will prove an exception.

Peaches.—Crawford's Early is less subject to the curled leaf than other varieties. The same may be said of the President, which is a bearer, superior to the Morris White, but similar to it in flavor. These, in liability to the disease just alluded to, are the Late Heart and Smock Peach. All of these are good bearers in favorable seasons.

Mr. L. has growing in his nursery fifty varieties of the almond, and has a high opinion of the adaptation of the climate to the cultivation of this fruit, regarding it as being profitable for investment. His trees are all thrifty. The fruit does not perish, and a market, at paying prices, may always be found.

The Osage Orange is largely cultivated, and proves to be a safe and effective protection against the encroachment of cattle. By cutting the tops down in July and November, the lower part keeps well filled. When young it needs these trimmings annually.

Gophers are destructive here as elsewhere in this section. Mr. L. pays attention as well to the beauty of his place and its attractions, as a home as to the pecuniary profit, of which it gives abundant proof. In the latter respect it may already be regarded as a model orchard. A few years, when the improvements commenced shall have been completed and the works of ornament matured, will make it a rural creditable to the cultivated taste which planned it and gratifying pride of its hospitable proprietor.

There are other orchards around San Lorenzo, which need not be specially described. Of some of them the proprietors were absent, called upon, and we were unable to obtain specific data; yet the general features of soil and cultivation already alluded to characterize them all. These places are McMurtrie's, Farley's, Martin's, and others.

MR. BEARD'S ORCHARD—MISSION OF SAN JOSE.

With this place are associated historical reminiscences interesting to every Californian. The present proprietor received us hospitably and gave us much information touching the agricultural peculiarities and stages of this section of country. The fruit trees of the Old Mission are pears, figs, and almonds, sixty years old, healthy, and in full bearing. The situation is on a hill side, four hundred feet above the level of the bay. These, indeed, with the vine, are better adapted to the locality than other varieties. Here the grape flourishes admirably; it seems to thrive in the alkaline *adobe*. Both the old Mission vines and those recently planted exhibit full crops. Mr. Beard is satisfied that vines from cuttings are far in advance, when two years old, of root cuttings of the same age. The vines are not trailed or supported, being so trained that the central stem attains a sufficient height and strength to support a globular projection of the bearing branches. As yet there have

been observed. A young vineyard on the hill-side exhibits a luxuriant growth and a fair crop of grapes, although cultivated entirely without irrigation; indeed, Mr. Beard is satisfied not only that summer irrigation is unnecessary, but that it is positively detrimental, both to the vigor of the vines and to the quality of the fruit. The apple does not thrive well in this soil. A young orchard just below this, but still high above the bay, exhibits the effect of soil in the want of vigor and unproductiveness of the trees. The peach leaf curls badly, and the cherry shows early symptoms of decay. Mr. Beard designs to root out two thousand apple and peach trees from the lower orchard, and supply their places by pears, figs, olives, and grapes. The large olive trees belonging to the Mission are productive bearers. They have the appearance of a bush of willow, and grow easily from cuttings. Horehound abounds among the grape vines on the hill sides, and appears to be a troublesome

With regard to irrigation, Mr. Beard entertains an original theory. He is in favor of watering, but not in the dry season. He finds, on boring, after the surface soil is penetrated from five to fifteen feet, there is a layer of almost water-tight clay; to this succeeds alternations of earth and clay. His idea is, that our winter rains are seldom sufficient to penetrate below the first surface layer, and, consequently, he floods the surface during the rainy season, so as to establish a water connection between these different strata, and thus, by capillary attraction, keep up an ascent of the lower waters during the dry season. This is worthy of being tested, especially as emanating from so intelligent a person. It is a fact that we have much to learn before we can fully understand the physical laws which govern and control our operations, upon which success or failure depends. Much good has been derived from the system of mulching.

MR. LICK'S ORCHARD, NEAR SANTA CLARA.

Most of this orchard is young, but throughout its whole extent evinces good taste and indefatigable energy of its enterprising owner. Much has been expended in leveling the grounds, in filling up low places, in introducing water and conveying it into all portions of the orchard. The grounds are clean, well cultivated; the trees trimmed neatly and judiciously, and the varieties appear to have been selected with judgment with a view to permanent success. The place not being strictly within the limits assigned to this committee, they have not felt it their duty to enter more explicitly into its description.

There are many articles of easy cultivation, well calculated to afford a pecuniary return, to which our farmers have as yet paid but little attention. Content to pursue the slow and familiar course which in their settlement here they first adopted, and which they have been accustomed to regard as the great and essential object of farm labor, they seldom turned aside to try new and irregular enterprises. Hence, sometimes, the complaints we hear of the unprofitableness of farming, and that branch of agriculture being overdone, of the wheat harvest crop being no longer remunerative, and of the uncertainty, the necessary consequence of this, of the business in which he is engaged. Hence the annoyances, the failures, and, too often, the crushing moment in which he is involved.

Mr. Beard has the available resources left him to which he can profitably di-

rect his attention, that of cultivating the hop should not be lost. Although not strictly coming within the purview of this committee, it may not be out of place to add a few suggestions touching what we believe is to become a highly remunerative branch of industry in this State. No climate in the world is better adapted to the cultivation of this important article of consumption than ours. In many of the Eastern States this branch of agriculture is regarded as one of the most successful, which their labor can be applied. How much more profitable would it be here, where from the peculiarity of our summer climate and the absence of rain at that season, the crop would be exempt from the destructive influences which frequently injure it elsewhere? We cannot do better than to annex a few remarks on this subject originally intended for this paper, but subsequently published in one of the San Francisco papers by a senior member of this committee:

"The greater part of the hops raised in New York is consumed by the breweries, which manufacture more than a million barrels of malt liquors annually. But it is the export demand which regulates the price. In England more hops are used than in any other country. The crop there is quite uncertain. There is a species of rust, or red mildew, which attacks it, besides other diseases incident to excessive heat and between the gathering and the drying the rains catch it and rob it of its strength. So uncertain is the crop there, that the home duty is regulated according to the closest estimates of experienced Government Viewers; and hundreds of thousands of guineas are put in hazard by sportsmen on the anticipated rates of excise.

It is this uncertainty in England that makes the fortunes of hop growers in the States.

There is a delicacy about the hop that makes sea transport objectionable. The transit voyage from New York to San Francisco, across the Isthmus of Panama, destroys fully thirty per cent. of the value of the crop, and it operates practically as a tariff (cost of freight, etc. included) of ten per cent. in favor of the hop farmer in California.

It is surely not necessary to say another word in favor of the hop as a safe crop to raise in California.

So we will proceed to give instructions for planting it:

Always prefer, for a fine quality of the hop, such as is needed for ales, ground elevated and sloping.

The crop loves lime and potash, and even magnesia and soda in moderate quantities.

It prefers dry soil, deeply ploughed and well pulverized, sandy soil especially.

Its hardest trials in the States are the hot nights of summer. In this climate early planting strikes us as the safest rule. This is certainly true regarding fruit trees. The root-slips should be set apart, to admit of cultivation, which will give eight hundred and eighty hills to the acre. Two poles to the hill are used in the States, and two or three vines allowed to each pole. Here we can cheapen the cost of poles by saving them from refuse mill stuff.

Hop-cuttings, as sold in the market, are small sections of the vine, about a finger's length, having three eyes, and three of these are planted in a hill, by laying them in a shallow groove and covering with earth. The first year they need no poles. Once planted, a hop grows for an indefinite number of years, yielding every year a large crop of root-suckers or runners, which must be cut away. From this it can be seen that the first cost of roots for a hop-vinery, is of little importance.

In the States it is found profitable to renew the plantation every twelve years, because the plant seems to lose some of its vigor. This does not apply to California, where our climate is so different, and the hops here, so far as we have proved it, is so much more vigorous and high yielding.

The hop has its parasites, like everything else. These are, a grub at the root, a fly on the vine, and mildew, rust, and blight. The three last named, which are always the worst in England, and in seasons also in the States, in California hops will probably be little troubled with.

It is, perhaps, in curing, that hops are most injured. This is always done by artificial heat in kilns. About three or four hundred pounds are cured in twelve hours; and from the nature of the process, confined as the deep layers are in restricted space, the curing is never uniform. The top of the pile, if represented by ten in degree of dryness, will at the bottom be five, and intermediately in proportion. So crisp do the lower layers become, that even when turning is practised, the whole has to be exposed to the atmosphere some days before baling, to absorb moisture enough to prevent crumbling when packed.

The hop is most delicate and sensitive. Its aroma is easily lost, and its value impaired. The kiln-drying process, will strike you as destructive of the fine natural flavor of the hop.

The idea of curing hops in the open air, as women so perfectly do their work, has not occurred to persons whose climate is subject to rain-fall in curing time. Why cannot hops be cured in the dry air of California? We know no reason why not. And we are sure that if they can be so cured, California hops will be the hops of commerce, driving all others out of the market. We are equally confident that the ales made from such hops, fresh from the country of their growth, will take preference in the markets of the world.

Let our farmers be encouraged, therefore, to plant hops; every one may safely try an acre, and those well situated may plant more extensively. Whoever follows this counsel will be rewarded by a success unequalled by any other production."

The farmer of California has a path to carve out to suit the climate, the soil, and other conditions which surround him. His cannot be the beaten track which, in other States and under entirely different circumstances, his forefathers trod. He must study; he must observe the geological and meteorological features with which he has to contend, and seek to make them subservient to his advantage. Success waits enterprise, while failure must inevitably follow his efforts who, closing his eyes to the light which modern industry and experience are disclosing, goes blindly on in the rude and uncertain paths of the past. We need a time to develop all our resources and to test what we think we have already learned. The whole past, with its rich experiences and sage lessons, is at our command, and the bright future waits to open its doors with still richer fruits and more glorious rewards to the earnest and energetic.

Perfection cannot be attained at once. The agriculture of California is still in its youth; yet, as we acquaint ourselves with the nature of the materials on which we have to work, with the influences which surround and forever control our operations, as we master the obstacles of the present, it will speedily rise to the full maturity and beautiful proportion of manhood.

OF P. A. McRAE AND L. H. BASCOM.

NOTES ON OREGON.

This committee was appointed to visit Oregon.

The great valley of the Columbia and its tributaries, presenting striking features, in contrast to California. West of the Cascade mountains, to the sea-coast, and from the southern part of Oregon to the Columbia, there are copious rains in summer. The mountains, summits, are covered with dense forests, mostly of pine and fir. The meadows in their native state, are luxuriant with grasses and clover. The rivers and water are everywhere abundant. Gooseberries, currants, and wild fruits, are gathered in large quantities. The Willamette River discharges itself into the Columbia, at right angles from the south. The waters the finest valley upon the Pacific Coast; being in extent one hundred and fifty miles long, and about fifty miles wide, and containing about thirty thousand inhabitants, which is about two-thirds of the population of the State. The entire valley is dotted with small farms, from one hundred and sixty, to six hundred and forty acres each. The margins of the river are dotted on both sides with towns and villages. Salem, the capital of Oregon, is situated in this valley, a little north of center, is beautifully situated, and gives evidences of prosperity. The citizens have recently erected a well regulated woolen factory, at a cost of about seventy thousand dollars, which promises to pay good dividends to the stockholders. Apples, which are grown in great perfection in some parts of this valley, constitute almost the entire exports of Oregon. Recently apple-mills have been erected in some localities, to convert the apples into plus fruit, not exported, into cider. The Oregon orchards are exceedingly profitable, and are the pride of that new and thriving State.

The rapid development of agricultural and horticultural interests in the Willamette Valley has rendered it necessary that stock-grazers should seek grazing higher up on the Columbia, from the Dalles as far as Fort Walla-Walla—a section of country singularly rich in pasturage sources—the whole extent of hills and dales being covered with nutritious forage, bunch-grass, upon which cattle become as fat and as if stall-fed. About fifteen thousand head of cattle and a large number of sheep have been driven from the Willamette to the Walla-Walla country, during the last summer, by practical stock-growers, who constitute the nucleus of what will probably become one of the most extensive stock-raising districts in North America. The distance from the Dalles to the mouth of the main rocky mountain range is about five hundred miles. Here there is but little timber, and the climate is dry, like that of California. Although being entirely east of the great Cascade range, the clouds of the coast are kept back. There are scattered over this extensive extent of country small sheltered valleys, suitable for cultivation, and sufficient quantities to supply a stock-growing population for many years. This region of country will supply Puget Sound and British Columbia with beef, and will doubtless drive to California soon. In the Willamette Valley there is also a small settlement of enterprising and progressive families. With these exceptions, Oregon is still a waste—without cultivation, except hunters.

OF O. C. WHEELER AND J. H. NEVETT.

This committee was appointed to examine and report upon the mechanical and manufacturing institutions of San Francisco, and also to endeavor to interest the several proprietors in the annual fair.

Our committee visited San Francisco on the fifth of July, as per instructions, intending to accomplish the work assigned us in a few days; but after working hard and almost incessantly for twelve days, we remained, leaving much undone, which it would have been very desirable to have accomplished, had not other duties absolutely demanded our time.

During our stay we visited and examined, with more or less care, one hundred and seventy-five establishments, gathering such statistics and information as impressed our minds with the magnitude of our manufacturing interests far beyond expectation.

From notes taken on the spot and statistics furnished by proprietors (who were in all cases very courteous), we make the following summary of the more prominent establishments visited:

PARISH & CO.

Corner of Mission and Fremont streets, are manufacturing tubs, buckets, barrels, etc. from redwood, cedar, and mahogany, in a style not inferior to the best imported articles, and to an extent quite beyond any information yet made public. Although they use various woods and make many articles with a very high finish, yet the most of their work is of Puget Sound cedar, and of that plain, substantial character which must always be the basis of the market in any department.

D. NORCROSS,

One hundred and forty-four Sacramento Street, manufactures regalia and fancy trimmings for military and official clothing, embroidered with gold and silver lace in all their varieties. He also manufactures every variety of gimps, fringes, cords, tassels, etc. etc. to an extent truly astonishing. His showcases indicate a large importing business of the richest kind in his line, while the truth is, the whole assortment is manufactured in his upper rooms over the store. We were shown the entire process of manufacturing some of the most interesting and complex varieties of goods. Such enterprise merits a rich reward.

GORDON, BROOKS, & CO.

Corner of Front and Washington streets, are largely engaged in the manufacture of stove, tin, and sheet iron, ware.

STANFORD BROTHERS,

Forty-eight Front Street, are extensively engaged in the manufacture and preparation of the various oils, fluids, camphene, etc. etc. used for purposes of illumination. They take the oils in their crude state as they are brought in on board ship, and pass them through the most appropriate processes, by which are produced the different degrees of fineness and purity, called for in the market. Some of their samples of oils, in tins, and of the sperm in lumps, cakes, etc. etc. now on exhibition in the society's museum, are matters of no inconsiderable interest.

JACOB SCHREIBER,

Jackson Street, imports the raw material known in the Sandwich Islands as "Pulu," and manufactures it into a great variety of mattresses, pillows, cushions, etc.

J. A. COLLINS & CO.

Sansome Street, have an immense establishment for the manufacture of all kinds of beds, bedding, mattresses, etc. and are establishing a separate branch of business, upon a firm, and we trust profitable, basis.

KOHLER, FROEHLING & BAUK,

On the corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, are largely engaged in the manufacture of native California wines. They occupy the entire basement of Montgomery Block, one hundred and thirty square feet, a half foot square, which is now divided into ten large cellars, in the various classes of wine are passing from stage to stage in the progress toward perfection.

These gentlemen have a large vineyard at Los Angeles, [See Transactions for 1858, p. 287.] which, with the grapes and grape juice they buy from several other extensive vineyards, both there and in the various counties in the northern part of the State, enable them to make from one hundred and twenty thousand to one hundred and seventy-five thousand gallons of wine per annum. They now have in these cellars one hundred and twenty thousand gallons, and have made preparations for one hundred and forty thousand gallons more, and fifty thousand gallons of brandy, from the vintage of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

They have had large practical experience in this business before coming to this country, and hence their advantages over novices is very great.

They profess no adulterations of any sort, and yet they guarantee their wines to possess a certain uniform standard. This is effected by introducing a portion of "heavy" wines into casks that are too full, and vice versa, until the desired standard is attained.

With the great care, cleanliness, and neatness, of everything at this establishment no one, even the most fastidious, could fail to be pleased.

H. CASEBOLT & CO.

Number one hundred and fifty-seven California Street, have a very extensive establishment for the manufacture of every variety of wagons, wagon, buggy, carriage, and dray.

Taking into account the extent of buildings, the number of hands employed, and amount of work done, this house will compare favorably with many in the East far wider known to fame.

NAHL BROS.—ARTISTS,

Have chosen a location at seventy-nine Broadway, so far out of the way that they will have few, if any calls, except on business, and so elevated and open a situation as to afford a landscape view unequalled in every way calculated to give constant vigor to genius.

Their works, both for design and execution, whether in drawing, painting, or lithography, stand second to none in the State.

THOMAS OGG SHAW,

Thirty-three Sacramento Street, has by far the most extensive works for the manufacture of agricultural implements, on the Pacific Coast.

He employs from fifty to seventy-five men, and makes every part of the implements for all kinds of agricultural implements, in his own shops. His forges, planing machines, huge presses for shaping mold-boards, for all kinds of plows and other machinery, has been brought to the present advanced state of perfection by persevering energy through a series of years, and at an outlay of capital amounting to over sixty thousand dollars. From his presses he is able to turn out three hundred mold-boards per day, and from others, a still greater number of shovels, and other lighter implements. He makes it a special point to keep on hand duplicate sections of every part of every machine or implement he manufactures, so that upon the breaking or wearing out of any part or portion, the same can be replaced at once, thus saving the time of making it made, or the purchase of an entirely new implement.

Every part of the work which can be, is done by machinery, all of which is propelled by a pair of five horse-power engines. Every piece of machinery is made after a pattern, which is carefully preserved for future use. The pattern room is now an object of great interest, and is continually being improved. For a more full account of his articles, see report of Committee on Agricultural Implements, page —.

BAKER & CUTTING,

Have a large building and yard, at twenty Sacramento Street, devoted to the manufacture of pickles, catsup, vinegar, etc. They plant thirty acres of ground to cucumbers, and put up ten thousand dollars worth of pickles per annum. They also produce, from dried apples, a very pleasant and innocent beverage, called "Champagne Cider," the process being as follows: They employ an average of twenty men, do all their own bottling, and produce ten thousand gallons per annum of tomato catsup, and five hundred gallons per day of Champagne Cider.

They have also established, within a convenient distance, the first Glass Factory on the Pacific—From which they hope to supply the market with the very expensive article of bottles, as well as some of their neighbors. The first bottles blown at their works have been presented to this society, and may now be seen at its museum.

ERZGRABER & GOETZEN,

At the corner of Sacramento and Davis streets, have an establishment very similar to Baker & Cutting's, excepting the glass factory.

C. W. & G. W. ARMES,

At the corner of Sacramento and Drumm streets, manufacture about one hundred and twenty thousand brooms per annum, for which they find ready sale, at a half to six dollars per dozen. They make their own handles, and complete the entire article in their own shop. With other similar establishments, will soon completely stop the importation of brooms—indeed, it is already nearly done.

THE CORDAGE MANUFACTORY,

Under the direction of Tubbs & Co. and located near the San Bruno

Road, some three and a half miles from the town, is an establishment of great interest. The investment in building and machinery, is about a thousand dollars. The machinery is in a great measure of California invention, (i. e. California improvements upon former patents,) and is very complete, though very simple.

There are fifty-four separate machines, each so perfect that it takes material when carded and drawn into batts, spins the yarn, makes strands, and then lays and twists the rope and winds it into coils, with little manual aid that a single man is sufficient to attend regularly to sixteen of them. These machines average about one hundred and fifty pounds per day each, making a daily aggregate of nearly six thousand pounds of rope, ready for the market. They manufacture all sizes, from a very small line to cables twelve and a half inches in circumference, and the largest size in lengths of seven hundred feet each.

They import their own material (Manilla grass,) direct, at a cost of ten to seven cents per pound. Their force is about thirty-five men, and a steam engine of sixty horse-power.

Being favored with a note of introduction from the proprietors, Augustus L. Peach, the Foreman, we were shown every possible facility, and had every facility for acquiring information.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CHEMICAL WORKS

Are located in the vicinity of the Mission Dolores, and are on a scale of magnificence truly surprising.

The buildings are very extensive, and sufficiently permanent. The principal manufactures are muriatic, nitric, and sulphuric, acids. They have one leaden tank sixty feet long, twenty-two wide, and fourteen high. They use retorts and pots from the Sacramento Pottery, having them superior to the imported article.

Their daily consumption of raw material is equal to an average of one hundred pounds of brimstone, and seventy-five pounds of nitrate of soda. They employ an average of about fourteen men, and find market for more than one hundred thousand dollars' worth of acids per annum.

THE PIONEER PAPER MILL

Of Taylor and Jones affords employment, at good pay, for over a hundred persons. Every manner of old wool, rag, fragments, etc., are collected by the rag-pickers, and taken to the general depot, where they are already a museum of itself. The proprietors assured us that they pay times pay as high as five hundred dollars per day for the old rags, etc., which were brought in by the rag-pickers. The woolen rags are shipped to New York, where they are re-wrought into felt, carpeting, etc. The mill is now making about twelve hundred pounds of paper daily, and they are nearly ready to enlarge so as to make two thousand pounds.

THE VULCAN IRON WORKS

Are situated on First Street, have an invested capital, in machinery, etc., of over one hundred and ten thousand dollars, and work employ a force of men ranging from sixty-six to ninety. The motive power is a sixty-horse oscillating engine, the first built in California. They have all kinds and sizes of iron machinery, and were then (July twelve) making a large order from Mexico for machinery for sugar manufacture. They have a lathe capable of turning iron machinery nine feet in diameter. Their annual sales amount to more than half a million of dollars.

PACIFIC MACHINE SHOP.

This establishment, Messrs. Goddard, Hanscom & Rankin, proprietors, is not apparent to disadvantage in the midst of the best machine shops of the United States. Their pattern-room alone contains more than fifty thousand dollars worth of patterns. Their force ranges from sixty to eighty men. The molding floor is among the best we have ever seen, and their furnace is capable of melting thirteen thousand pounds at a time. Original investment, not very far from one hundred thousand dollars.

UNION IRON WORKS,

Donahue, proprietor, were started in one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, with a simple forge and less than one hundred dollars of capital, and now has machinery, etc., which have cost over one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and is worked by a force of one hundred and twenty men and several engines. One of their lathes is capable of turning a shaft twenty-two feet in diameter.

Donahue has the contract for furnishing all the machinery for the United States steamer Saginaw, now being built here in California. It is to have two oscillating steam engines of one hundred and twenty-five horse power each. The whole contract amounts to about seventy-five thousand dollars.

SAINSEVAINE BROTHERS

are an immense wine establishment, which is so well known as to need no description. They put up about one hundred dozen bottles a day, and keep on hand a stock ranging from twenty-five thousand to seventy-five thousand gallons, from which they furnish a great variety of wines of superior quality.

Little is now wanting to complete the triumph of California wine over any other portion of the world.

OF O. C. WHEELER, D. J. STAPLES, AND E. B. HARRIS.

This committee was appointed to examine the grain farm of E. H. Comstock, the corn crop of T. B. Parker, and the flouring mill of B. F. Ford.

The committee arrived at the house of Mr. Comstock, nine miles north from Stockton, on the ninth of November, and, after a thorough examination of all the departments of the premises, were satisfied that the statistics, furnished by the proprietor, are entirely correct:

The farm consists of two thousand five hundred acres, all inclosed with a substantial fence, divided into nine fields; two thousand two hundred acres are under plow and three hundred pasture and timber; cut in the present year one thousand five hundred acres of wheat, which yielded twenty-two thousand bushels. It is due to this item to say that the preceding two hundred acres, the whole run to straw—no grain being raised—and four hundred acres were volunteer, and averaged only five bushels per acre, thus leaving the nine hundred acres with an average yield of twenty bushels per acre.

Buildings.—Three dwelling-houses, one brick store-house, thirty-two by three feet, two stories high—a very substantial building—a black-

smith shop and wagon shop, with two fires and turning lathe, fifty horses, and other outbuildings necessary for such a place. The statement of the mode and manner of culture, the yield, is promised and may be found in another place. fire-proof office, twelve by eighteen feet, wells, pumps, windmills, further up is the fine flouring mill called Catawba Mills, built all purposes; add to which there is now in process of erection by B. F. Langford, a noble specimen of inventive genius to be completed, a brick barn, thirty-two feet wide by one hundred and fifty-six, of light free sandstone, found in great abundance fifty-two long in the clear, and twenty-two feet high, and fifty-six, of light free sandstone, found in great abundance eighteen by one hundred and fifty-two feet. Brick all made on the place. It is twenty-two by fifty feet, three stories high, and there are on the place twenty miles of fence, four of which is a store-house thirty-five by sixty feet, two stories high, the first story are three feet thick; those above, two. the pig-pen) is *hog-proof*. The farm being on the south bank of the river, is protected against its overflows by one mile of levee, driven by a twenty-horse steam power, carrying one run of veras River, is protected against its overflows by one mile of bankment or levee. The highway through the farm is well French Burr stones, making fifty barrels of flour per day. both sides two miles. and nearly all the machinery was built by Mr. L. himself. A

Farm Furniture.—Three gang-plows of three each; three of his own invention and construction, is doing more thorough with rollers attached; one seed sower, fifteen feet wide; eight cleaning wheat from all foul material than we have before twelve single plows; two threshing machines; five reapers; original outlay for the entire works was about twelve thousand with scythes, rakes, pitch-forks, grain-forks, horse-rakes, etc. It is, considering the limit of its capacity, a very superior yokes, chains, etc. in abundance; eight wagons; one large one yoke of cattle; one twelve-mule team, with harness, etc. which is respectfully submitted. with which to haul off grain and do other heavy freighting; horse team, with harness, etc. complete, and freight-wagons to a team of horses to drive about the place; six good horse-team mon farm work.

There are two brick machines, with which there have been present season five hundred and fifty thousand brick, fifty which are pressed, and all very superior.

General average of men forty-five, at wages from twenty-five dollars per month each.

This farm is situated on the intervale land on the south of veras, is nearly level, with an abundance of oak timber for fuel, ing, as long as it shall be carefully husbanded. The soil is a clay, inclined to be clayey, and remarkably uniform, both in quality, —there being no perceptible change to a depth of fourteen feet. proprietor stated to the committee a fact as important as it is in his life. He last year took a piece of ground, which had been cropped for successive years, and placed it under the regime of the summer beginning, however, with subsoiling to the depth of eighteen inches. The result was, that the wheat grew as if upon a compost heap, perfectly monstrous growth of straw, but not one kernel of grain. and lighter soils, he thinks, may bear the subsoil process, but his yet endure it.

He has the present year adopted a new system with his straw, erto it has generally, all through this region, been burned; but has put his in stacks about twenty feet wide by sixty or seventy feet fourteen or sixteen high, making a very pretty appearance. two before the committee were there he was offered one thousand dollars for what there was on the place.

He has very little stock beside his work animals, but devotes his energies to grain raising, in which he succeeds most admirably.

Few awards are ever made by an Agricultural society, more and certainly just, than the society's award of the first premium hundred dollars to Mr. Comstock.

It was rather late in the season to see the corn crop of Mr. T. B. to advantage, yet enough was visible to show that there had enormous growth. This farm is about four miles above Staples, south side of the Mokelumne River, and is luxuriant in its reward.

SCHEDULE OF PREMIUMS

OFFERED

BY THE CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

FOR ITS SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR, HELD AT SACRAMENTO, SEPTEMBER
TEENTH TO TWENTY-THIRD, TOGETHER WITH RULES
AND REGULATIONS FOR THE SAME.

Abbreviations.—Pl., plate; S. C., silver cup; C. K., cake knife; S.
silver butter knife; L. S. M., large silver medal; M. S. M., medium
medal; S. S. M., small silver medal; G. M., gold medal; Dip., diploma.

CLASS I.—CATTLE.

No. 1.—SHORT HORNS.

Description of Entries.	PREMIUM	
	First.	Second.
Bulls—		
Best bull, three years old and upward	\$50	30
Best bull, two years old	30	20
Best bull, one year old	20	10
Best bull calf	10	5
Cows—		
Best cow, three years old and upward	30	20
Best cow, two years old	20	10
Best heifer, one year old	10	5
Best heifer calf	5	

SCHEDULE OF PREMIUMS.

No. 2.—DEVONS.

Same premiums as No. 1.

No. 3.—HEREFORDS.

Same premiums as Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 4.—AYRESHIRE.

Same premiums as Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

No. 5.—ALDERNEYS.

Same premiums as Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Exhibitors of animals in Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, must furnish satisfactory evidence of age and pedigree. The Judges will exclude *over fat* animals, should such be exhibited, the object of the society being to encourage animals suited to breeding purposes.]

No. 6.—GRADED CATTLE (CROSS BREEDS.)

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Best bull, three years old and upward	\$40	\$20
Best bull, two years old	30	15
Best bull, one year old	10	5
Best bull calf	8	4
Best cow, three years old and upward	30	15
Best cow, two years old	20	10
Best heifer, one year old	10	5
Best heifer calf	5	3
Best milch cow	40	20

The cow, during the experiment and the fifteen days next preceding same, to be kept on grass only. Time of experiment from first to tenth of August, and from first to tenth of September.
Statement to be made in writing containing :
First.—The age and breed of the cow, and the time of dropping her last calf.
Second.—The quantity of milk, in weight, and also of the butter, during the period of ten days.
Third.—The butter made to be exhibited with the cow, at the fair, and statement to be verified by the affidavit of the competitor and one person conversant with the facts.

No. 7.—WORKING OXEN.

Description of Entries.	First.
Best pair, four years old and upward	\$30
Best pair, three years old.....	20
Best steer, two years old.....	15
Best steer, one year old.....	10
Best pair, one two, or three years old, trained by boy under sixteen years old.....	25

No. 8.—FAT CATTLE.

Competitors in this department must file with the Secretary affidavits stating the ages of their animals, time, manner, kind, quantity, and of feeding, and all expenses connected with the fattening.

Best fat ox, five years old or upward	\$30
Best fat ox, four years old or upward	20
Best fat steer, three years old	15
Best fat steer, two years old ..	10
Best fat heifer, three years old, spayed or not.....	15
Best fat heifer, two years old, spayed or not.....	10

No. 9. SWEEPSTAKES.

Best bull.....	\$40
Best cow.....	30
Best dairy establishment and stock.....	50

CLASS II.—HORSES.

No. 10.—HORSES OF ALL WORK.

[The "horse of all work" should be between fifteen and sixteen years of age; quick, lively ears; broad between the eyes; round barrel; short legs; well up in the shoulder; deep chested; square quarters; flat legs; between knee and pastern, and hock and pastern; hind legs well set under him; speed equal to eight miles an hour on the road, and at least four miles at the plow; with sufficient blood to insure spirit and endurance. And no horse in this or any other class shall be allowed to compete for a premium unless he be sound.]

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Stallion, four years old and upward.....	\$75	\$50
Brood-mare, (and colt,) four years old and upward..	50	25
Brood-mare, three years old	40	20
Stallion, three years old.....	50	25

No. 11.—DRAFT HORSES.

Stallion, four years old and upward.....	\$75	\$50
Mare, four years old and upward.....	50	25
Mare, three years old.....	40	20
Stallion, three years old.....	50	25

No. 12.—THOROUGHBRED.

Stallion, four years old and upward.....	\$75	\$50
Mare, four years old and upward.....	50	25
Stallion, three years old.....	50	25
Stallion, two years old	40	20
Mare, three years old	40	20
Mare, two years old	30	15

In the department of *thoroughbred* animals, whether cattle or horses, competitors will be permitted to compete but such as furnish a *complete* pedigree, showing the entire line of descent from the English parent on the side of sire and dam.

No. 13.—GRADED.

Same premiums as No. 10.

No. 14.—ROADSTERS.

Stallion, four years old and upward.....	\$75	\$50
Stallion, three years old.....	50	25
Mare, four years old	50	25
Mare, three years old	40	20

No. 15.—COLTS, (WITHOUT REFERENCE TO BLOOD.)

Stallion, two years old	\$40	\$20
Stallion, one year old	30	15
Mare, two years old	30	15
Mare, one year old	20	10

No. 16.—MATCHED CARRIAGE HORSES, SIXTEEN HANDS OR OVER.

Description of Entries.	First.
Best span trotters.....	L. S. M.
Best span pacers.....	L. S. M.

No. 17.—MATCHED CARRIAGE HORSES, UNDER SIXTEEN HANDS.

Best span trotters.....	L. S. M.
Best span pacers.....	L. S. M.

No. 18.—MATCHED ROADSTES, WITH REFERENCE TO SPEED.

Best span trotters	S. C. \$50.00
Best span pacers	S. C. 50.00

No. 19.—SPEED.

Best pacing horse, mare, or gelding.....	S. C. \$40.00
Best trotting horse, mare, or gelding.....	S. C. 40.00

No. 20.—SPEED AND BOTTOM.

Best running horse, mare, or gelding, four miles.....	S. C. \$50.00
Best running horse, mare, or gelding, three miles.....	S. C. 40.00
Best running horse, mare, or gelding, two miles.....	S. C. 30.00
Best running horse, mare, or gelding, one mile.....	S. C. 20.00

In Nos. 18, 19, and 20, each entry will be charged a fee of ten dollars.

Best lot of mares and colts owned by one man, on one place, exhibited at the fair, not less than five	\$50
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No. 21.—JACKS AND MULES.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Imported Jack	\$25	\$15
California bred Jack.....	25	15
Jennet	15	10
California bred Jennet.....	15	10
pair mules, imported.....	25	15
pair of mules, California bred.....	25	15
single mule.....	20	10
exhibitor who, in the first and second classes, shall receive the greatest number of first premiums, shall receive an honorary gratuity of the society's largest sized silver medal.....	L. S. M.	

CLASS III.—SHEEP, SWINE, AND POULTRY.

No. 22.—SAXONS.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
1 buck, two years and upward.....	\$20	\$15
1 buck, one year.....	15	10
1 ewe and lamb.....	15	10
1 three lambs.....	10	5
1 sample of wool, not less than five pounds.....	5	3

No. 23.—SPANISH MERINOS.

Same premiums as No. 22.

No. 24.—SILECIAN MERINOS.

Same premiums as Nos. 22 and 23.

No. 25.—FRENCH MERINOS.

Same premiums as Nos. 22, 23, and 24.

No. 26.—SOUTH DOWNS.

Same premiums as Nos. 22, 23, 24, and 25.

Sample of each fleece prepared for exhibition in the above five divisions to be deposited in the society's cabinet.

No. 27.—FAT SHEEP.

Description of Entries.	First.
Best pair of wethers	\$10
Best pair of ewes	10
Best pair of lambs	5

No. 28.—SHEPHERD'S DOG.

Best Shepherd's dog	\$15
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No. 29.—SWINE, (LARGE.)

Weighing over three hundred and fifty pounds when mature and fattened.

Best boar, two years old and upward	\$25
Best sow, two years old and upward	15
Best boar, one year old	15
Best sow, one year old	10
Best boar, six months and not one year old	10
Best sow, six months and not one year old	5
Best lot of not less than six pigs, under six months	10

No. 30.—SWINE, (SMALL.)

Weighing less than three hundred and fifty pounds when mature and fattened.

Same premiums as No. 29.

No. 31.—POULTRY.

<i>Dunghill Fowls—</i>	
Best lot of white dorkings, one cock and two hens	\$5
Best lot of gray or speckled dorkings, one cock and two hens	5
Best lot of black Spanish, one cock and two hens	5
Best lot of white Polands, one cock and two hens	5
Best lot of black Polands, one cock and two hens	5
Best lot of golden Polands, one cock and two hens	5
Best lot of silver Polands, one cock and two hens	5
Best lot of Sumatra pheasant, game, one cock and two hens	5
Best lot of red or buff Shanghae, one cock and two hens	5
Best lot of white Shanghae, one cock and two hens	5
Best lot of bantams, gold lace, one cock and two hens	5

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Best lot of bantams, silver lace, one cock and two hens	\$5	\$3
Best lot of Bolton grays, one cock and two hens	5	3
Best lot of Brahma Pootra, one cock and two hens	5	3
Best lot of Cochins China, one cock and two hens	5	3
Best lot of any other foreign variety, one cock and two hens	5	3
Best lot of native, not less than six	5	3
Best lot, one cock and two hens	10	5
Best lot, one drake two hens, Muscovy	5	3
Best lot, one drake two hens, Aylesbury	5	3
Best lot, one drake two hens, black Cayuga	5	3
Best lot, one drake two hens, top-knots	5	3
Best lot, one drake two hens, common	5	3
Best pair, common	5	3
Best pair, Bremen	10	5
Best pair, white China	10	5
Best pair, brown China	10	5
Best pair, African	10	5
Best pair, wild, white	10	5
Best pair, wild, gray	10	5
Best pair, white	20	10
Best lot	10	5
Best lot	10	5
Best and greatest variety	10	5
Best exhibit of poultry, not less than twenty-five by one owner	25	15

No. 32.—RABBITS.

Best pair, common white	\$10	\$5
Best pair, lop-eared	10	5
Best pair, hares, long eared	10	5

CLASS IV.—PLOWING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

The plowing match will take place at a time and place hereafter to be determined, under the direction of the Judges; provided not less than five entries be made with the Secretary, on or before Saturday, September tenth.

No. 33.—PLOWING MATCH.

Description of Entries.	First.	8
Plowing with oxen.....	\$25	
Plowing with horses.....	25	
Plowing with mules.....	25	
Boys under eighteen years of age, (with the same team,) provided not less than three entries are made with the Secretary, on or before Tuesday, September thirteenth	S.	C.S.

The name of the plowman, the class of team, and kind of plow, be given with the entry: and the following rules will govern the

First—Quantity of ground for each team, one-fourth of an acre.

Second—Horse and mule teams will be allowed two hours, oxen and a half, in which to do the work.

Third—The teams to start at one time, and each plowman to work without a driver or other assistant.

Fourth—No premium will be awarded where the work is not done within the schedule time.

Fifth—Each plowman to strike his land, as assigned, and plow en independent of the adjoining land.

Sixth—No person except the Judges and the plowmen will be permitted to be upon the ground plowed, or to be plowed, from the time of commencing the work till the Judges leave the ground.

No. 34.—SPADING MATCH.

Ground, ten feet wide by twenty long. Work, ten inches deep.
one hour.

Best work by a man	S.	C.S.
Best work by a boy under eighteen years old; time for boy, one hour and twenty minutes.....	S.	C.S.

No. 35.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Exhibitors of implements and machinery will be required to label each implement or machine with the name of exhibitor, name of machine, use, and price at which sold.

In arranging implements and machinery for exhibition, those of the same class will be arranged together, as far as practicable, and exhibitors are desired to give as early notice as possible of the articles to be exhibited, to enable the Superintendents to carry out the above arrangements.

Implements and machinery in competition for premiums are expected to be of the construction and finish as prepared for market, and the judges are instructed not to award premiums in the regular competition in different classes where this requirement is not complied with.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
washing machine	\$50	\$25
washing machine	50	25
wring machine.....	50	25
"	10	5
g plow	25	15
rain sower.....	25	15
irrigator.....	10	5
row	10	5
orse rake.....	5	3
mill	10	5
urn	10	5
se press	10	5
y press.....	10	5
e hive.....	10	5
baskets, exhibit	10	5
heelbarrow.....	10	5
rden tools, set.....	20	10
yoke.....	6	3
horse wagon	25	15
horse wagon.....	30	15
ry freight wagon.....	40	20
horse carriage.....	30	15
horse carriage	50	25
"	20	10
n harness	20	10
riage harness.....	30	15
dle.....	15	10
s saddle	20	10
nd mill, revolving	10	5
<i>Exhibit of Agricultural and Farm Implements, as follows :</i>		
The most numerous collection of agricultural and gardening tools and implements, manufactured in the State of California, by or under the supervision of the exhibitor, materials, workmanship, utility, durability, and prices, to be considered in both cases.....		
	50	25

the last cases a catalogue of the implements (which must be those agricultural and gardening purposes only) and the price of each must be given, and certificates as to the manufacture to be delivered at the

8.—Persons presenting agricultural implements or articles of mechanical ingenuity and utility, are requested to furnish the Secretary with particular description of the articles, the price, and place where they are had—as it is intended to publish a descriptive list of the articles exhibited at the show, for the benefit of manufacturers and purchasers.

No. 36.—FARMS, ORCHARDS, VINEYARDS, GARDENS, AND NURSERIES.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Best improved and furnished grain farm, over one thousand acres	\$200	\$100
Best improved and furnished grain farm, over one hundred acres.....	100	50
Best improved and furnished grain farm, under one hundred acres.....	50	30
Best improved, cultivated, and furnished, stock farm, over one thousand acres	200	100
Best improved, cultivated, and furnished, stock farm, under one thousand acres.....	100	50
Common farm, over five hundred acres.....	100	50
Common farm, over one hundred and sixty acres	50	25
Common farm, of one hundred and sixty acres, and under.....	40	20
Best flour mill.....	150	100
Orchard, over fifty acres.....	100	50
Orchard, over twenty acres.....	50	25
Orchard, under one acre.....	25	15
Vineyards, over ten thousand vines.....	100	50
Vineyards, under ten thousand vines.....	50	25
Vineyards, foreign, one thousand or over.....	25	15
Vegetable garden.....	25	15
Flower garden	25	15
Fruit nursery	100	50
Ornamental nursery... }	40	20
Timber nursery		
Hedge fence	25	15

No. 37.—FIELD CROPS.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Wheat, over ten acres	\$25	\$10
Barley, over ten acres.....	25	10
Oats, over ten acres.....	25	10
Corn, over ten acres.....	25	10
Rye, over five acres.....	8	4
Buckwheat, over five acres	8	4
Potatoes, over one acre.....	8	4
Sweet potatoes, over one acre	10	5
Onions, over one acre	10	5
Alfalfa, five acres or over	25	10
Beans, one acre or over.....	10	5
Broom corn, five acres or over.....	10	5
Tobacco, one-half acre or over.....	20	10
Hemp, one acre or over.....	20	10
Sugar cane, five acres or over	20	10

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Rice, one acre or over.....	\$50	\$25
Cotton, one acre or over.....	50	25
Hops, one acre or over	50	25
Tea plant, one dozen specimens	25	15

CLASS V.—GRAINS, SEEDS, VEGETABLES, AND DAIRY.

No. 37.—GRAINS.

Samples of grain and seed in all cases to be deposited in the museum of the society.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Corn, one bushel or over.....	\$8	\$4
Wheat, one bushel or over	8	4
Barley, one bushel or over.....	8	4
Oats, one bushel or over.....	8	4
Rye, one bushel or over	8	4
Buckwheat, one bushel or over.....	8	4
Best twelve ears white seed corn	3	2
Best twelve ears yellow seed corn	3	2
Best twelve ears sweet seed corn	3	2

No. 38.—SEEDS.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Best sample of millet, one-half bushel.....	\$3	\$2
Best sample of seed of chinese sugar cane.....	3	2
Best sample of white beans, one barrel.....	3	2
Best sample of peas, one barrel.....	3	2
Best sample of flaxseed, one bushel.....	10	5
Best sample of hops, not less than twenty-five pounds....	10	5
Best sample of timothy seed, one bushel	5	3
Best sample of newly introduced grain, valuable to the farmer, not less than one barrel.....	10	5
Best sample of clover seed.....	3	2
Best sample of alfalfa seed, one-half bushel.	3	2
Best sample of native clover, one-half bushel.....	3	2
Best assortment of seeds by one grower	S. C. 25	10

No. 39.—VEGETABLES.

Description of Entries.	First.
Garden vegetables, exhibit.....	\$15
Pumpkins and squashes.....	5
Onions.....	5
Beets	5
Carrots	5
Paranips	5
Salsify	5
Sweet corn, green, twenty-five ears	5
Turnips.....	5
Tomatoes.....	5
Cabbage.....	5
Egg plant.....	5
Cauliflower.....	5
Lettuce	5
Rhubarb	5
Celery.....	5
Potatoes, exhibit.....	10
Sweet potatoes, exhibit	10
Pea nuts.....	10

No. 40.—FLOUR, MEAL, ETC.

Best one hundred pounds flour	L. S. M. S. 4
Best one hundred pounds cornmeal	M. S. M. S. 4
Best one hundred pounds buckwheat flour	M. S. M. S. 4
Best twenty-five pounds farina.....	M. S. M. S. 4
Best barrel crackers.....	M. S. M. S. 4
Best barrel soda biscuit.....	M. S. M. S. 4
Best barrel pilot bread	M. S. M. S. 4
Best sample domestic wheat bread.....	L. S. M. M. S. 4

No. 41.—DAIRY.

Butter—	
Best twenty-five pounds.....	\$25
Best five pounds	10
Best twenty-five pounds, one year old.....	25
Cheese—	
Best specimen cheese.....	20
Best specimen cheese, one year old.....	20
Best specimen cheese, two years old	20
To girls under eighteen years old, best lot of butter, not less than ten pounds	L. S. M. S. 4

A statement of the time and manner of making the butter and the cheese must accompany each sample, and be deposited with the Secretary. Answers, in writing, to the following questions will be required:

FOR BUTTER.

- First—At what time was butter made, and from what number of cows?
- Second—What is the treatment of cream and milk before churning, in winter and summer—and why?
- Third—What is the method of freeing the butter from milk?
- Fourth—Do you use water in freeing the butter, or not—and why?
- Fifth—What quantity of salt per pound, and the kind of salt used?
- Sixth—Do you use saltpeter or any other substance in making the butter—and why?
- Seventh—Has any kind of salt been found injurious in making butter—if so, state the kind and reasons?
- Eighth—What is the manner of packing and preserving the butter?

FOR CHEESE.

- First—Do you warm all the milk at all seasons of the year, or not—and why?
- Second—At what degree of heat do you set or add rennet—and why?
- Third—Do you vary the heat at setting at different seasons of the year—and why?
- Fourth—What kind of rennet do you use; how prepared; by what rule do you judge of the proper time to commence breaking the curd—and why?
- Fifth—How do you break and make the curd fine—and why?
- Sixth—Do you observe a rule as to the time occupied in breaking the curd—and what is it?
- Seventh—Do you observe a rule as to the age of the curd when you begin to heat up to scald, and the time occupied in raising the heat—and why?
- Eighth—How do you apply heat in scalding; what degree is used, and how long kept applied to the curd to cook it enough?
- Ninth—Do you vary your rule in scalding at different seasons in the year—and why?
- Tenth—How do you determine when curd is scalded enough?
- Eleventh—How do you separate the whey and curd, and what rule have you for tempering the curd for receiving the salt?
- Twelfth—What kind of salt used; how much, and how do you apply it, and at what particular state of the curd?
- Thirteenth—How soon after applying the salt do you put the curd to press, warm or cold—and why?
- Fourteenth—What power do you press with, and how long?
- Fifteenth—What is the cause of the pressing cloth adhering to the cheese, and what is your remedy?
- Sixteenth—How do you give coloring to the cheese, inside or outside?
- Seventeenth—How do you produce a rind impervious to flies?
- Eighteenth—What kind of oil or dressing is used upon your cheese, and how is it applied?
- Nineteenth—What is the cause of cheese swelling, and what is a remedy?
- Twentieth—Do you use the thermometer to test the degree of heat?

N. B.—The dairy products must be manufactured by the person producing them for exhibition, and who are the owners of the dairies in which the same is made.

CLASS VI.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

No. 42.

Description of Entries.	First.
Sugar, refined, California production, twenty-five pounds	\$25
Sugar, unrefined, California production, twenty-five pounds	20
Syrup, one gallon	10
Lard, twenty-five pounds	10
Soap, fifty pounds	10
Candles, twenty-five pounds	10
Glue, ten pounds	10
Essential oils, exhibit	10
Vermacelli and macaroni, box	10
Tobacco, chewing, box	8
Cigars	8
Confectionery	10
Starch	10
Paper	10
Silk, cocoons	Cup..10
Silk, sewing, one ounce	Cup..10
Leather, exhibit	Cup..20
Leather, exhibit, fancy finish	Cup..20
Honey, exhibit	Cup..10
Beef, salted one-half barrel, six months old	Pl..20
Pork, salted, one-half barrel, six months old	Pl..20
Hams, smoked, fifty pounds	Pl..10
Bacon, smoked, fifty pounds	Pl..10
Fish, pickled, one-half barrel	Pl..10
Fish, smoked, one-half barrel	Pl..10
Brick, exhibit	Pl..20
Brick, fire	Pl..15
Granite, worked	Pl..25
Steam engine	Pl..50
Furniture, exhibit	Pl..30
Organ	Pl..40
Pianoforte	Pl..40
Billiard table	Pl..20
Blacksmith work	Pl..10
Tin work	Pl..10
Castings	Pl..10
Boiler work	Pl..30
Tailor work	Pl..10
Silver ware	Pl..20
Brooms	Pl..10
Pottery	Pl..10
Stoves	Pl..15

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Pl..10	Pl..10	\$5
Pl..15	Pl..10	10
Pl..10	Pl..5	5
Pl..10	Pl..5	5
Pl..10	Pl..5	5
Pl..10	Pl..5	5
Pl..10	Pl..5	5
Pl..10	Pl..5	5
Pl..10	Pl..5	5
Pl..10	Pl..5	5
Pl..10	Pl..5	5
Pl..10	Pl..5	5
Pl..10	Pl..5	5
Pl..10	Pl..5	5

CLASS VII.—MINES AND MINING.

No. 43.—MINING IMPLEMENTS.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
quartz mill	\$50	\$25
most improved and most skillfully worked quartz claim	40	20
claim worked by tunnel	40	20
claim worked by shaft	40	20
claim worked by hydraulic	40	20
river claim	40	20
by fluming	40	20
works	50	25
method of cleaning quicksilver	25	15
approved derrick	15	10
quartz amalgamator, model	30	15
quartz crusher, model	40	20
tunneling machine, model	40	20
box, model	10	5
ice, model	10	5
ice rake	L. S. M.	M. S. M.
ice fork	L. S. M.	M. S. M.
ice hoe	L. S. M.	M. S. M.
ice pick	L. S. M.	M. S. M.
ice machine	L. S. M.	M. S. M.
ice apparatus	L. S. M.	M. S. M.
ice apparatus	L. S. M.	M. S. M.

No. 44.—MINING PRODUCTS.

Description of Entries.	First.
Gold quartz	\$25
Gold bullion.....	25
Coarse gold	25
Fine gold.....	25
Silver ore.....	20
Cinnabar	10
Quicksilver	10
Copper and copper ore.....	10
Iron and iron ore.....	10
Coal	10
Asphaltum.....	10
Marble	10
Lead	10
Sulphur.....	10
Granite.....	10
Borax	6
Precious stones.....	20
Mineral waters.....	10
Petrifactions	10
Gypsum	10

CLASS VIII.—ART AND HOME WORK.

No. 45.—WORKS OF ART.

Description of Entries.	First.
Oil painting on canvass.....	Pl...\$20
Painting, sign	Pl... 10
Painting, water colors.....	Pl... 10
Drawing.....	Pl... 10
Engraving, wood	Pl... 20
Engraving, lithograph.....	Pl... 20
Engraving, copper plate.....	Pl... 30
Daguerreotypes	Pl... 10
Photographs	Pl... 10
Ambrotypes.....	Pl... 10
Printing, book work	Pl... 10
Printing, newspaper	Pl... 10
Printing, cards, etc.....	Pl... 10
Penmanship.....	Pl... 10
Marble monument ... }	Pl... 40
Marble mantle..... }	
Plaster work.....	Pl... 20
Wax fruit.....	Pl... 10

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
flowers	Pl...\$10	\$5
other work.....	Pl... 10	5
work.....	Pl... 10	5
work.....	Pl... 10	5
work.....	Pl... 8	4
paper mache work	Pl... 10	5

No. 46.—HOME WORK.

exhibit needlework, shirt... }	Pl...\$10	\$5
exhibit needlework, quilt... }		
exhibit needlework, dress .. }		
exhibit needlework, crochet }		
embroidery in cotton	Pl... 10	5
embroidery in silk.....	Pl... 10	5
embroidery in worsted.....	Pl... 10	5
knitting	Pl... 10	5
ed fruit, exhibit.....	Pl... 10	5
ed fruit, specimens	Pl... 5	3
fruit, exhibit	Pl... 15	10
erved fruits	Pl... 10	5
es	Pl... 8	4
bles	Pl... 5	3
cup	Pl... 5	3
ains, exhibit, twenty-five pounds.....	Pl... 50	25
ains, specimens	Pl... 10	5

CLASS IX.—FRUITS, FLOWERS, PLANTS, DESIGNS, ETC.

No. 47.—FRUITS.

In arranging the fruits on the tables, exhibitors will be required to place autumn and winter varieties in separate groups, and so marked; and American varieties in another, for the convenience of both Judges and visitors.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
greatest number of good varieties and best specimens, correctly named, at least three specimens of each....	S.C.\$20	S.C.\$10
the best twenty varieties, and best grown and correctly named, six specimens of each	Pl... 10	Pl... 5
the best twelve varieties, correctly named, six specimens of each	Pl... 5	Pl... 3

Description of Entries.	First.
<i>Pears—</i>	
Greatest number of good varieties and best specimens, correctly named, three specimens of each variety.....	S.C. \$20
For the best twenty varieties, best specimens and correctly named, three specimens of each	Pl... 15
For the best twelve varieties and best specimens, six of each, correctly named.....	Pl... 8
For the best six varieties and best specimens, correctly named, six specimens of each.....	Pl... 5
<i>Peaches—</i>	
For the greatest number of varieties and best grown specimens, at least three of each, correctly named....	Pl... 10
For the best six varieties, six specimens of each, correctly named.....	Pl... 5
For the best variety, twelve specimens.....	Pl... 2
<i>Plums—</i>	
Greatest number of varieties and best grown specimens, six of each, correctly named	Pl... 10
Best six varieties, six specimens of each.....	Pl... 5
Best one variety, twelve specimens	Pl... 3
<i>Nectarines—</i>	
Greatest number of varieties and best specimens, correctly named, four of each.....	Pl... 3
Best one variety, twelve specimens	Pl... 2
<i>Quinces—</i>	
Best dozen apple or orange.....	Pl... 3
<i>Grapes—</i>	
For the greatest number of good native varieties and best grown specimens, three bunches each.....	Pl... 10
For the best one variety, six bunches	Pl... 5
For the greatest number of varieties and best specimens foreign grapes, grown under glass, six bunches of each	Pl... 10
Greatest number of varieties and best specimens of foreign grapes of open culture.....	Pl... 20
For the best one variety, three bunches	Pl... 3
<i>Watermelons—</i>	
For the greatest number of varieties and best specimens	Pl... 5
For the best specimen of any variety	Pl... 2
<i>Muskmelons—</i>	
For the greatest number of varieties and best specimens	Pl... 5
For the best specimen of any variety.....	Pl... 2
<i>Cranberries—</i>	
Best peck of domestic cultivated	Pl... 5
Best and largest exhibit of fruits.....	Pl... 30

To be accompanied with a full description of the manner of cultivation, nature of soil, etc.

Any premiums may be withheld, in the discretion of the committee, if the samples exhibited are not worthy of a premium.

No. 48.—FLOWERS.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Set of rare plants in pots	Pl...\$25	Pl...\$15
Set of design, ornamental to the hall.....	Pl... 30	Pl... 20
Flowers, exhibit.....	Pl... 10	Pl... 5
Flowers, exhibit.....	Pl... 8	Pl... 4
Flowers, exhibit.....	Pl... 10	Pl... 5
Flowers, named and classed, native flowers donated to society.....	Pl... 50	Pl... 25

CLASS X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 49.—NATIVE WINES.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Exhibit with reference to number of varieties, and names, and quality.....	S.C. \$30	S.C. \$15
White still wine, four years old and upward	S.C. 15	S.C. 10
White still wine, three years old and upward	S.C. 15	S.C. 10
White still wine, two years old and upward.....	S.C. 15	S.C. 10
White still wine, one year old and upward.....	S.C. 15	S.C. 10
White sparkling		
Red wine, same premiums as white still.		

No. 50.—FIBERS, ETC.

Flax, twenty-five pounds.....	S.C. \$25	S.C. \$15
Cotton, twenty-five pounds.....	S.C. 25	S.C. 15
Manilla hemp, twenty-five pounds.....	S.C. 25	S.C. 15
Sisal hemp, twenty-five pounds.....	S.C. 25	S.C. 15
Half acre of chufas.....	S.C. 25	S.C. 15
Half acre of artichokes.....	S.C. 25	S.C. 10
Coffee, twenty pounds	S.C. 25	S.C. 15
Rice, twenty pounds	S.C. 25	S.C. 15
Beans, thirty-five pounds	S.C. 25	S.C. 15
Machine for tule lands	S.C. 50	S.C. 25

No. 51. EQUESTRIANISM.

A gentleman or lady will be allowed to ride faster than a moderate running will forfeit all claim to premium. The Judges are required to enforce this rule strictly.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Most graceful and accomplished lady rider.....	L. S. M.	M. S. M.
Most graceful and accomplished gentleman rider.....	L. S. M.	M. S. M.

No. 52.—MUSIC.

Best gentleman pianist.....	L. S. M.	M. S. M.
Best lady pianist.....	L. S. M.	M. S. M.

No. 53.—ESSAYS.

Description of Entries.	First.
On culture of the vine.....	S. C. \$50
On manufacture of wine.....	S. C. 50
On culture and reclamation of tule lands.....	S. C. 50
On culture of alkaline soils.....	S. C. 50
On destruction of squirrels and gophers.....	S. C. 30
On irrigation.....	S. C. 30

No. 54.—REPORTS.

Description of Entries.	Premium.
Best newspaper report of the fair.....	Pair silver goblets
Second best newspaper report of the fair.....	One silver goblet
Third best newspaper report of the fair.....	One gold pen

No. 55.—MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Description of Entries.	First.
For the best drilled infantry or rifle company.....	S. Flag
For the best drilled artillery company.....	Bugle
For the best drilled cavalry company.....	Bugle
For the best infantry shooting.....	M. G. M.
For the best rifle shooting.....	M. G. M.

No. 56 —FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Description of Entries.	First Premium.	Second Premium.
Engines of the first class.....	Silver trumpet.	Pr. silver goblets.
Engines of the second class.....	Silver trumpet.	Pr. silver goblets.
Engines of the third class.....	Silver trumpet.	Pr. silver goblets.

RULES

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S ANNUAL FAIR AT SACRAMENTO, FOR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE.

Rule I.—Each member of the California State Agricultural Society will be furnished with a badge at the office of the Recording Secretary, upon presentation of his certificate of membership, and will be expected to wear the same during the fair, and which shall not be transferable.

Rule II.—Price of single admission to the fair or cattle show, fifty cents. Single admission to both, one dollar. Season tickets, admitting gentleman and lady to all the exercises at the hall, and at the show grounds, five dollars. Season tickets, admitting one person, as above, three dollars. Clergymen, editors, and delegates from agricultural societies, when presented with a complimentary card of admission, on application to the office of the Corresponding Secretary.

Rule III.—Any person desiring to send articles or animals for exhibition at the State Fair, on producing a certificate of membership of the California State Agricultural Society, for the present year, will receive a free pass on any articles or animals on any steamer belonging to the California Navigation Company. Any such pass, having been countersigned by the President or Secretary of the society, will entitle the bearer to receive the articles or animals, enumerated therein, on the boats of the Steam Navigation Company, free of charge.

Rule IV.—All exhibitors, who intend to compete for the premiums of the fair, must become members of the same, and have their articles or animals entered at the office of the Corresponding Secretary, not later than four o'clock, P. M. of Wednesday, September thirteenth, so that they may be arranged in their respective departments, and in readiness for exhibition by the Judges, on Thursday, at ten, A. M.

Rule V.—The society will not be responsible for the omission to exhibit any article or animal not entered strictly in accordance with its rules.

Rule VI.—No article or animal, entered for premium, can be removed from away, without special permission, before the close of the exhibition. No premiums will be paid on articles or animals removed in violation of this rule.

Rule VII.—All articles and animals, entered for exhibition, must have labels attached, with the numbers and names of the exhibitors, as entered at the Corresponding Secretary's desk; and exhibitors, in all cases, must obtain their tickets previous to placing their articles or animals on exhibition.

RULE VIII.—Those who wish to offer animals or articles for sale, at the fair, must notify the Secretary of such intention at the time of entering, and have a card attached, with owner's name, price, etc.

RULE IX.—The Executive Committee will use every precaution in its power for the safe preservation of all articles and stock on exhibition, and will not be accountable for loss or damage. Exhibitors must give attention to their articles or animals during the fair, and at the close of the exhibition attend to their removal.

RULE X.—Judges will be selected with reference solely to the high order of fitness, provided, always, that no person will be permitted to act as Judge in the department where he is a competitor.

RULE XI.—In no case can the Judges award special or discretionary premiums, but will recommend to the Executive Committee any article in their class which they may deem worthy of special notice, and in which a premium has been offered.

RULE XII.—The Judges on Animals will have regard to the symmetry, early maturing, thorough breeding, and characteristics of the breed, as they judge. They will make proper allowances for the age, feeding, condition, of the animals, especially in the breeding classes, and will give encouragement to over-fed animals.

RULE XIII.—No stock of inferior quality will be admitted within the grounds. A committee will be appointed to rule out all below a medium grade.

RULE XIV.—Animals to which premiums have been awarded must be paraded around the track, under the direction of the Marshal, that visitors may see the prize animals.

RULE XV.—No person will be allowed to interfere with the officers during their adjudications.

RULE XVI.—The Superintendents will attend each set of Judges in their respective departments, and point out the different articles or animals to be examined; will attach prize cards to the articles, or flag the successful animals, after the reports of the Judges have been made up and delivered to the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

RULE XVII.—The Judges will withhold premiums on animals or articles which, in their opinion, are not worthy.

RULE XVIII.—The Chief Marshal, with efficient aids, will be in attendance during the hours of exhibition, to keep proper order.

RULE XIX.—Animals, when duly entered, will be well provided for by the society, without charge to the owner, and cannot be removed during the exhibition, except by permission of the Executive Committee.

RULE XX.—All machines, implements, or other products of mechanical art, must be exhibited by their respective makers, or inventors, or improvers, or their assignees, to or for whom only premiums of such articles will be awarded.

RULE XXI.—Every machine or implement offered for a premium must be so designated or described as to identify it to future purchasers, and also, the selling price of the article must be stated and marked on the labels, and in the published report of premium articles.

RULE XXII.—All articles under the head of "Mining Implements" must be accompanied by a full description of the same; and all specimens under the head of "Minerals," or "Mineral Products," must be accompanied by a statement showing where and when procured, together with such other information as will tend to aid the Judges in making judicious awards.

RULE XXIII.—The Chief Marshal will call the Judges at ten o'clock

Monday morning, the fifteenth of September, in the Secretary's room, furnish them with blank cards, and have the Judges conduct the exhibition in their respective departments of the exhibition.

RULE XXIV.—Parties to whom premiums have been awarded have the choice to receive the same in money or in kind.

Persons are requested to report themselves to the Secretary, and give their names on the Register, where they will be furnished with blank books and forms, which they are desired to fill up with the names of the articles they wish to exhibit, and deliver them to the Secretary by noon on Friday, September sixteen. The names of the exhibitors can be made out and lodged with the Secretary previous to the fair. No person who shall attempt to interfere with the Judges, whether by force or otherwise, shall be excluded from competition. Order of the Board.

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O. C. WHEELER,
Secretary.

Nicholas Laux, Colusa, Colusa County:
 "Boston," bay colt, three years old.
 James R. Nickerson:
 "Virginia," bay stallion, three years old.
 W. Bihler, Sonoma:
 "Young England's Glory," stallion, seven years old.
 A. Joy, Amador:
 "Boxer," stallion, four years old.
 Thos. Bennett, Sacramento:
 "Boxer," stallion, three years old.
 R. J. Walsh, Monroeville, Colusa County:
 "Nelly," grey mare, eight years old.
 C. Merritt, Petaluma:
 "Young Kentucky," Stallion, four years old.
 Danl. De Grow, Sacramento:
 "Romeo," dark stallion, one year old.
 J. E. Stephens, Yuba City, Sutter County:
 "Lady Jane," bay mare, seven years old.
 J. Miller, San José:
 "Leo," stallion, seven years old.
 G. W. Speaker, Sacramento:
 "Lily of the West," colt, two years old.
 Pair draft horses.
 G. W. Foster, Solano:
 Mare, seven years old.

No. 3.—SADDLE HORSES.

D. Hays, Cacheville, Yolo:
 Black horse, six years old.

No. 4.—GRADED STOCK.

T. D. Kirk, Grafton, Yolo County:
 "Yolo," bay stallion, four years old.
 M. Boulware, Sutter County:
 "Madam Grey," mare, eight years old.
 Colt, four months old.
 Wm. Reynolds, Colusa County:
 "Alfred Messenger," stallion, eight years old.
 A. T. Pierce, Solano:
 "Fashion," mare, six years old.
 Colt, five months old.
 J. Gandy, Yolo:
 "Tiger Whip," stallion, three years old.

No. 5.—ROADSTERS.

Elijah Grover, Stockton:
 "Black Hawk Messenger," bay stallion, eight years old.
 John S. Wilson, Sacramento:
 "Ned Murry," stallion, four years old.
 Wm. Reynolds, Colusa County:
 "Ida May," mare, three years old.
 Forbes & Wetmore, Solano County:
 "Economy," stallion, seven years old.

S. B. Whipple, San Francisco:
 "Shot," and "Rainbow."
 A. Joy, Amador:
 "Archy," stallion, four years old.
 Wm. Hadwick, Sacramento City:
 "Pilgrim," eight years old.
 G. W. Gridley, Marysville:
 "Onus," bay stallion, three years old.
 Fred Werner, Sacramento:
 "Hamlet," black stallion, ten years old.
 J. E. Stevens, Yuba City, Sutter County:
 "Black Betty," black mare, three years old.
 H. McNally, Petaluma:
 "Bill Blossom," pacing stallion, nine years old.
 Edward St. Louis, Knight's Landing, Yolo County:
 "Thomas Duroc," stallion, three years old.
 D. N. Hershey, Cacheville, Yolo County:
 "Puss," brood mare, fourteen years old, with colt.
 Stephen Shekell, Sacramento:
 "Black Dragon," black stallion, three years old.
 W. C. Hopping, Sacramento:
 "Young Turk," bay stallion, two years old.
 J. J. Cook, Cacheville:
 "Flora Temple," mare, seven years old.
 Colt, five months old.
 R. D. L. Bryant, Benicia, Solano County:
 "Abdallah," bay stallion, five years old.
 David Osborn, Sacramento:
 "Mayor," bay gelding, five years old.
 G. W. Speaker, Sacramento:
 "Flora Temple," colt, two years old.
 L. Greer, Sacramento:
 "Eliza Grey," brood mare, age unknown.
 Wm. B. Bailey, Sacramento:
 "Neddy," stallion, four years old.
 A. L. Sherman, Colusa, Colusa County:
 "Jewel," mare, four years old.
 Charles St. Louis, Knight's Landing, Yolo County:
 "Tom Moore," horse, three years old.
 Wm. Kinney, Sacramento:
 "Bay Roman," bay stallion, three years old.

No. 6.—COLTS.

Wm. Scott, Sacramento County:
 "Belshazzar," colt, one year old.
 M. Boulware, Sutter County:
 "Lady Jane," mare colt, one year old.
 J. Gandy, Yolo:
 "Kate Clanton," filly, one year old.
 Calvin Gallup, Sacramento City:
 "Black Pilgrim," colt, one year old.
 "Hamilton," colt, six months old.
 Fred Werner, Sacramento:
 "Mary" and "Julia," pair yearling colts.

- D. W. Welty, Sacramento :
 Fancy ottoman, leather work.
 John Mallon, San Francisco :
 Frame of cut glass work, sample.
 Three signs, glass work, sample.
 Nine pieces glass work, sample.
 T. A. Levison, Sacramento :
 One specimen Caligraphy :
 Mrs. P. Decker, Marysville :
 Specimen of leather work.
 M. T. Crowell, Sacramento :
 One piece worsted.
 Mrs. J. C. Lawrence, Ione Valley, Amador County :
 Two cases worsted.
 Juliana Bayer, Sacramento :
 Ottoman cushion, raised work, on canvass.
 Screen, on canvass, with wool and silk.
 Silk plush "pattern," on silk and canvass.
 Cushion on canvass, wool and silk.
 Chair covers, worsted, with wool and silk.
 Book mark, silk canvass with floss.
 Pair of shoes, on canvass, silver beads.
 J. B. Bloom, Sacramento :
 One piece worsted work.
 George Newcomb, Sacramento :
 One flannel skirt.
 One cloth table cover, needle work.
 One pink satin cushion, in gold.
 Four linen crochet collars.
 Two crochet purses, gold and steel beads.
 D. W. Welty, Sacramento :
 Lot of dried peaches.
 E. Comstock, Yolo County :
 One bed quilt.
 One table spread.
 Mrs. L. P. Collins, Sacramento :
 Convolvulus mat.
 L. Saunders, Jr. :
 Jar of brandy peaches.
 Jar of brandy plums.
 Mrs. M. J. Bennett, Sacramento :
 One tissue lamp mat.
 One watch fob.
 J. W. Lehman, Sacramento :
 One hair wreath, framed.
 S. Glasscock, Cacheville :
 One quilt, patchwork.
 Juliana Bayer, Sacramento :
 Center table cover, with thread.
 Collar, with thread.
 Shoes, worsted, different colors.
 Pen-wiper, worsted.
 Tidy for sofa, worsted, silver thread.
 Mrs. H. M. Heuston, Sacramento :
 White crochet shawl.

- H. M. Heuston, Sacramento :
 Piece of patch work.
 J. C. Hedenberg, Sacramento :
 One chair tidy.
 One pair of toilet mats.
 Geo. Withington, Ione City :
 One diamond crochet tidy.
 One circular crochet tidy.
 Constable, Sacramento.
 One what-not.
 Two cards of crochet work, collar and sleeves.
 Tidy.
 Geo. Withington, Ione City :
 Four frames leather work, two colored.
 One sign, leather frame.
 Mahler, Coloma :
 One peach, clingstone, in alcohol.
 Charles C. Green, Ione :
 One French rose quilt, patchwork.
 G. O. Perry, Jackson, Amador County :
 One silk bed quilt.
 G. Allmond, Sacramento County :
 One bottle tomato catsup.
 One bottle Morris-white peaches, in syrup.
 One bottle seedling peaches, in syrup.
 One bottle preserved nectarines, in syrup.
 One bottle Siberian Crab apples, in syrup.
 One bottle currants, in alcohol.
 One bottle gooseberries, in alcohol.
 One tumbler of preserved gooseberries.
 One tumbler preserved currants.
 One tumbler currant jelly.
 Louis Warner, Sacramento :
 Lamp mat, worsted work.
 Pincushion, worsted work.
 Laurett, Sacramento :
 Silk embroidered on merino.
 George C. Yount, Napa :
 Worsted shell mat.
 George Withington, Ione City :
 One piece raised embroidery.
 One piece satin embroidery, slippers.
 John J. Mills, Sacramento :
 One embroidered skirt, white muslin.
 One chair, in silk and velvet, mosaic work.
 Chandler, Marysville :
 Two ottoman tops, worsted work.
 One hour glass stand, worsted work.
 Two lamp mats, worsted work.
 A. S. Knapp, Sacramento :
 Embroidered skirt.
 Jennings, Sacramento :
 One bottle Crawford peaches in syrup.
 One bottle Crawford peaches in vinegar.
 One bottle Crawford peaches in whisky.

- F. P. Medina, Calaveras County:
Two varieties.
Geo. C. Yount, Napa:
Four specimens.
James R. Nickerson, Placer County:
One specimen.
Wm. Scott, Rosedale, Sacramento County:
Exhibit of orange bergamot.
J. R. Crandall, Auburn, Placer County:
Exhibit of five varieties.
D. F. Adams, San José:
Exhibit twenty-three varieties pears.
E. B. Crocker, Sacramento:
Beurre Deal.
Beurre d'Aremberg.
Beurre Capiaumont.
Beurre Anjou.
Vica of Winkefield.
Passe Colmar.
Seckel.
White Doyenne.
Easter Beurre.
Glout. Morceau.
Chas. Crocker, Sacramento:
White Doyenne.
Glout. Morceau.
Winter Nelis.
Duchess de Angouleme.
Vicar of Winkefield.
Beurre de Aremberg.
P. West, Sacramento:
Duchess de Angouleme.
A. P. Smith, Sacramento:
Fifty-three varieties.
Thos. Frazer, Hazle Wood Farm, Oregon:
Exhibit of several varieties.
C. E. White, Sacramento County:
Two varieties.
Antonio Delmas, San José:
Thirty-seven varieties.
L. A. Gould, Santa Clara:
Fourteen varieties.
S. C. Tyler, Sacramento County:
Two varieties pears:
A. Stanborn & S. Lewelling, Oregon:
Exhibit of pears.

No. 3.—PEACHES.

- M. G. Vallejo, Sonoma County:
Exhibit thirteen varieties.
D. W. Welty, Sacramento:
Nolans yellow seedling.
Autumn yellow seedling.
G. G. Briggs, Marysville:
Four varieties.

- W. Osborne, Napa:
Two varieties.
Sampson Thompson, Napa:
Twenty-two varieties.
A. P. Smith, Sacramento:
Six varieties.
Bart, Amador County:
Exhibit of late Crawford.
B. Crocker:
White, yellow, and cling.
D. W. Welty, Sacramento:
Lot of late Heath white cling.
David & Robt. W. McGowan, Yolo County:
Six varieties.
Dr. J. S. Curtis, Yolo County:
Sample seedling, (cling stone).
Sample seedling, (free stone).
James R. Nickerson:
One variety.
Bart, Amador County:
Exhibit of peaches.
R. R. Edwards, Grass Valley, Nevada County:
Exhibit of peaches, thirteen on one limb.
L. L. Ingalsbe, Coloma:
Exhibit twelve varieties.

No. 4.—PLUMS.

- R. R. Crocker, Sacramento:
Reine Claude de Bevy.
F. P. Medina, Calaveras County:
One variety.
John G. Allmond, Sacramento County:
Nine yellow egg plums.
J. W. Osborn, Napa:
Four varieties.
Sampson Thompson, Napa County:
Eight varieties.
A. P. Smith, Sacramento:
Sixteen varieties.
R. S. Fox, San José:
Twelve varieties.
Thos. Frazer, Hazelwood Farm, Oregon:
Exhibit of several varieties.
L. A. Gould, Santa Clara:
Five varieties.

No. 5.—NECTARINES.

- E. B. Crocker, Sacramento:
Stanwick nectarines.
Bart, Amador County:
Exhibit of nectarines.
M. G. Vallejo, Sonoma County:
Exhibit two varieties.
G. G. Briggs, Marysville:
Two varieties nectarines.

Simpson Thompson, Napa :
One variety.

No. 6.—QUINCES.

E. B. Crocker, Sacramento :
Orange quince.
F. P. Medina, Calaveras County :
Three quinces, from cuttings two years old.
J. Morrill, Sacramento :
Exhibit of Portugal quince.
Exhibit of orange quince.
J. R. Crandall, Auburn, Placer County :
Exhibit of two varieties quinces.
B. H. Hoag, Washington, Yolo County :
Exhibit two varieties.
Samuel Rich, Sacramento :
Exhibit one variety.
G. G. Briggs, Marysville :
Exhibit orange quince.
H. R. Schoder :
Six quinces.
J. W. Osborn, Napa :
Two varieties.
Simpson Thompson, Suscol Nursery, Napa County :
Two varieties.
L. Saunders, Jr. Sacramento :
One specimen.

No. 6.—GRAPES.

Simpson Thompson, Napa :
Varieties.
A. P. Smith, Sacramento :
Thirty-three varieties.
Charles Covillaud :
One variety California.
George R. Moore, Sacramento :
One vine, thirty or forty pounds, Black Hamburg, unripe.
O. C. Wheeler, Sacramento :
One variety, three years old; no irrigation; black sandy soil; new
unknown; grown at Oak Farm.
C. E. White, Sacramento County :
One specimen.
Antonio Delmars, San José :
Twenty-eight varieties.
L. A. Gould, Santa Clara :
Twenty-two varieties.
Three varieties native Atlanta.
G. W. Walling, Washington Territory :
Exhibit of one specimen.
Thomas Robertson, Coloma :
One bunch of Hautville grapes, from the gardens of the Fontaine
raised in Victory Garden, Coloma; weight seven pounds.
Col. Warren, San Francisco :
Grapes from H. Smith, Oroville.
B. Burt, Amador County :
Branch Isabella grapes.

R. Crocker, Sacramento :
Catawba.
Royal muscadine.
Flame-colored Tokay.
Thomas Millgate, Sacramento County :
One box.
David and Robert W. McGowan, Yolo County :
One variety.
K. Grim, Sacramento :
One bunch McIntire white grapes.
P. Medina, Calaveras County :
Two varieties.
F. McCormick, Placerville :
One box.
James R. Nickerson, Placer County :
Varieties.
Frank Keller, Sacramento :
Basket grapes.
John G. Allmond, Sacramento County :
One basket white muscat grapes.
J. Scott, Rosedale, Sacramento County :
Exhibit of catawba.
Exhibit of royal muscadine.
Morrill, Sacramento :
Exhibit of grapes, white muscat and black muscadine.
R. Crandall, Auburn, Placer County :
Exhibit of one variety.
J. B. West, Stockton :
Exhibit of seventeen varieties.
Samuel Rich, Sacramento :
Exhibit eight varieties.
Bob Knauth, Sacramento :
Exhibit thirteen varieties.
W. Osborn, Napa :
Nineteen varieties.

No. 7.—MISCELLANEOUS.

A. Fox, San José :
Forty-four varieties gooseberries.
Ten varieties currants.
R. Crocker, Sacramento :
Craisins from six varieties of grapes.
Hards & McCracken, Oregon :
Exhibit of different varieties.
D. Walling, Oregon :
Forty-six varieties.
W. Walling, Oregon :
Forty varieties.
W. Walling, Washington Territory :
High bush, blue whortleberry.
High bush, red whortleberry.
Osborn and L. Lewelling :
Exhibits of fruits.
Pardee, Iowa Valley :
One Osage orange.

- W. B. West, San Joaquin :
Specimens of fruits, etc.
John G. Allmond, Sacramento :
One box tomato figs.
One bundle fine timothy.
One bundle red June clover.
J. Morrill, Sacramento :
Exhibit white German fig.
M. G. Vallejo, Sonoma County :
One specimen pomegranates.
L. Saunders, Jr. Sacramento :
Exhibit of pomegranates.
A. P. Smith, Sacramento :
Two boxes raisins.
B. S. Fox, San José :
Ten varieties apricots.

No. 8.—FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

- J. S. Harbison, Sacramento :
Plant Jerusalem artichoke.
One castor bean.
Jacob Knauth :
One hundred and eight pots of flowers.
Four bouquets.
A. Runyan, Sacramento :
Four trees.
J. A. Silver, San Francisco :
Two tea plants.
Charles G. Hidden, Sacramento :
One sunflower.
E. B. Crocker, Sacramento :
One vinegar plant.
Empire Nursery, Sacramento :
Clonothus shrub, grown and trained in form of a large arm-chair.
Mrs. G. M. Smith, Sacramento :
Wax fruit and flowers.
G. W. Walling, Washington Territory :
Fir tree.
White cedar tree.
Wild rose tree, "Gallal," the Indian name.
Spruce tree.
Hemlock tree.
Washington tea plant.

CLASS XV.—NATIVE WINES.

- A. Haraszthy, Buena Vista Ranch, Sonoma County :
Twelve bottles white wine.
Two bottles red wine.
Three bottles Bordeaux wine.
Three bottles red wine, vintage of 1857.
Menesi wine.

- Haraszthy, Buena Vista Ranch, Sonoma County :
Three bottles Tokay wine.
Two bottles brandy, vintage of 1857.
Two bottles brandy, vintage of 1859.
One bottle peach brandy, vintage of 1858.
Antonio Delmas, San José :
Two bottles white wine.
Two bottles Isabella wine.
Six bottles ladies wine.
One bottle red wine, (all California wine.)
Faler, Froehling & Bauck, San Francisco :
One case California wine.
J. B. Jacobs & Co. :
One case native wines and brandy.
Meevaine Brothers :
Cases of wine and bitters.
Smith & Co. Sacramento :
One dozen ale, in glass.
One dozen ale, in stone.
One dozen porter, in glass.
Two kegs Sacramento ale.
One keg cream ale.
Wadham, San Francisco :
One-half dozen dry white California wine, of 1856.
One-half dozen dry white California wine, of 1857.
One-half dozen dry white California wine, of 1858.
Thompson Thompson, Napa :
Two samples currant wine.
One bottle crystal palace wine.
W. Rand, Washington, Yolo County :
One bottle native wine, of 1857.
Frank Keller, Sacramento :
Two bottles white California wine.
Two bottles red California wine.
John J. Mills, Sacramento :
One bottle tomato wine, one year old.
John G. Allmond, Sacramento County :
One bottle red currant wine.
One bottle blackberry wine.
J. G. Briggs, Marysville :
Exhibit of peach brandy.
Meevaine Brothers, San Francisco :
Six bottles sparkling California wine.
Six bottles Angelica California wine.
Six bottles port California wine.
Six bottles red California wine.
Two bottles brandy.
Four bottles white wine, vintage of 1857.
Six bottles white wine, vintage of 1858.
Jacob Knauth, Sacramento :
Seven bottles native wine.
One bottle brandy from native wine.
W. P. Thompson, Marysville :
One bottle wine.

- A. P. Smith, Sacramento :
Seven kinds of wine.
B. D. Wilson, Los Angeles :
One bottle white, vintage of 1855.
Two bottles white, vintage of 1856.
One bottle white, vintage of 1857.
Two bottles angelica, vintage of 1857.
Two bottles port, vintage of 1857.
Two bottles red, vintage of 1856.
Two bottles cognac brandy, vintage of 1853.
Two bottles cognac brandy, vintage of 1857.
Wm. Meek, Willamette, Oregon :
One specimen grape wine.
One specimen currant wine.
A. Stanborn and S. Lewelling, Oregon.
Four bottles wine.

CLASS XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

- Jacob Schreiber, San Francisco :
One bale pulu.
Charles Howard, Sacramento.
One wrought pipe.
Carry Peebles, Santa Clara :
One specimen Hungarian grass.
T. Ogg Shaw, San Francisco :
One of Lillie's fire and burglar proof safe, with Lillie's fire, pick
and unpickable lock.
J. B. Knapp, San Francisco :
Specimen Hungarian grass.
C. Rarr, Sacramento :
One safe.
Tubbs & Co. San Francisco :
Seven coils Manila rope.
J. L. Polhemus, Sacramento :
One jar stramonium.
Two jars spikenard.
One jar saffron.
One jar orange peel.
One vial, oil of wormwood.
One vial, oil of peppermint.
One vial, oil of pennyroyal.
Two pieces man root.
Sixteen vials California paints.
One box of glue and one lot sheet glue.
Wm. Shurmauer, San Francisco :
Two office chairs.
Three fine arm-chairs.
Two willow perambulators.
One child's table.
Two foot stools.
One cane sewing.
One colored willow clothes hamper.
One willow traveling trunk.

- Shurmauer, San Francisco :
Two willow bird cages.
One cane high chair.
Two suspending baskets.
One cane swing cradle.
One brown willow wagon, four wheel.
One brown cab.
One plain wagon.
One showcase of willow ware.
P. Weeks, Sacramento :
One bottle castor bean.
One specimen castor oil plant.
Chandler, Sacramento :
Two kegs wormwood.
Manny, San José :
One sewing machine.
Morrill, Sacramento :
One physician's desk.
Two gallons camphene.
Two gallons burning fluid.
Two gallons ninety-five per cent. alcohol.
One gallon cod liver oil.
One gallon bay rum.
One pound oil bergamot.
One pound oil lemon.
One pound oil almonds.
One pound oil origanum.
One pound polar oil.
One pound boiled linseed oil.
One pound lard oil.
One pound boiled oil.
Two pieces Turkey sponge.
Alabama sponge.
One piece cork wood.
Schreiber, San Francisco.
One case pulu.
Crowell, Sacramento :
One fountain pen.
Mason, Sacramento :
One shell containing six eggs.
F. P. Medina, Calaveras County :
Two pieces shell work.
Hossack, Sacramento :
One Shetland shawl.
One French wool vail.
One thread pincushion.
One Anti-Macassar tidy.
Robertson, Sacramento :
Seven eggs, laid by Shanghai hens.
Warren, San Francisco :
Two parcels California hemp and flax.
One case wool, best fleeces.
One fleece merino sheep.
Bixby & Co., San Juan :
One fifteen months fleece, forty-two and a half pounds, in glass case.

- Flint, Bixby & Co. San Juan :
 Sample of guano from Johnson's Island.
 Peter Donahue, San Francisco :
 One Woodsworth patent steam pump.
 J. Griss, Marysville :
 One lot of ale.
 One lot of porter.
 A. Heische, Sacramento :
 Coffee and spices.
 Charles E. Hinckley, San Francisco :
 Case of surgical instruments, brushes, etc.
 Chemical specimens.
 One large bottle cologne water.
 One large bottle verbena water.
 Miss E. Parmele, Marysville :
 Transfer work on collars.
 Joseph Loryea, Sacramento :
 Stand of china and glass ware.
 A. K. Grim :
 Cluster of pine burrs, from El Dorado County.
 H. C. Hayden, Sacramento :
 Twenty Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines.
 P. Franklin, Sacramento :
 Fancy showcase with cigars.
 H. W. Larkin, Sacramento :
 Fancy chairs.
 Robert Robinson, Sacramento :
 Branch of black pepper tree in blossom.
 Pomegranate and branch of tree.
 Andrew Flohr, Sacramento :
 Two guns, new improvement.
 One rifle.
 H. J. Burns, San Francisco :
 Stencil plates for marking clothing.
 Indelible ink, red and black.
 Burglar's detective gun.
 Thos. J. Barns, Sacramento :
 Eight whip lashes.
 Three whip stocks.
 John B. Owen, Sacramento :
 Twenty-five Hall's patent kerosene.
 One jar Downer's kerosene patent oil.
 D. W. Welty, Sacramento :
 Hard shell almonds.
 Chas. Howlett, San Francisco :
 Eight Tinkle & Lyon sewing machines.
 T. C. McConnell, Sacramento County :
 Two samples wool.
 J. R. Evans, Sacramento :
 Case containing rifle, shot gun, implements, etc.
 Geo. H. Marsh, Willow Springs :
 Lady's glass work box.
 Glass monument, fancy.
 Glass pens.
 Glass birds of paradise.

- H. Marsh, Willow Springs :
 Glass eyelet pins and other fancy ware.
 Cox, Sacramento :
 Petrified mushroom.
 Greiner, Sacramento :
 Altheron, musical instrument.
 Over & Baker, San Francisco :
 The different styles sewing machines.
 One lady's embroidered robe, by P. E. Rogers.
 One lady's cashmere robe, by P. E. Rogers.
 One lady's silk robe, by P. E. Rogers.
 One opera cloak, by P. E. Rogers.
 One satin skirt, pink, by P. E. Rogers.
 One evening dress, by Mrs. Haley.
 One Linden skirt, tuck, by Mrs. Haley.
 One cut quilt, by Mrs. Haley.
 One bedspread two and one-half yards square.
 One misses' dress.
 One baby wrapper.
 One gent's broadcloth vest.
 One lady's skirt.
 One chemise.
 One pair child's drawers.
 One gent's shirt.
 One infant's skirt.
 One infant's robe.
 One child's dress.
 One smoking cap.
 Two silk cushions.
 One toilet cushion.
 One pair lady's silk slippers.
 One pair gent's velvet slips, machine work.
 Two fancy watch cases, machine work.
 Two monchoirs, wipes, machine work.
 One set collar and cuffs, machine work.
 Pous, San Francisco :
 One pair rose colored satin corsets.
 Norcross, San Francisco :
 Swords and military articles, imported.
 Swift, Sacramento :
 One old newspaper, *Evening Gazette and General Advertiser*.
 Hurd, Sacramento :
 Seamanship, by Mary Hurd.
 Tucker, San Francisco :
 One case of jewelry, containing—
 One watch cases, California manufacture; two quartz seals and buckles,
 California manufacture; three cases gold and quartz heads, Cali-
 fornia manufacture; and general assortment of silver ware.
 Crocker, Sacramento :
 Tobacco, green and dried.
 One and chufas.
 Collins, Sacramento :
 One case boots and shoes, by Strowbridge & Collins.
 Bayer, Sacramento :
 One pair spoons, used in Russia.

Juliana Bayer, Sacramento :
 Counting table, used in Russia.
 Necklace of beads, used in Russia.
 Private stone seal, used in Russia.
 Shell from Russia.
 Four coins, used in Russia.
 Ornamental egg, used in Russia.
 Russian book, (alphabet, etc.)
 Book, (French, German, and Russian).
 National song, written in Russia.
 Poem, by Mrs. Bayer.
 Written alphabet, Russian, old style.
 E. J. Mitchell, Sacramento :
 Specimens of penmanship.
 Declaration of independence.
 Lord's prayer.
 Variety of specimens.
 Ornamental.
 One pen drawing.
 Three frames card writing.
 Invitations.
 Mirage.
 Ornamental.
 Wm. Howard :
 Sixteen cases stuffed birds.
 Mrs. Hein, Sacramento :
 One case millinery.
 T. R. Johnson, San Francisco :
 Show case, regalia.
 N. Namur, Sacramento :
 Cases of confectionery.
 Miss L. M. Adams, Sacramento :
 One bow and arrow.
 J. P. Floberg, Sacramento :
 Case of silver ware.
 Case of manufactured jewelry.
 Alexander Buswell :
 Specimens of book bindery.
 P. Mazzara :
 Specimens of cameo cutting.
 Williamette Company, Oregon :
 Assorted blankets, various kinds.
 Assorted cashmeres, various kinds.
 Hutchings & Rosenfield, San Francisco :
 California publications.
 Jacob Zehr, San Francisco :
 One piano, six and one-third octave.
 One piano, seven octave.
 One piano, seven and one-fourth octave.
 Chas. Crocker, Sacramento :
 Show case of dry goods.
 O'Connell, Ryan & Co. Sacramento :
 Show case of dry goods.
 Stanford Brothers, San Francisco :
 Oils, camphene, and burning fluids.

Stanford Brothers, San Francisco :
 Assortment of coal oil lamps.
 Milman & Jones, Sacramento :
 One box castile soap.
 H. Quinn, Sacramento :
 Case of silk hats, seal and Peruvian.
 Weaver Maccaroni and Vermicelli Factory, San Francisco :
 Sample of maccaroni and vermicelli.
 M. F. Truells, Marysville :
 Specimen of elastic waterproof varnish, for leather, cloth, and paper.
 Charles St. Louis :
 Hard-shell almonds.
 M. M. Stoddard, Sacramento :
 Six pistols—Smith & Weston's make.
 R. H. Smith :
 Exhibit of fancy work.
 M. G. Bennett :
 Exhibit of fancy work.
 Warren, San Francisco :
 Portrait of Gen. Sutter.
 Engravings of big trees.
 Ambrotype of first agricultural hall in Sacramento.
 Four colored engravings, fruits and flowers.
 Ten stock engravings, cattle, sheep, and swine.
 Photograph of Gen. Taylor.
 Three cases California moss.
 Frame of Yo-Semite flowers.
 Frame cones of pine.
 One case wax fruits, Big Tree bark, etc.
 Lothamer, Sacramento County :
 Worsted work picture—Queen of Scots.
 Morrill, Sacramento :
 Two sperm whale teeth.
 Hanbridge, Sacramento :
 The central chandelier in the pavilion.
 R. Raimond, San Francisco :
 One French otter skin, price \$150.
 One male otter skin, price \$125.
 One M. Morton otter skin, price \$100.
 One M. Morton otter skin, price \$50.
 One M. Morton otter skin, price \$30.
 F. & J. Garrath, San Francisco :
 One case brass instruments.
 R. Hunt, Sacramento :
 Confidence engine and hose carriage.
 Crocker, Sacramento :
 Chinese sugar cane.
 D. L. D. Sheldon, San Francisco :
 Newly-invented truss for radical cure of hernia.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

BY THE

CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT ITS SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR
HELD AT SACRAMENTO, SEPTEMBER THIRTEENTH TO THE
TWENTY-THIRD, IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND
EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE.

CATTLE.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.	Prem'm.
Childs, J. B.	Napa	Bull calf.	special	Dip.
Childs, J. B.	Napa	Cow, Durham, "Lady of Napa"	1st	30
Emerson, S. B.	Santa Clara	Bull, Dur'm "Guolph"	1st	15
Emerson, S. B.	Santa Clara	Calf, Durham "Prince of Pacific"	1st	30
Emerson, S. B.	Santa Clara	Sweepstakes	1st	15
Emerson, S. B.	Santa Clara	Sweepstakes	2d	15
Harris & Deland	Yuba	Bull, Durham, "Favorite"	2d	15
Harris & Deland	Yuba	Bull calf, Durham	special	Dip.
Landis, B.	Yuba	Bull, graded, 2 years old	2d	15
Leathers, J. A.	Yolo	Bull calf, graded	1st	15
McCormick, Mrs.	Sacramento	Bull, Durham	2d	15
Murray, M.	Sacramento	Bull, graded	1st	15
Steele, J. M.	Colusa	Bull, Durham "Snowball"	1st	15
Stevens, J. E.	Yuba	Cow, graded	1st	15
Vibbard, P. G.	Santa Clara	Bull, graded, 4 years old	1st	15
Walsh, R. J.	Colusa	Bull, Durham, "Shelton" 1 year old	1st	15

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

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Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.	Prem'm.
Walsh, R. J.	Colusa	Bull, Dur'm "Shasta" 1 year old	2d	\$10
Walsh, R. J.	Colusa	Bull calf, Durham	2d	5
Walsh, R. J.	Colusa	Cow, Durham, "Adelaide"	1st	30
Walsh, R. J.	Colusa	Cow, Durham, "Ione"	2d	15
Walsh, R. J.	Colusa	Sweepstakes, Dur'm, "Adelaide"	1st	30
Walsh, R. J.	Colusa	Sweepstakes, Dur'm, "Ione"	2d	15
Walsh, J. C.	Yolo	Bull, graded	2d	20

HORSES—OF ALL WORK.

Ward, T. J.	Benicia	Stallion "Young Gilbert"	1st	75
Ward, B. O.	Stockton	Stallion, "Robin Rush"	2d	50
Ward, J. F.	Yolo	Mare and colt.	1st	50
Ward, M. J.	Napa	Stallion, "Fire Tail," 3 years old	2d	25
Ward, W. H.	Marysville	Filly, "Liberty," 2 years old	2d	15
Ward, J. J.	Cacheville	Mare and colt.	special	Dip.
Ward, A. W.	Yolo	Mare and colt.	special	Dip.
Ward, C.	Sacramento	Mare "Jane" and colt	2d	25
Ward, J.	Yolo	Stallion, "Tiger Whip"	1st	50
Ward, D. N.	Yolo	Stallion, "Argyle," 3 years old	1st	50
Ward, W. S.	Sacramento	Mare and colt.	2d	20
Ward, J. R.	Placer	Colt	2d	15
Ward, A. L.	Yuba	Stallion, "Charley"	2d	25
Ward, G. W.	Colusa	Mare and colt.	1st	40

HORSES—ROADSTERS.

Ward, Dr. J. R.	Auburn	Pacing matches	1st	C. 50
Ward, T. J.	Oregon	Carriage horse	special	Dip.
Ward, & Co.	San Francisco	Trotters, 16 hands	1st	L S M
Ward, G.	San Francisco	Trotting horse	2d	S C 20
Ward, G.	San Francisco	Pacer	1st	S C 40
Ward, S.	Yolo	Mare "Polly"	1st	50
Ward, L.	Sacramento	Mare	2d	25
Ward, J.	Yolo	Mare, 1 year old	1st	20
Ward, G. W.	Yuba	Mare and colt.	special	Dip.
Ward, & Greene	Yolo	Stallion, 2 years old	1st	40
Ward, J. N.	Yolo	Mare and colt	special	Dip.
Ward, Wm.	San Francisco	Trotters	1st	L S M

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.
Harbin, J. B.	Yolo	Running, "White-stocking"	1st
Montgomery, W.	Sacramento	Running mare	2d
Mouser, Dr.	Sacramento	Pair of Trotters	2d
McNally, H.	Petaluma	Pacing horse	2d
St. Louis, E.	Yolo	Stallion, 3 years old	1st
St. Louis, C.	Yolo	Stallion, 3 years old	2d
Stevens, J. E.	Yuba	Mare, 3 years old	2d
Snyder, J.	Colusa	Stallion colt, 1 year old	1st
Stevens, B. W.		Mare, 2 years old	1st
Werner, F.	Solano	Stallion, "Rattler"	1st
Werner, F.	Solano	Mare, 1 year old	special
Wilson, J. S.	Sacramento	Mare and colt	special
Wetmore & Forbes	Solano	Stallion	2d
Whipple, S. B.	San Francisco	"Shot," trotter	1st
Whipple, S. B.	San Francisco	Pair of trotters	1st

HORSES—DRAFT.

Bedford, T. J.	Benicia	"John Kerr," stallion	2d
Foster, G.	Yolo	Mare, "Kitty"	2d
Laux, N.	Colusa	Stallion	2d
Merritt, C.	Petaluma	Stallion "Young Kentucky"	1st
Montgomery, W.	Sacramento	Mare	1st
Morris, J. F.	Yolo	Mare and colt	special
Reynolds, Wm	Colusa	Stallion, "Tiger," 3 years old	1st
Reynolds, Wm	Colusa	Mare, 3 years old	1st
Walsh, R. J.	Colusa	Mare, "Nellie," 4 years old	1st

HORSES—GRADED.

Allen, W. M.	Sacramento	Mare and colt	special
Boulware, M.	Johnson's Ranch	Mare "Madam Gray"	1st
Boulware, M.	Johnson's Ranch	Mare, "Lady Jane," 1 year old	2d
Kirk, T. D.	Yolo	Stallion	1st
Kirk, G. P.	San Joaquin	Stallion, 2 years old	2d
Pierce, N. T.	Yolo	Mare and colt	1st
Reynolds, Wm	Colusa	Stallion, 4 years old	2d

HORSES—THOROUGHBRED.

Bihler, W.	Sonoma	Stallion, draft	1st
Bryant, E. D. L.	Benicia	Stallion, "Abdallah"	2d
Fox, W. G.	Solano	Mare, "Puss"	2d
Wetmore & Forbes	Solano	Stallion, "Cosmo"	1st
Werner, F.	Solano	Mare, "Rose"	1st

MULES, JACKS, ETC.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.	
Harbin, J. B.	Napa	Pair California bred mules	1st	\$25
Harbin, J. B.	Yolo	Mule	1st	20
Harbin & Poynter	Sutter	California jack	1st	25
Harbin & Poynter	Sutter	Imported jennet	1st	15
Harbin & Poynter	Sutter	California jennet	1st	15
Harbin & Poynter	Sutter	California mules	2d	15
Harbin, W.	Sacramento	Imported mules	1st	25
Harbin, C. D.	Yolo	Imported jack	2d	15
Harbin, E. C.		Imported jack	1st	25

SHEEP.

Harbin	Sutter	Buck, Leicester	2d	15
Harbin	Sutter	Buck, Cotswold	1st	20
Harbin, D.	Solano	Buck, Leicester	1st	20
Harbin, C.	Sacramento	Buck, Southdown	1st	20
Harbin, C.	Sacramento	Buck, Southdown	2d	15
Harbin & Cheeny	Sacramento	Buck, Southdown, 1 year old	1st	15
Harbin & Cheeny	Sacramento	Ewes and lambs	1st	15
Harbin & Cheeny	Sacramento	Fat ewes	1st	10
Harbin & Cheeny	Sacramento	Fat lambs	1st	5
Harbin & Cheeny	Sacramento	Flock of Southdowns	special	Dip.
Harbin, Y. C.	Sacramento	Flock of Shanish Merino	special	Dip.
Harbin, T. C.	Sacramento	Buck, Spanish Merino	1st	20
Harbin, T. C.	Sacramento	Buck, Spanish Merino	2d	15
Harbin, T. C.	Sacramento	Buck, Spanish Merino, 1 year old	1st	15
Harbin, T. C.	Sacramento	Buck, Spanish Merino, 1 year old	2d	10
Harbin, T. C.	Sacramento	Ewe and lamb, Spanish merino	1st	15
Harbin, J. D.	San Francisco	Buck, French Merino, 3 years old	1st	20
Harbin, J. D.	San Francisco	Buck, French Merino, 2 years old	2d	15
Harbin, J. D.	San Francisco	Buck, French Merino, 1 year old	1st	15
Harbin, J. D.	San Francisco	Buck, French Merino, 1 year old	2d	10
Harbin, J. D.	San Francisco	"Collection," French Merino	special	Dip.
Harbin, J. D.	Yolo	Lambs, Southdown	1st	10
Harbin, G.	Placer	Saxon buck, 2 years old	1st	S C 20
Harbin, G.	Placer	Saxon buck 2 years old	2d	S C 15

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.
Whitney, G.....	Placer.....	Saxon buck, 1 year old.....	1st.....
Whitney, G.....	Placer.....	Saxon lambs.....	1st.....
SWINE.			
Curtis, Dr. J. S.....	Yolo.....	Boar.....	1st.....
Curtis, Dr. J. S.....	Yolo.....	Sow.....	1st.....
Curtis, N. G. Jr.....	Yolo.....	Sow and pigs.....	1st.....
Emerson, S. B.....	Santa Clara.....	Boar, Suffolk.....	1st.....
Haines & Cheeny.....	Sacramento.....	Sow, Berkshire, 1 year old.....	1st.....
Hurd, M. S.....	Sacramento.....	Breeding sow.....	special.....
Peebles, Cary.....	Santa Clara.....	Boar, Suffolk.....	2d.....
POULTRY.			
Briggs, S.....	Sacramento.....	Six lots.....	1st.....
Curtis, Dr. J. S.....	Yolo.....	Pair Muscovy ducks.....	special.....
Greer, L.....	Sacramento.....	Three lots.....	special.....
Greer, L.....	Sacramento.....	Guinea pigs.....	special.....
Sutton, J.....	Sacramento.....	Pigeons.....	special.....
Zeitler, C.....	Sacramento.....	Fowls.....	special.....
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.			
Adams, C. W.....	Sacramento.....	Saddle trees.....	special.....
Armes, C. W. & G. W.....	San Francisco.....	Brooms.....	2d.....
Armstrong & Gillan.....	Sacramento.....	Horse collars.....	special.....
Bernard, H. M.....	Sacramento.....	One horse wagon.....	1st.....
Bernard, H. M.....	Sacramento.....	Express wagon.....	2d.....
Bernard, H. M.....	Sacramento.....	Two horse carriage.....	2d.....
Bernard, H. M.....	Sacramento.....	One horse carriage.....	1st.....
Bernard, H. M.....	Sacramento.....	Sulky.....	special.....
Barnes, T. J.....	Sacramento.....	Whips.....	special.....
Baker & Hamilton.....	Sacramento.....	Harrow.....	2d.....
Baker & Hamilton.....	Sacramento.....	Fan mill.....	2d.....
Baker & Hamilton.....	Sacramento.....	Churn.....	2d.....
Baker & Hamilton.....	Sacramento.....	Barley forks.....	special.....
Crunkite & Beebe.....	Sacramento.....	Plows.....	special.....
Casebolt & Co.....	San Francisco.....	Two horse carriage.....	1st.....
Casebolt & Co.....	San Francisco.....	One horse carriage.....	2d.....
Casebolt & Co.....	San Francisco.....	Chaise.....	special.....
Carlos, F.....	San Francisco.....	Gent's saddle.....	1st.....
Carlos, F.....	San Francisco.....	Gent's saddle.....	2d.....
Davis, John.....	Marysville.....	Wine, and cider, and cheese press.....	special.....
Davis, John.....	Marysville.....	Portable fence.....	special.....
Donahue, P.....	San Francisco.....	Engine and pump.....	special.....
Dickerson, J.....	Sacramento.....	Windmill.....	1st.....
Ellison, A.....	Marysville.....	Plows.....	2d.....

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.	Prem'm.
son, A.....	Marysville.....	Gang plows.....	1st.....	\$25
son, A.....	Marysville.....	Agricultural imp'ts.....	2d.....	25
Adkin, G. W.....	Benicia.....	Portable fence.....	special.....	Dip.
de & Bro.....	Benicia.....	Wind mills.....	2d.....	5
arhison, J. S.....	Sacramento.....	Bee-hives.....	1st.....	10
arhison, J. S.....	Sacramento.....	Bee-hives, (invention).....	special.....	Dip.
ler, W. P.....	Stockton.....	Freight wagon.....	1st.....	40
son, J. A.....	Sacramento.....	Wagon, two horse.....	1st.....	30
son, J. A.....	Sacramento.....	Wagon, two horse.....	2d.....	15
ck, E.....	Santa Clara.....	Invention of header.....	special.....	Dip.
ppon & Hill.....	Sacramento.....	One horse wagon.....	2d.....	15
aw, T. O.....	San Francisco.....	Reaper.....	1st.....	50
aw, T. O.....	San Francisco.....	Reaper.....	1st.....	50
aw, T. O.....	San Francisco.....	Plows.....	1st.....	10
aw, T. O.....	San Francisco.....	Gang plow.....	2d.....	15
aw, T. O.....	San Francisco.....	Harrow.....	1st.....	10
aw, T. O.....	San Francisco.....	Clod crusher.....	special.....	Dip.
aw, T. O.....	San Francisco.....	Cheese press.....	2d.....	5
aw, T. O.....	San Francisco.....	Fan mill.....	1st.....	10
aw, T. O.....	San Francisco.....	Wine and cider press.....	special.....	S S M
aw, T. O.....	San Francisco.....	Header or clipper.....	special.....	Pl 50
aw, T. O.....	San Francisco.....	Exhibit of agricultural implements.....	1st.....	Pl 50
renson & Cleaves.....	Sacramento.....	Churns.....	1st.....	10
rens, S.....	Sacramento.....	Hay press.....	1st.....	10
rens, J. Q.....	Placer.....	Cheese press.....	1st.....	10
GRAINS, SEEDS, ETC.				
m, W.....	Sacramento.....	Barley.....	1st.....	8
ene, C.....	Amador.....	Corn.....	1st.....	8
ene, C.....	Amador.....	White seed corn.....	1st.....	3
ene, C.....	Amador.....	Yellow seed corn.....	1st.....	3
ayon, A.....	Sacramento.....	Wheat, 1 bushel.....	1st.....	8
ayon, A.....	Sacramento.....	White seed corn.....	2d.....	2
DAIRY.				
mond, Mrs. J. G.....	Sacramento.....	Butter, 5 pounds.....	2d.....	5
hinson & Greene.....	Yolo.....	Butter, 25 pounds.....	2d.....	15
hinson & Greene.....	Yolo.....	Cheese, 2 years old.....	1st.....	20
ey, Mrs.....	Q Ranch.....	Butter, 5 pounds.....	1st.....	10
ut, J.....	San Mateo.....	Butter, 25 pounds.....	1st.....	25
id & Bro.....	Tomales.....	Cheese.....	1st.....	20
me, J. Q.....	Placer.....	Cheese.....	2d.....	10
MINING IMPLEMENTS.				
ute, L.....	Sacramento.....	Rifle box.....	1st.....	10
g J. P.....	Nevada.....	Sluice.....	1st.....	10

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.
Emerson, J. E.....	San Francisco	Mining pick.....	1st.....
Emerson, J. E.....	San Francisco	Eyeless pick, (invention)	special
Hill, J. M.....	Calaveras	Quartz amalgamator	1st.....
Howland, W. H.....	San Francisco	Quartz crusher.....	1st.....
Herring, J.....	Sacramento	Mining pick.....	2d.....
Roberts, H.....	El Dorado.....	Gold washer.....	special

MINERALS.

Caduc, P.....	Sacramento	Coal.....	1st.....
Frey, Dr. J. M.....	Sacramento	Copper ore.....	1st.....
Frey, Dr. J. M.....	Sacramento	Silver ore.....	1st.....
Frey, Dr. J. M.....	Sacramento	Cinnabar.....	1st.....
Hill, Dr. J. M.....	Calaveras	Fine gold.....	1st.....
Rector, W. H.....	Oregon.....	Iron ore.....	1st.....

WORKS OF ART.

Buttman, F.....	San Francisco	Oil painting.....	1st.....
Baker, G. H.....	Sacramento	Drawing.....	2d.....
Baker, G. H.....	Sacramento	Lithograph.....	2d.....
Baker, G. H.....	Sacramento	Copper plate engraving.....	2d.....
Boyle, W. L.....	San Francisco	Dentistry.....	special
Bush, D.....	San Francisco	Hair work.....	1st.....
Crocker, H. S.....	Sacramento	Card printing.....	1st.....
Dickman, W.....	Sacramento	Ambrotypes.....	special
Day, Mrs. F. H.....	San Francisco	Book printing.....	1st.....
Devine, P. J.....	Sacramento	Marble monument.....	2d.....
Devine, P. J.....	Sacramento	Marble mantle.....	1st.....
Devine, P. J.....	Sacramento	Plaster work.....	1st.....
Decker, Mrs. P.....	Marysville.....	Leather work.....	2d.....
Frederick & Krebs.....	Sacramento	Maple graining.....	special
Goddard, G. H.....	Sacramento	Water colored painting.....	1st.....
Hamilton & Lovering.....	San Francisco	Photographs.....	2d.....
Hamilton & Lovering.....	San Francisco	Ambrotypes.....	2d.....
Hastings, Mrs. B. F.....	Sacramento	Wax flowers.....	1st.....
Hurd, Miss S. M.....	Sacramento	Penmanship.....	2d.....
Judah, A. C.....	Sacramento	Oak graining.....	special
Light, Mrs. W. W.....	Sacramento	Drawing.....	1st.....
Levison, T. A.....	Sacramento	Drawing, colored pen.....	special
Mitchell, E. J.....	Sacramento	Penmanship.....	1st.....
Medina, Mrs. F. P.....	San Andres	Shell work.....	1st.....
Martin, A.....	Sacramento	Pressed flowers.....	special
Nahl Bros.....	San Francisco	Pen drawing.....	special
Nahl Bros.....	San Francisco	Oil painting.....	2d.....
Nahl Bros.....	San Francisco	Water color painting.....	2d.....
Nahl Bros.....	San Francisco	Lithograph.....	1st.....
Nahl Bros.....	San Francisco	Indian ink drawing.....	special

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.	Prem'm.
Arn, M. C.....	Sacramento	copper engraving.....	1st.....	P1 \$30
Angeli, A. & C.....	San Francisco	Statuary.....	special	P1 40
Angeli, A. & C.....	San Francisco	Statuary.....	special	P1 15
Arn, Mrs. D.....	Sacramento	Artificial flowers.....	special	L S M
Arn, J.....	Sacramento	Daguerreotypes.....	1st.....	P1 10
ard Office.....	Sacramento	Chromatic printing.....	special	Dip.
ah, Mrs. G. M.....	San Francisco	Wax fruit.....	1st.....	P1 10
ah, Mrs. G. M.....	San Francisco	Wax flowers.....	2d.....	P1 5
ah, Miss C. A.....	Sacramento	Wax fruit.....	2d.....	5
ah, Miss C. A.....	Sacramento	Papier mache.....	1st.....	P1 10
ah, Miss L. M.....	Sacramento	Leather work.....	1st.....	P1 10
ce, R. H.....	San Francisco	Stereoscopic pictures.....	special	Dip.
ce, R. H.....	San Francisco	Photographs.....	1st.....	P1 10
ce, R. H.....	San Francisco	Ambrotypes.....	1st.....	P1 10
Vleck, D.....	San Francisco	Wood engraving.....	1st.....	P1 20
ods & Michael.....	Sacramento	Landscape photographs.....	special	S G M
shworth, W.....	San Francisco	Book printing.....	2d.....	5
ington, Mrs. G.....	Ione.....	Leather work.....	special	M S M
ington, Mrs. G.....	Ione.....	Embroidery.....	special	S S M

MARBLE, GRANITE, SCULPTURE, ETC.

en & Co.....	Sacramento	Granite, worked.....	2d.....	10
en & Co.....	Sacramento	Marble work.....	1st.....	P1 40

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

na, J. C.....	San Francisco	Safe lock.....	special	S M
na, J. C.....	San Francisco	Brass work.....	special	Dip.
er & Cutting.....	San Francisco	Glass bottles, first made in California.....	special	Dip.
rell, A.....	San Francisco	Bookbinding.....	1st.....	P1 10
son, Dr. L. H.....	San José.....	Hams.....	1st.....	P1 10
son, Dr. L. H.....	San José.....	Bacon.....	1st.....	P1 10
son & Brothers.....	Sacramento	Salt.....	1st.....	P1 10
nan D.....	Alameda.....	Pottery.....	2d.....	P1 5
et, Banks & Co.....	San Francisco	Tailor work.....	special	Dip.
on & Pons.....	San Francisco	Corsets.....	special	Dip.
er, Mrs. J.....	Sacramento	Bead work.....	1st.....	P1 8
er, Mrs. J.....	Sacramento	Crochet.....	1st.....	P1 10
er, Mrs. J.....	Sacramento	Raised embroidery.....	1st.....	P1 10
er, Mrs. J.....	Sacramento	Knitting.....	2d.....	5
er & Cutting.....	San Francisco	Pickles.....	2d.....	3
er & Cutting.....	San Francisco	Catsup.....	1st.....	P1 5
an, D.....	Alameda.....	Fire bricks.....	1st.....	15
er & Co.....	Sacramento	Exhibit of plumbing.....	special	Dip.
er, Mrs. E. B.....	Sacramento	Soft soap.....	special	S S M
er, Mrs. E. B.....	Sacramento	Pickles, home made.....	2d.....	3
er, Mrs. E. B.....	Sacramento	Catsup.....	2d.....	3
er, Mrs. E. B.....	San Francisco	Can salmon.....	special	Dip.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.	Prem'm.
Clark, J. G.	San Francisco	Furniture	1st	Pl
Crocker, Miss M. N.	Sacramento	Bread	2d	M
Cadue, P.	Sacramento	Ice	special	Dip.
Chicard, Mary E.	Stockton	Plain embroidery	2d	Pl
Cook, Mott & Co.	Sacramento	Copper ware	special	Dip.
Collins & Co.	San Francisco	Spring mattresses	special	Dip.
Dana, G. S.	San Francisco	Glue	2d	Pl
Davenport, Mrs. C.	San Francisco	Cotton embroidery	special	S S
DeLan, Madam	San Francisco	Chenille	special	S S
Emerson & Spaulding	Sacramento	Circular saws, patent teeth	special	Dip.
Evers, A.	Sacramento	Smoked salmon	1st	Pl
Evans, J. R.	Sacramento	Rifle and shot gun	special	Dip.
Erzgraber & Goetzen	San Francisco	Pickles	1st	Pl
Fuller & Heather	Sacramento	Glue	1st	Pl
Floberg, J. P.	Sacramento	Jewelry	1st	Dip.
Flohr, A.	Sacramento	Rifle	2d	Pl
Fernandes, Miss D.	San José	Silk embroidery	special	M S
Fulton, J. J.	San Francisco	Belting and hose	special	Dip.
Garratt, W. & J. T.	San Francisco	Brass work	special	Dip.
Goss & Lambard	Sacramento	Steam engine	1st	Pl
Gothold, Mrs.	Sacramento	Hair work	2d	Pl
Grover & Baker	San Francisco	Sewing machine work	2d	Cup
Grover & Baker	San Francisco	Embroidery and fancy quilting	special	Dip.
Greiner, G.	Sacramento	Zithern	special	Dip.
Hallide, A. S. & Co.	San Francisco	Wire rope	special	Dip.
Heilbron & Jones	Sacramento	Soap	special	Dip.
Hansbrow, T.	Sacramento	Cooking range	special	Dip.
Hueston, Hastings & Co.	Sacramento	Tailor work	1st	Pl
Hein, Mrs.	Sacramento	Millinery	1st	Pl
Hossack, Mrs. C. D.	Sacramento	Knitting	1st	Pl
Hedenberg, Mrs.	Sacramento	Dried fruits	2d	Pl
Hedenberg, Mrs.	Sacramento	Preserved fruits	1st	Pl
Hedenberg, Mrs.	Sacramento	Pickles	1st	Pl
Haviland, J. T.	Sacramento	Matches	special	Dip.
Hanbridge, Thos.	Sacramento	Gas chandelier	special	Dip.
Hoag, J. V.	Yolo	Honey	2d	Pl
Holmes, H. T.	Sacramento	Marble dust	special	Dip.
Hassett & Bro.	Sonoma	Cornmeal	1st	M
Heische, A.	Sacramento	Coffee and spices	special	Dip.
Inslee, G. W.	San Francisco	Cigars	2d	Pl
Irwin, Mrs. G. H.	San Francisco	Infant's clothing	1st	Pl
Irwin, Mrs. G. H.	San Francisco	Boy's clothing	1st	Pl
Irwin, Mrs. G. H.	San Francisco	Children's hats and caps	1st	Pl
Irwin, Mrs. G. H.	San Francisco	Mantua making	1st	Pl
Irwin, Mrs. G. H.	San Francisco	Cotton embroidery	1st	Pl
Irwin, Mrs. G. H.	San Francisco	Silk	1st	Pl
Ils, J. G.	San Francisco	Cooking range	special	Dip.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.	Prem'm.
James, E. B.	Sacramento	Honey	special	S C 10
James, J. M.	Oregon	Pistol	special	S S M
Janning, Mrs. J. T.	Sacramento	Chenille	special	S S M
Johnson, T. R.	San Francisco	Regalia	1st	S C 14
Johnson, T. R.	San Francisco	Silk embroidery	1st	Pl 10
Joppikus, A.	Sacramento	Rifle	1st	Pl 15
Kobler, A.	San Francisco	Jet ornaments	special	Dip.
Koth & Co.	San Francisco	Chemicals	special	Dip.
Lawrence, W. L.	Marysville	Team harness	1st	20
Lawrence, W. L.	Marysville	Carriage harness	1st	30
Markin, Mrs. H. W.	Sacramento	Embroidered chair	special	S S M
Masonfield, B.	San Francisco	Billiard tables	1st	Pl 20
Mamott & Collins	Sacramento	Hats and caps	1st	Pl 10
Mamott & Collins	Sacramento	Extra light hat	special	Dip.
Mamott, Mrs. A.	Sacramento	Silk embroidery	special	M S M
McConnell, T. C.	Sacramento	Wool	1st	5
Meili & Schultness	San Francisco	Maccaroni and vermicelli	1st	10
Mazarra, P.	San Francisco	Cameo cutting	special	Dip.
Maroney, Miss M.	Marysville	Gent's shirt	1st	Pl 10
Melvoy, Miss K.	Marysville	Worsted embroidery	special	S S M
Melntyre, Miss J. H.	Sacramento	Knitting	special	S S M
Medina, Mrs. F. P.	San Andres	Chenille	special	S S M
Mallon, J.	San Francisco	Glass cutting	special	L S M
Mills, E. A.	Sacramento	Stencil cutting	special	S S M
Mura, Wm.	Sacramento	Plaster work	special	Dip.
Nelson, A. T.	Sacramento	Lady's saddle	1st	20
Norcross, D.	San Francisco	Regalia	2d	S C 12
Namur, N.	Sacramento	Confectionery	2d	10
Osborn, Mrs. H. P.	Sacramento	Bread	3d	S S M
Osagg & Co.	Sacramento	Coal oil	special	Dip.
Orriah & Co.	San Francisco	Tubs and pails	special	Dip.
Orerross, D.	San Francisco	Cords, tassels, and fringes	special	Dip.
Osper & Co.	Sacramento	Worked granite	1st	Pl 25
Osper, Mrs. G. O.	Jackson	Quilt	1st	Pl 10
Rebels, Cary	Santa Clara	Hams	2d	5
Racific Pottery	Sacramento	Pottery	1st	Pl 10
Rain, D. H.	Sacramento	Hats and caps	2d	Pl 5
Rice, C.	Sacramento	Safe lock	special	Dip.
Roy, J. R.	Sacramento	Willow work	2d	Dip.
Roy, J. R.	Sacramento	Bird cages	1st	Pl 10
Rumond, R. E.	San Francisco	Dressed otter skins	special	Dip.
Rubel, F.	Sacramento	Exhibit of leather	1st	Dip.
Rueber, J.	San Francisco	Pulu	special	Dip.
Ruta Co.	San Francisco	Ice	special	Dip.
Rutter & Sutliff	San Francisco	Cigars	1st	8
Rueizer, G.	Sacramento	Steam engine	2d	Pl 10
Rwell, H.	Placerville	Wagon jack	special	S S M
Ruble, J.	Sacramento	Billiard tables	2d	Pl 10
Rwall, Mrs. W. W.	Sacramento	Chenille	special	M S M

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.
Stanford Bros.	San Francisco	Oils and camphene.	special
Sheldon, Dr. D. L. D.	San Francisco	Truss	special
Thurnauer & Zinn	San Francisco	Willow ware	1st
Tucker, J. W.	San Francisco	Jewelry	2d
Tubbs & Co.	San Francisco	Manilla rope	special
Tilley, W. J.	Nevada	Flour	1st
Vanderslice, H. K.	San Francisco	Silver ware	1st
Viogot, Miss M. J.	San José	Embroidery	1st
Van Every, H.	Sacramento	Bird cages	2d
Van Dusen, Mrs.	Q Ranch	Quilt	2d
Woolerton, A.	Sacramento	Lard	1st
Woolerton, A.	Sacramento	Bacon	2d
Wagner, J.	Stockton	Leather	special
Willey, Dean & Co.	Butte	California planks, in variety	special
Wilcox, N.	Sacramento	Burglar-proof lock	special
Wells, L.	Sacramento	Horse shoes	special
Wigmore, J.	San Francisco	Furniture	2d
Willamette Mills.	Salem, O.	Blankets and cloths.	special
Winne, E. G.	Napa	Brooms	1st
Woodward, F.	Yolo	Bee-hive (invention)	special
Woodward, F.	Yolo	Bee-hive	2d
Waters, Mrs. G. G.	Sacramento	Chenille	special
Wheeler & Wilson	San Francisco	Sewing-machine work	1st
Yount, G. C.	Napa	Flour	2d
Zeck, J.	San Francisco	Piano, 7 1-4 octave	1st
Zeck, J.	San Francisco	Piano 6 1-2 octave	2d

VEGETABLES, FRUITS, PRESERVES, JELLIES.

Allmond, Mrs. J. G.	Sacramento	Preserved fruit	2d
Allmond, Mrs. J. G.	Sacramento	Vegetables	2d
Allmond, Mrs. J. G.	Sacramento	Vegetables, exhibit	2d
Adams, D. T.	San José	Apples	2d
Adams, D. T.	San José	Pears	2d
Briggs, G. G.	Marysville	Can fruits	2d
Briggs, G. G.	Marysville	Peaches	2d
Briggs, G. G.	Marysville	Nectarines	1st
Briggs, G. G.	Marysville	Nectarines	2d
Bascom, Dr. L. H.	San José	Apples	special
Crocker, E. B.	Sacramento	Tobacco	special
Crocker, E. B.	Sacramento	Pears, 4th class	1st
Crocker, E. B.	Sacramento	Plums, 3d class	1st
Crocker, E. B.	Sacramento	Quinces, 1st class	2d
Crocker, E. B.	Sacramento	Grapes, 2d class	1st
Crocker, Mrs. E. B.	Sacramento	Dried fruits	1st
Crocker, Mrs. E. B.	Sacramento	Can fruits, exhibit	1st
Crocker, Mrs. E. B.	Sacramento	Raisins	2d
Crandall, Mrs. J. R.	Auburn	Dried fruit, specimens	1st
Crandall, Dr. J. R.	Auburn	Apples, 3d class	2d

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.
Willand, C.	Marysville	Grapes	special
Wicks, Dr. J. S.	Sacramento	Beets	2d
Wicks, E. B.	Sacramento	Rhubarb	2d
Wicks, E. B.	Sacramento	Peanuts	1st
Wicks, Dr. J. S.	Sacramento	Peanuts	2d
Wicks, A.	San José	Pears, 2d class	1st
Wicks, A.	San José	Foreign grapes, 1st class	1st
Wicks, A.	San José	Red wine, 1 year old	1st
Wicks, J.	Sacramento	Sweet potatoes	2d
Wicks, T.	Sacramento	Carrots	1st
Wicks, Mrs. R. M.	Sacramento	Wild grape jelly	special
Wicks, B. S. & Co.	San José	Apples, 2d class	1st
Wicks, B. S. & Co.	San José	Apples, 3d class	1st
Wicks, B. S. & Co.	San José	Plums, 1st class	1st
Wicks, B. S. & Co.	San José	Plums, 2d class	1st
Wicks, B. S. & Co.	San José	Plums	special
Wicks, D.	Sacramento	Hops	1st
Wicks, Wm.	Sacramento	Muskmelon, 2d class	2d
Wicks, W. G.	Solano	Turnips	1st
Wicks, J. S.	Sacramento	Muskmelon	1st
Wicks, L. W.	Sacramento	Watermelons, 1st class	1st
Wicks, L. W.	Sacramento	Muskmelon, 1st class	2d
Wicks, L. W.	Sacramento	Potatoes	2d
Wicks, C. L.	Coloma	Fresh fruits	special
Wicks, C. L.	Coloma	Peaches, 1st class	1st
Wicks, C. L.	Coloma	Peaches, 2d class	1st
Wicks, C. L.	Coloma	Peaches, 3d class	1st
Wicks, C. L.	Coloma	Rhubarb	1st
Wicks, Mrs. C.	Placer	Jellies	1st
Wicks, E. B.	Sacramento	Onions	1st
Wicks, J.	Sacramento	Grapes, 1st class	2d
Wicks, F.	Sacramento	Grapes, seedlings	special
Wicks, J.	Sacramento	Pot plants	1st
Wicks, Mrs. J. H.	Marysville	Herbarium	special
Wicks, S.	Oregon	Apples, 1st class	2d
Wicks, Mrs. D.	Sacramento	Jellies	2d
Wicks, Wm.	Oregon	Apples, 1st class	1st
Wicks, Mrs. F. P.	San Andres	Plums, 3d class	2d
Wicks, D. & R. W.	Yolo	Muskmelons	1st
Wicks, Dr.	Sacramento	Squashes	special
Wicks, D. & R. W.	Sacramento	Squashes	2d
Wicks, D. & R. W.	Sacramento	Cabbages	1st
Wicks, Wm.	Placer	Cabbages	2d
Wicks, J. R.	Placer	Pears, 4th class	2d
Wicks, J. W.	Napa	Apples, 2d class	2d
Wicks, J. W.	Napa	Pears, 1st class	2d
Wicks, R.	Placer	Sweet potatoes	1st
Wicks, C. W.	Yolo	Pears, 3d class	2d

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.
Rich, S.....	Sacramento	Grapes, foreign, 2d class.....	2d
Runyon, A.....	Sacramento	Potatoes.....	1st
Runyon, A.....	Sacramento	Onions.....	2d
Runyon, A.....	Sacramento	Watermelons.....	1st
Shaw, T. O.....	San Francisco	Turnips.....	2d
Smith, A. P.....	Sacramento	Raisins, specimens.....	1st
Smith, A. P.....	Sacramento	Pears, 1st class.....	1st
Smith, A. P.....	Sacramento	Peaches, 2d class.....	2d
Smith, A. P.....	Sacramento	Plums, 1st class.....	2d
Smith, A. P.....	Sacramento	Plums, 2d class.....	2d
Smith, A. P.....	Sacramento	Foreign grapes, 1st class.....	2d
Smith, A. P.....	Sacramento	Foreign grapes, 2d class.....	1st
Schroeder, H. R.....	Sacramento	Quinces, 1st class.....	1st
Silver, J. S.....	San Francisco	Tea plants.....	special
Saul & Smith.....	Sacramento	Vegetables, exhibit.....	1st
Scott, Wm.....	Sacramento	Beets.....	1st
Scott, Wm.....	Sacramento	Carrots.....	2d
Scott, Wm.....	Sacramento	Tomatoes.....	1st
Scott, Wm.....	Sacramento	Egg plant.....	1st
Thornburgh, Wm. B.....	Santa Clara	Apples, 1st class.....	1st
Thompson, S.....	Napa	Apples, 1st class.....	2d
Thompson, S.....	Napa	Pears, 3d class.....	1st
Thompson, S.....	Napa	Grapes, 1st class.....	1st
Walling, J. D.....	Oregon	Apples, 2d class.....	1st
Walling, G. W.....	Oregon	Apples, 2d class.....	2d
Walling, G. W.....	Oregon	Plants, 2d class.....	special

NATIVE WINES, ETC.

Austin, J. C.....	Sacramento	Cider.....	1st
Baker & Cutting.....	San Francisco	Champagne cider.....	special
Haraszthy, A.....	Sonoma	Exhibit of wines.....	1st
Haraszthy, A.....	Sonoma	White wine, 1 year old.....	1st
Haraszthy, A.....	Sonoma	Red wine, 1 year old.....	2d
Haraszthy, A.....	Sonoma	Red wine, Menise.....	special
Haraszthy, A.....	Sonoma	White wine, Tokay.....	special
Haraszthy, A.....	Sonoma	Brandy, 1 year old.....	special
Cole, J. B.....	Sacramento	Lager beer.....	1st
Knauth, J.....	Sacramento	White wine, 1 year old.....	2d
Keller, F.....	Sacramento	White wine.....	2d
Kohler & Co.....	San Francisco	White wine, 2 years old.....	special
Meek, W.....	Oregon	White Isabella, 1 year old.....	2d
Sainsevaine Bros.....	Los Angeles	White wine, 2 years old.....	2d

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.	
Sainsevaine Bros.....	Los Angeles	White wine, sparkling.....	1st	\$15
Smith, A. P.....	Sacramento	White wine.....	special	Dip.
Winton, A.....	Oregon	Red currant wine.....	special	Dip.
Smith & Co.....	Sacramento	Jug ale.....	special	Dip.
Smith & Co.....	Sacramento	Brown stout.....	special	Dip.
Thompson, S.....	Napa	Currant wine.....	special	Dip.
Thompson, Wm. P.....	Marysville	Red wine.....	special	Dip.
Vallejo, M. G.....	Sonoma	Wine red, 1st class.....	2d	S C 15
Vallejo, M. G.....	Sonoma	Wine white, 3 years old.....	1st	S C 15
Vallejo, M. G.....	Sonoma	Wine white, 2 years old.....	1st	S C 15
Vallejo, M. G.....	Sonoma	Wine red, 2 years old.....	1st	S C 15
Wilson, B. D.....	Los Angeles	Wine white, 3 years old.....	2d	S C 10
Wilson, B. D.....	Los Angeles	Wine red, 2 years old.....	2d	S C 10

EQUESTRIANISM.

Federicks, Miss P.....	Yolo	Lady.....	1st	L S M
Federicks, Miss E.....	Yolo	Lady.....	2d	M S M
Hutchinson, F.....	Sacramento	Gentleman.....	1st	L S M

ESSAYS.

Thompson, Wm.....	Fresno	Irrigation.....	1st	30
Thomas, D. J.....	Sacramento	Statistics.....	1st	30
Adsworth, W.....	San Francisco	Irrigation.....	2d	15

GRAIN AND STOCK FARMS, ETC.

Stock, E. H.....	San Joaquin	Grain farms, 1st class over 1000 acres, b'st impr'v'd and fnsh'd.....	1st	200
Thornburgh, W. B.....	Santa Clara	Grain farms, 2d class, over 100 and under 1,000, best.....	1st	100
Thornburgh, W. B.....	Santa Clara	Grain farms, 2d class, over 100 and under 1,000, best.....	2d	50
Thornburgh, W. B.....	Amador	Second best.....	2d	50
Thornburgh, W. B.....	Colusa	Stock farms, 1st class, 1000 acres or over, best im. and furs'h.....	1st	200
Thornburgh, W. B.....	Sacramento	Gener'l farm, 2d class, over 160 acres.....	1st	50
Thornburgh, W. B.....	Placer	3d class, under 160 acres.....	1st	40
Thornburgh, W. B.....	Amador	3d class, under 160 acres.....	2d	20
Thornburgh, W. B.....	Butte	Flour mill.....	1st	150
Thornburgh, W. B.....	Yuba	Orchard, 50 acres or over.....	1st	100

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Premium.
Cohen, A. A.....	Alameda.....	Orchard, 20 acres or over.....	1st.....
Fall, J. C.....	Marysville.....	Flower garden, best.....	1st.....
Brockaway, W. S.....	Mokelumne Hill.....	Fruit garden.....	special.....
Fox, B. S. & Co.....	Santa Clara.....	Fruit nursery, best.....	1st.....
Adams, D. T.....	Santa Clara.....	Fruit nursery, 2d b.....	2d.....
O'Donnell, W.....	Santa Clara.....	Ornamental nursery, best.....	1st.....
Harbison, J. S.....	Sacramento.....	Timber nursery, best.....	1st.....
Bascom, Dr. L. H.....	Santa Clara.....	Hedge fence, best.....	1st.....
Scott, Wm.....	Sacramento.....	Hedge fence, 2d best.....	2d.....
Potter & Scott.....	Amador.....	Wheat, 10 acres, 2d b.....	2d.....
Fall, J. C.....	Yuba.....	Corn, 10 acres, best.....	1st.....
Green, C.....	Amador.....	Corn, 10 acres, 2d b.....	2d.....

REPORT OF FAIR.

<i>Sacramento Union</i>	Report of fair, best.....	1st.....
<i>Sacramento Standard</i>	Report of fair, 2d best.....	2d.....

AFFIDAVITS OF COMPETITORS.

STATEMENTS IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS PROPOUNDED TO THOSE WHO COMPETE FOR PREMIUMS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

REPORT OF STEELE BROTHERS.

PUNTA REYES, Marin County, Cal.

beginning November first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and ending September first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, with an estimate for September and October.

Description, etc.	Number.	Amount.
Value of land	6,000	
Value of improvements.....		\$6,000
Calves calved before June 16th, 1859.....	234	
Calves raised.....	119	
Calves lost from disease, accident, and wild animals.....	15	
Calves lost from disease.....	3	
Calves calved since June 16th, 1859.....	27	
Calves lost since June 16th, 1859.....	0	
Calves milked during season	163	
Calves raising calves.....	71	
Calves necessary to do dairy work (average).....	9	
Calves per month		27

PROCEEDS OF DAIRY.

Date, etc.	Pounds.	Amount.
November, butter.....	536	\$402 00
November 29th to December 28th, butter.....	428 1/2	310 41
November 29th to December 28th, cheese.....	896 1/2	358 70
December 28th to January 23d, cheese.....	2,266 1/2	886 96
January 23d to February 27th, cheese.....	5,256 1/2	1,733 73
February 27th to March 22d, cheese.....	4,258	980 48
March 22d to April 15th, cheese.....	5,893	1,233 40
April 15th to May 21st, cheese.....	13,513	2,762 75
May 21st to September 1st, cheese.....	23,003	5,775 75
Hogs sold.....		307 50
Hogs on hand.....		384 00
Hogs on hand and feed, aside from dairy slop, Novem- ber 1st, 1858		150 00
Estimated amount of cheese made from September 1st, 1859, to October 31st, 1859.....		1,200 00

STEELE BROTHERS.

REPORT AND ANSWER TO QUESTIONS ACCOMPANYING STEELE BROTHERS
CHEESE.

PUNTA REYES, Marin Co. Cal.

One big cheese, six hundred and eighty pounds, six hundred and sixty gallons milk, (allowing two hundred and thirty-one cubic inches to a gal-
lon), milk from one hundred and sixty-three cows, for two days, made
May eighteenth and nineteenth. Night's milk, set in tin vats and pans;
skimmed in the morning; morning's milk mixed with it; cream of night's
milk heat to one hundred degrees; stirred until limped, then mixed with
milk—the milk being first warmed to eighty-eight degrees, then used
rennet enough to bring the curd in forty minutes—curd cut with single
knife as fine as conveniently could; stirred with arms round and round
vat carefully, until curd somewhat toughened, then gradually lifted from
bottom vat with hands, and carefully broken, not very fine; then gradually
cooked to one hundred and three degrees, by pouring water into a wooden
vat, within which the tin vat sits, curd being stirred all the while, and
until all smooth lumps appeared broken; curd dipped into cooler and let
stand until nearly cold, then cut up into inch square blocks and settled,
then chopped fine, and salt thoroughly mixed; when cold, put to press.
Cheese, while in press, turned and pierced with wire every other day for
one week, then clothed, turned every other day and pressed one week
more, then taken from press and managed same as other cheese.
Three one hundred pound cheese, made June first, or thereabouts.
Took morning's milk, warmed to ninety degrees, took of the cream from
night's milk enough to have made about seven pounds butter, warmed to
one hundred degrees, stirred until limped, took of rennet enough to turn
the milk in forty minutes, put it into the cream, stirred for half a moment,

put both into milk, stirred for about five minutes, covered vat up with
thick woolen blanket; when curd would not stick to fingers, cut with
single knife, let stand till whey began to separate, then very carefully
cut curd with wire cutter in square form, half inch meshes, until quite
fine, then cooked and pressed same as above, except not so long.
Thirty-five pound cheese, made as above, June third, except set at
eighty-six degrees, and cooked to nine degrees.
Two small cheese, made July sixth, warmed to ninety-eight degrees,
put in rennet enough to bring curd in fifteen minutes, when come solid
cut with knife; cooked one to one hundred and fifteen degrees, the other
not cooked at all; after whey seemed to have separated from curd, curd
dipped into strainer, and allowed to drain, then salted and dipped with a
spoon into hoop, pressed several days, until cheese had some consistency,
and whey appeared to be out, then managed same as other cheese.
Yours respectfully,
E. W. STEELE.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

First.—Yes, milk is found to curd more perfectly, and sooner, and with
less rennet, within a certain range of temperature.
Second.—In my opinion, at ninety-four degrees, the milk curds sooner
and with less rennet, than at a less heat; but at the same time the curd
matures faster, and, consequently, with an inexperienced hand, would not
be quite so likely to be cleaned of the whey, as if set at a lower tempera-
ture. I should therefore set my milk with an eye to the manner in which
I intended to work the curd, the climate, and the age of the milk, as, also,
the flavor which I wished to give the cheese.
Third.—My attention has not been particularly directed to this point.
But it is a principle, that in order to retain successfully the butter glo-
bules in the curd, they must be used in solution. As the milk is more
creamy when the cows give little, I should think the butter globules
could be more successfully retained by a night temperature, during the
winter part of the season. This also accords with my experience the past
year, as I think back.
Fourth.—We use California rennet. The rennet are filled with salt
extracted from the calves, then packed in air-tight tin cans, with plenty
of water; all wanted; then we open and clean the rennet, with the use of
water as possible. Then we put them in a keg a day or two be-
fore used, add cold water, and make it as salt as possible; then ascer-
tain strength of rennet by experiment. Commence to break the curd as
soon as it is tough enough not to whiten the whey, when it will break to
pieces rather than dissolve, and mix up like pudding.
Fifth.—By cutting with single and wire cutter, as per report, and care-
fully separating with the hands of individual smooth lumps that may have
formed the cutter, the object being to get the whey out, get the curd fine
and the least possible friction, so that it will cook evenly and all together
in the same time.
Sixth.—My rule is the appearance of the curd itself; must not be so
expert as to allow curd to get sour; must not be so expert as to
take in the whey the richest and heaviest part of cheese. Whey should
look clear, and not white like milk; butter globules should not, to
any extent, be floating on the top of whey, nor yet infinitesimal
pieces of curd, to any considerable extent, be suspended, like minute
pieces in water, all through the whey. Nor yet should the curd be al-

lowed to so far get the start of one as to be in little lumps, every one to itself, with whey fast within, each one of which, if broken at all, must be broken by itself. But if that should happen pierce, turn, and press, your cheese until the whey is all abstracted. In my opinion, as a general rule, curd should not be broken up in less than one hour's time.

Seventh.—I begin to scald as soon as the curd stops adhering together, or partially so, in order to be able to cool it evenly. Raise the heat gradually, to give time for the necessary chemical changes to take place; as, for instance, cream and hot water coming together, the cream is melted, instead of being gradually converted to cheese, and the grease floats on top of the whey. But, gentlemen of the committee, it is impossible to give a specific rule. I occupy from one-half hour to one hour and one-half in scalding, according to the condition of the curd; but this, remember, is in Punta Reyes' temperature.

Eighth.—We have a tin vat within a wooden one, pour water of a proper temperature between them, keep increasing the temperature until you cannot see any more smooth lumps of curd, or but few, and the curd squeaks by pressure upon it. Depends much upon the age of the cheese when designed for use, temperature of locality, etc.; one hundred and three degrees in the winter months, during the great flood of milk, and one hundred and ten degrees during the summer and fall months, when the cream is much richer, and the whey not so easily separated.

Ninth.—Answer in eighth number.

Tenth.—Answer in eighth number.

Eleventh.—Dip off the greater portion of the whey by means of a grass-cloth strainer, placed over the top of the vat; dip the remainder of the curd and whey into a wooden cooler, with inch square slats in the bottom, and spaces the same size, with grass-cloth strainer spread over them; let curd partially cool for salt.

Twelfth.—I prefer Liverpool salt, when I can get it, if not, purest kind of ground rock salt; Messrs. Gushee & Curtis, San Francisco, have the agency for a very good kind of salt; one pound of salt to forty of cheese. Balance of question answered in report.

Thirteenth.—Never put the curd to press until thoroughly cooled, it is less likely to sour, to stick to the cloth, to press the butter and goodness of curd out.

Fourteenth.—We use the self-acting lever press, and the screw press; press until the whey is out, if for two weeks; depends upon curd; common size and properly made cheese can usually be pressed enough in twenty-four hours after the cheese has been to press till the clear whey like water starts; no danger of pressing too hard.

Fifteenth.—Answer in thirteenth number.

Sixteenth.—One ounce anotta to one hundred pounds of cheese for inside, if you wish to color it not very much, say a shade lighter than May butter; if darker, more; color the cloth for covering the cheese with anotta; add white ley to water, to make it soft, soap to set color, and anotta enough to give color desired.

Seventeenth.—Cover the cheese with cloth, or mix cayenne pepper and resin with whey butter, or a little cayenne pepper alone with whey butter; the resin gives a coat and smooth surface; linseed oil also gives a coat and smooth surface; all applied hot as can.

Eighteenth.—Answer in seventeenth number.

Nineteenth.—Generation of gas—caused by whey being left in cheese and imperfect cooking or pressing.

Twentieth.—Yes, gentlemen.

REPORT OF THE METHOD OF MAKING CHEESE IN LAIRD'S DAIRY, MARIN CO.

ANSWER TO QUESTIONS.

SACRAMENTO, September 13, 1859.

First.—We raise the milk to a certain degree of heat, sufficient to mix the cream thoroughly that has risen on the night's milk.

Second.—We add the rennet at eighty-eight or ninety degrees; add rennet to curdle the milk.

Third.—We vary the heat according to the temperature of the atmosphere; if the weather is warm the milk will retain the required heat, if cold, it will lose too much heat before the rennet has time to act.

Fourth.—We use calves' runnets, packed in salt, in cans; we commence breaking the curd when sufficiently hard as not to adhere to the fingers; if it is broken before, too much of the richness will pass off with the whey.

Fifth.—We have a tin cutter for cutting the curd; it is ten inches square, divided into half inch squares; pass this through the vat one or more times, to prepare the curd for scalding.

Sixth.—The only rule we observe in regard to the time occupied in breaking the curd, is to proceed with sufficient moderation as not to bruise the curd.

Seventh.—We commence to scald and to work the curd when it has entirely settled after cutting; the time occupied in raising the required heat not definite, depends on the amount of milk.

Eighth.—We apply heat by steam from a copper boiler, conducted under the vat by a lead pipe, one and a half inch in diameter, perforated the length of the vat, there being a steam box the size of the vat for holding the steam; we scald from one hundred and four to one hundred and ten degrees.

Ninth.—We vary the degree of heat used in scalding according to the temperature of the weather.

Tenth.—We determine the required heat for scalding sufficiently by the light of the mercury.

Eleventh.—We separate the whey from the curd by means of a perforated tin strainer, at one end of the vat, with a one and a half inch hole in the vat for conducting the whey off. In order to drain the whey entirely for salting, elevate one end of the vat, working the curd continually; when sufficiently cool and dry, so as not to mat together, add the salt, and thoroughly mix.

Twelfth.—We use the Los Angeles dairy salt, three and a half pounds to the hundred.

Thirteenth.—Put the curd to press when entirely cold, as the cheese will be less compact in appearance and retain its richness.

Fourteenth.—We press with a windlass and lever combined, and press twenty-four hours.

Fifteenth.—Too much in the curd is the cause of the cloth adhering.

Sixteenth.—The only coloring we use is in the bandage.

Seventeenth.—We bandage and cap the cheese, entirely covering the surface, thereby rendering it impervious to the flies.

Eighteenth.—We use whey oil, made from the cream of the whey; apply it hot to the bandage when dry, and rub well.

Nineteenth.—The reasons for the swelling of cheese are various, some of which are, viz: too much rennet, too little salt, and not sufficient scalding.

Twentieth.—The only remedy we know after the cheese is made, is sufficient age.

G. P. LAIRDS & BRO.

REPORT OF J. LEAVITT, ACCOMPANYING BOX CONTAINING THIRTY-TWO POUNDS OF BUTTER.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS PROPOUNDED.

RAVENSWOOD, San Mateo County,
September 13, 1859.

O. C. WHEELER, Esq.

Secretary State Agricultural Society:

First.—We are now milking twenty-four cows. The butter exhibited was made the ninth of September.

Second.—A portion of the cream, say one-half, is taken from the milk while it is yet sweet, the remainder is allowed to stand, in summer, until the milk coagulates; in the winter it is allowed to stand two or three days, care being taken to remove it before it becomes bitter, which it will do if it stands too long. We skim the milk while it is sweet, for the purpose of feeding it to the calves. Should churn every day.

Third.—The butter is freed from the milk by being worked with a wooden ladle, in a wooden bowl; it is never worked with the hand.

Fourth.—No water is ever used in freeing the butter, for the reason, that we are of the opinion that it injures the color and flavor of the butter.

Fifth.—We use five-sixths of an ounce of salt to the pound of butter, and use the cleanest and finest ground Liverpool we can find.

Sixth.—We use no saltpeter or other substance, except salt, because we know of no advantage in doing so.

Seventh.—We have, in a single instance, used Los Angeles salt, and found it too coarse, and not so clear as we wished.

Eighth.—Our butter is supplied weekly to our customers, for retailing expressly, and in the form of that exhibited, consequently, we never pack it.

Respectfully,

J. LEAVITT.

HUTCHINSON & GREENE'S STATEMENT.

To the COMMITTEE ON BUTTER,

Cal. State Agricultural Society:

In reply to the questions propounded regarding the manufacture of butter, we would respectfully submit the following answers, viz:

First.—This butter was made in a dairy of seventy-five cows, fed on dry stubble pasturage; was made about the tenth of September, inst. and is an average of a thousand pounds just brought to market; when brought in was not intended for exhibition.

Second.—The cream is taken off before the milk coagulates, which generally stands from thirty-six to forty-eight hours in summer, and a few hours longer in winter, but not long enough to allow the cream to become bitter in either case.

Third.—We separate the butter from the milk in a barrel, or revolving churn, which operation is performed daily; we are particular in giving the cows plenty of salt, this has the effect of making the butter separate from the milk with much less work than it otherwise would.

Fourth.—We do not use water in the separation of the milk from butter, for, we think, it destroys the sweet, nutty flavor of the butter, and injures the color.

Fifth.—We generally salt to the taste, for we find it difficult to be governed by any particular rule, as much of the salt passes off with the milk while freeing the butter. The quantity of milk appears to vary, according to the temperature of the cream when churned; in high temperatures the butter retains more milk after being churned, consequently, more salt passes off in freeing it; fine Liverpool salt is used.

Sixth.—We do not use saltpeter.

Seventh.—We have experienced no difficulty in the use of either Liverpool or Los Angeles salt (which are the only kinds we have used), except that the latter is not ground fine enough.

Eighth.—We generally form the butter into rolls, and it is sold as fast as made.

HUTCHINSON & GREENE,
Yolo County.

To the COMMITTEE ON CHEESE,

Cal. State Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN:—Regarding the manufacture of cheese, we would answer as follows; first, however, remarking that the sample submitted for your judgment, is two years and three months old:

First.—We strain the morning's milk directly into the cheese tub, but that of the evening previous, after skimming off the cream, is heated to a temperature of ninety-six degrees, and turned into the tub with the morning milk.

Second.—The milk coagulates sooner and better at about the natural temperature as it comes from the cows, which is from ninety-two to ninety-six degrees after being placed in the tub. This is the time at which the rennet is added.

Third.—In answer to this query we would say, that in California we have had no experience in the making of cheese during the winter season, and consequently, we do not consider ourselves sufficiently versed to give a definite reply.

Fourth.—We use calf's rennet, and prefer to have it from a calf about three or four weeks old; this we find to have greater strength than that of an older one. In preparing the rennet for use we soak one in two parts of wine for forty-eight hours, and then turn it off into a glass or jar, stop it up, and use according to the strength. A good rennet will make from three hundred to four hundred pounds of cheese, whereas one will not make over fifty pounds.

Fifth.—After the milk has begun to coagulate, and the curd is quite firm, we cut it into square pieces with a wooden knife that will reach the bottom of the tub; we let it stand until the curd begins to settle below the whey, which should be as clear as possible. The curd should be ready from three-fourths of an hour to an hour after the putting in of the rennet. In working down the curd, great care should be taken to keep the whey transparent, so that none of the richness of the curd will pass with the whey; this operation is done, by us, by gently pressing down the curd with the hands, instead of breaking, as many do, so that all the whey will be in a solid mass after the whey is dipped off. It is then cut with a knife, on a cutting board, in pieces about half an inch square.

Sixth.—The rule is to take enough time so that the whey will keep clear as possible. One person can, with care, work the whey out of the curd for a cheese weighing forty pounds, in about one and a half hours, and it should not occupy less time to make a rich cheese.

Seventh.—We observe no rule as to the age of the curd, when the ing up to scald is begun, except to have this part of the operation formed as soon as the cutting up is done.

Eighth.—We turn hot whey on the curd so as to raise its heat to sixty-six degrees, and it is so kept until it has a squeaking sound when between the teeth.

Ninth.—Answered in question three.

Tenth.—Answered in question eight.

Eleventh.—The separation of the whey and curd is performed by straining through a large thin cotton cloth strainer.

Twelfth.—We use Liverpool salt, one pound of which is used to the pounds of curd, thoroughly mixed. It is used while the curd is warm.

Thirteenth.—About fifteen minutes after applying the salt we put the curd to press when the curd is cold.

Fourteenth.—We press with about three hundred pounds of power, the cheese is allowed to remain in the press for forty-eight hours.

Fifteenth.—The cause of the cloth adhering to the cheese is because the first day after the cheese is placed in the press.

Sixteenth.—Color is given with anotta.

Seventeenth.—By heating the first oil hot, and mixing in California pepper, when applied, a rind is found impervious to flies.

Eighteenth.—Table butter is used for oiling the cheese, and it is applied either with the naked hand or with a cloth.

Nineteenth.—Our opinion is, that the cause of the swelling of cheese is the extreme heat of summer; and the only remedy we can give, is to keep the press in a cool, shady location.

Twentieth.—We use a thermometer.

HUTCHINSON & GREENE

REPORT OF HANCOCK BROTHERS, ON CHEESE.

MOUND RANCHO, September 13th, 1888.

O. C. WHEELER,

Corresponding Sec'y State Ag. Society:

SIR:—Before answering the questions proposed by the society of cheese-makers, I will say that there are two distinct methods of making cheese—the one more peculiar to New York, the other to New England. The questions proposed are especially applicable to the New York method. The New England method being the one adopted by us, some of the questions will necessarily be passed as not applicable in making this cheese.

First.—We do not warm the milk at any season, because the rennet is added before the milk has time to cool from the cow.

Second.—We add the rennet when it is as near its natural heat as can be taken from the cow, as possible.

Third.—We vary the heat at setting at different seasons only, so that the weather may cool the milk more or less at different times.

Fourth.—We use the calf's rennet, cleaned by rubbing with a dry cloth, then melted and dried while stretched upon frames. In saturation we use three pints of water to the rennet, with as much salt as it will take in solution. We break the curd when the whey shows a disposition to segregate, because experience has taught us that it is the proper time.

Fifth.—We break and make the curd firm in the tubs with the hands, as above.

Sixth.—We observe no rule as to the time occupied in breaking the curd.

Seventh.—Not at all applicable to our method.

Eighth.—We apply heat by heating water and then putting the curd in tubs into the water. The heat should be one hundred and ten degrees when the curd is put into the water. We let it remain half an hour.

Ninth.—We deem no variation in scalding necessary in this climate.

Tenth.—An experienced cheese-maker will readily determine by the appearance and by handling, when the curd is scalded sufficiently.

Eleventh.—We separate the whey and curd by dipping into cloth strainers placed in racks or hoppers.

Twelfth.—We use ten ounces of pure ground rock salt to twenty-five pounds of cheese. We stir it together with the curd just after scalding.

Thirteenth.—We wait until the curd begins to feel cold to the hand before putting it to press, because if put to press too warm, the cheese will not become strong.

Fourteenth.—We use S. White's self-acting press, and let the cheese remain in press twenty-four hours.

Fifteenth.—Hot, dry weather is the cause of the cloths adhering to the cheese, and dipping the cloths in cold water the remedy.

Sixteenth.—We color on the outside with a solution of anotta, mixed with the dressing.

Seventeenth.—To make them impervious to flies, we cover them with a cloth.

Eighteenth.—We dress our cheese with the butter made from the whey, rubbed on with the hands.

Nineteenth.—Cheese swells because it is not rubbed enough, or because it is put to press too warm. The remedies are of course plain.

Twentieth.—We never use the thermometer to test the degree of heat.

HANCOCK BROTHERS.

REPORT OF JOHN Q. STEVENS ON RULES FOR MAKING CHEESE.

Question 1.—Do you warm your milk, and at all seasons of the year? I do, unless I make cheese night and morning; then the milk is warm enough, if the milking has been speedily done.

Question 2.—At what degree of heat do you add rennet? Experience has proven if you set it below eighty degrees your whey will be white, and a great deal of the oily particles that lie hidden will pass with the whey; and, if you raise it much above blood heat, it will have the same effect.

Question 3.—Do you vary the heat at setting at different seasons of the year?

I do not, and the answer, I think, is fully explained in question first.

Question 4.—What kind of rennet do you use?

I use rennet from calves four or five days old, and they never should be taken from the calf till the excrement shows the animal in perfect health. It should be emptied of its contents, salted and dried, without wrapping or washing, and kept dry for one year; then it will be fit for use. They should not be allowed to gather dampness; if they do, the strength evaporates and they become useless. To prepare them for

use, in twelve gallons of warm water put twelve rennets; rub them in twenty-four hours; then ring them to get all the strength out of that you can; salt and dry them as before; a little smoking will do no harm; they will gather strength for second use, but will not be as good as before. Make the liquor as salty as can be made; if there are sediments strain it and it is fit for use. If you wish to put in two or three and some extracts you can do so; it will give it a good flavor and no harm, and some think it will help curdle the milk. Enough of this may be prepared to last the entire season. If kept in a cool place, in a jar, it will keep a long time; but stir up the whole mass before using.

Question 5.—By what rule do you judge the proper time to break the curd after adding the rennet?

I never disturb the curd till the whey begins to make its appearance around the edge of the tub or vat, for the curd or casline is then in a tender state, and if disturbed you will lose a great deal in quantity as well as quality; but when the whey begins to make its appearance, I cut the curd with a knife made for the purpose. The object of this is to separate the whey from the curd.

Question 6.—Do you observe a rule as to the time occupied in breaking the curd?

I do not, for I do not think it is essential to disturb the curd till it begins to scald.

Question 7.—Do you observe a rule as to the age of the curd when you begin to heat up to scald, and the time occupied in raising the heat?

I do not. When I begin to scald I do it moderately, stirring the curd frequently with my hands so it will scald even.

Question 8.—How do you apply heat in scalding, what degree is it raised to, and how long kept applied to the curd to cook it enough?

If I use a single vat or tub, I have a large linen cloth with which I cover the vat or tub to keep the milk from cooling while it is curdling. This I press down on the whole mass; then I dip off a portion of the whey and put it into a kettle, which is inserted into a larger one containing hot water. Whey or milk should not be put into a vessel exposed to the fire; if you do, it is liable to get scorched, which is apt to spoil the whey; but if I use a double vat it saves a great deal of trouble without dipping off the whey. There being water in the lower vat, it is easily heated from the furnace attached to it. This double vat is so constructed that the water will have connection with the whole bottom of the upper vat. The lower vat is made of either tin or wood, with a zinc bottom and placed in the lower vat. The latter vessel is very shallow, and has a sheet-iron bottom, with another similar piece of metal fastened on its half circle. This forms a furnace; a door is constructed in one end, which, during the process of operation, is closed—and a piece of stove pipe attached to the other. This is all suspended from the lower vat. Legs are attached, which must be long enough to prevent the fire or furnace from communicating to the floor. A little dry wood will produce the necessary heat in a short space of time; but, if the fermentation should become too great, a little water poured between the vats will produce a satisfactory degree of heat. When the milk is placed in at night it should be some cold water put in the lower vat to expel the animal heat, and keep the milk from souring before morning. The morning's milk is added to the night's milk. In very warm weather I raise the heat to one hundred and twenty degrees, but in moderate weather one hundred and ten degrees is sufficient. By retaining this degree of heat, the curd is sufficiently cooked. The way I have determined this important

which thousands have failed in cheese-making), is in this manner: break and squeaks, while in the act of biting, it is cooked enough. This is the way; but I have still another method, which is, to take a portion of curd and compress it; and, if it uncloses like a new silk handkerchief, it is then complete. If the weather is very warm, it can stand fifteen minutes longer, at the discretion of the operator. In scalding a great deal of the oily particles will pass off with the whey.

Questions 9 and 10.—Answered in question seven.

Question 11.—How do you separate the curd and whey when cooked?

One end of the vat or tub, and draw off the whey through the cloth, and let it run into a vat made for the purpose; cover it up with a good cover, so that no dirt may be allowed to get into it, and let it stand twenty-four hours; then let the curd drain well, and get thoroughly cold before it is disturbed; if removed before, a white whey (which is the richness of the cheese) will emanate from it. If it gets too cold, there will be but little of the white whey to work off.

Question 12.—What kind of salt do you use, how apply it, and at what state of the curd?

Rock or solar salt. To one hundred pounds of curd I add one and a quarter of salt. When the curd is cold I break and squeeze it with my hands, which makes it quite fine. There is no danger of getting it too fine. While this process is going on, the end of the curd must still be raised, so as to let the curd drain while you are making it.

Question 13.—How soon after applying salt do you put the curd to press, and how cold?

As soon as you have the curd fine, put the salt in, and work the curd as before with the hands, and mix it well, so it will be salted even.

Question 14.—How soon after do you put it to press, and whether warm or cold?

I will give my reasons in question sixteen.

Question 15.—What power do you press with?

A compound lever power press, the power of which I have not determined—but it is of great strength. I generally let the cheese stand twenty-four hours; sometimes longer, if necessary, for a cheese pressed too much. Pressing does not make a cheese hard, but the pressing and skinning does.

Question 16.—What is the cause of the pressing-cloth adhering to the curd, and what is the remedy?

When you put a cheese to press warm, the curd seems to press into the cloth and forms a rind, and at the same time the whey cannot escape from the cheese. This is one cause of the cheese puffing up; when you put your cheese to press cold, and press it lightly for five or ten minutes, the whey will always escape from the cheese, and the pressing-cloth will not adhere to it. But there are other causes, which I will explain hereafter.

Question 17.—How do you give coloring to cheese inside and outside?

Take a piece of anotta and tie it up in a piece of cloth; take some house ashes and make some weak lye; use a good quantity, and put the anotta into it, let it remain a few moments, and then squeeze it out; will expel the anotta; make it as deep a color as you like, and put it into a bottle and cork it up; put this in the milk before you add the rennet, and stir the milk thoroughly. A good orange color

Purple Frontignan.
Black Syren.
Chasselas Noir.
Chasselas Hatif.
Chasselas Fontainbleau.
White Muscat Alexandria.
Precoce De la Madeleine Noir.
Gros Conlare.
White Malaga.

Royal Muscadine.
Malvasia.
White Sweetwater.
Palestine.
White Syrian.
White Hamburg.
American, Clinton, Isabella.
Catawba.

PEACHES, APPLES, PEAR, AND FIG, TREES, CHERRIES, NECTARINES.

Varieties.

Peach trees, most of which are six years old, twenty varieties.
Nectarine, two years old, four varieties.
Plum, two years old, some three years, fifteen varieties.
Pear, two to three years old (standard), twenty-eight varieties.
Cherries, two to five years old, six varieties.
Apple trees, most all five years old, thirty varieties, (besides many unknown—labels lots)
Almond, two years old, soft shelled, one variety.
Fig trees, two years old, purple.
Quince, one to two years old, two varieties, orange and Angers.
Currant bushes.
Raspberry.
Blackberry.
Goosberry.

Any amount of strawberries, eight varieties, monthlies and annuals.
A good supply of rose bushes, eight or ten varieties.
A nursery of one thousand trees, one year old from graft, containing apples, apricot, almond, peach, plum, nectarine, cherry, pear, quince.

VARIETIES OF PEACH.

Early Crawford.
Early Tillotson.
Early Austin.
Early York.
George the Fourth.
Royal George.
Late Crawford.
Druid Hill.
Coolidge's Favorite.

White Imperial.
Walter's Late and Early.
Old Mixon Free.
Tripp Free.
French Indian.
Heath Cling.
Blood, or Indian Cling.
Old Mixon Cling.

NECTARINE.

Downton.

Boston Stanwick and

PLUM.

Royal Hatine.
Green Gage.

Washington.
Reine.

Claude De Bevey.
Purple Mag Bonum.
Bingham.
Princes' Red Gage.
Prince's Favorite.

CHERRY.

May Duke.
Napoleon.
Black Eagle.

lot of cherries are short, on account of planting on wet clay soil.

PEAR.

Onondaga.
Canandagua.
Rossiter.
President.
Delices de Joidoign.
Vicar of Winkfield.
Gol Beurre Bilboa.
Beurre Rosa.
Flemish beauty.
Ananas de Ete.
Duches de Angouleme.
Delle Lacette.
Buerre Gifford.

APPLE.

Boston Russet.
Roxbury Russet.
Rhode Island Greening.
Yellow Bell Flower.
Talapahocken.
Pirate.
Tennessee.
Newark King.
Gloria Mundi.
Holland Pippin.
Non Such.
Golden Russet.
Winter Pearmain.
Winter Strawberry.

In reference to the fruit produced, I have had samples of varieties equal, better, than produced in the Atlantic States of same varieties.
—Good judges pronounced them superior to others grown in land of same varieties, being much sweeter. They are grown on red clay soil, heading a gulch. I made a few bottles of wine, and red, for experiment; it is said to be good, by those who are
An Italian made one thousand pounds of my grapes into wine

for the trade; he told me that he had sold it, near all while new, at dollars and two dollars and fifty cents per gallon. I sold him grapes, at seven cents, they averaged me about twelve and a half per pound this year. Some vines came in quite early, while grapes for twenty-five cents per pound. I think the income of my place this year, was about one thousand five hundred dollars, last year, about a thousand dollars.

Last year, in March, I planted about one thousand grape vine slips nearly all lived. This piece of land slopes to the south; it was once the sight of an Indian camp. The soil is a dark loam, only one corner which is cold, wet, clay soil (black color), on which the vines make feeble growth—the black loam, fine sand and clay intermixed; soil to three feet deep, to a strata of soft slate, common to the mining region. There is about one acre in the piece; vines planted about five feet apart. The soil has been cultivated about four years. I planted my vines after the Italian style; I dig a hole two feet long, one wide, and eighteen inches deep, vines two feet in length; I fill up the hole with light loam, to the foot of the top, on the surface of which I place the grape vine, upon which the foot is placed, and with one hand the end is sprung to form a right angle, so one end will come above the surface of the earth, presenting two buds, while the vine is held in place by the hand and foot; the soil is spaded in around it to the distance of one to two feet, and packed closely by the foot and leveled. The slips which I planted had been buried about six weeks, they were filled with water, and could be sprung into different shapes without being broken. I think the slips that have been treated; the former has ample circulating medium to carry food for the growth of roots when stimulated by the genial rays of the sun; the latter being without the generous supply of water, frequently fails to put out root to obtain nourishment for its growth, especially in very dry seasons, although irrigation is resorted to. I found that my vines needed but a little water artificially; the ground was not spaded until the vines had been planted (and only once), the weeds were kept down by hoeing (some four or five times). Many that have seen the vines say they have not met with their equal in growth for one year old from slip. I planted one and three year old vines about the same time; I think the slips exceed the growth of either the one or three year old vine, take them together excepting on the cold piece of soil, as named above.

I find the growth of the grape vine is more luxuriant planted in the sediment that comes from the ditches that are used for carrying water for mining purposes.

There are many orchards now about me, within one to two miles, ranging from twenty-five to one hundred fruit trees, one to two years old, many trees are being put out this year.

I find that slips from the Frontignan Muscat, root with difficulty in the soil, although much care was bestowed upon them.

The place goes now by the name of "Dr. Page's Gardens."

Yours in haste,

SAMUEL PAGE, M.D.

AFFIDAVIT OF G. G. BRIGGS, OF YUBA COUNTY, GIVING THE STATISTICS OF HIS ORCHARD, TO WHICH WAS AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM IN THE YEARS ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT, AND ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE.

YUBA COUNTY, Sept. 9, 1859.

List of Fruit Trees planted by G. G. Briggs.

VARIETY.		Number.
ON YUBA RIVER.		
Peach	51-2	50
Pear	51-2	113
Peach	53-4	400
Apple	53-4	100
Plum	53-4	50
Cherry	53-4	50
Peach	54-5	5,000
Peach	55-6	10,000
Apricot	55-6	3,000
Cherry	55-6	3,000
Plum	55-6	2,500
Pear	55-6	3,000
Apple	55-6	8,000
Quince	55-6	500
Nectarine	55-6	2,000
Grape-vines	55-6	2,000
ON FEATHER RIVER.		
Peach	56-7	15,000
Fig	56-7	100
Pear	56-7	2,000
Apple	56-7	2,000
Cherry	56-7	400
Plum	56-7	400
Quince	56-7	200
ON SACRAMENTO RIVER.		
Peach	57-8	10,000
Apple	57-8	9,000
Pear	57-8	3,000
Cherry	57-8	1,000
Plum	57-8	1,000
ON PAXTON & COLE'S RANCH, YUBA RIVER.		
Peach	58-9	9,000
Pear	58-9	1,000
Apple	58-9	8,000
Cherry	58-9	300
Plum	58-9	300
Quince	58-9	400
Total		102,000

STATEMENT OF R. J. WALSH, COMPETITOR FOR PREMIUM ON FIRST STOCK FARM, CONTAINING OVER ONE THOUSAND ACRES.

BELLEVUE PLACE, Monroeville,
Colusa County, Dec. 15, 1880.

O. C. WHEELER,
Corresponding Sec'y Cal. State Ag. Society :

DEAR SIR :—My farm contains eleven thousand acres, about four thousand of which are inclosed with good plank fence, and divided into fields, making about sixteen miles of fence. I am now engaged putting up about nine miles more, which completes the inclosure three thousand acres additional. I have a small orchard of some hundred fruit trees, and one hundred vines. My grasses are principally grass, bunch grass, oats, and clover. I sowed about thirty bushels of alfalfa two years ago, but it has not succeeded very well. However, I intend to give it another trial. I find it very difficult to get it to grow thick enough. I sowed ten pounds to the acre, but now think it is sufficient, fifteen or twenty would be nearer the mark. I have no alfalfa of its succeeding well, and yielding abundantly in low lands. My stock is American, and consists of some one thousand two hundred head, including fourteen thorough-bred Durhams, and two hundred half-bred hams. I have over one hundred head of horses, and two stallions. My improvements consist of dwelling-house, smoke-house, laundry-house, chicken-house, laborers' cottage, carriage-house, harness-room, feed-stables, calf-house, pigeon-house, and carpenter's shop.

Yours truly,

R. J. WALSH.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES GREEN.

Q RANCH, October 31, 1880.

O. C. WHEELER,
Corresponding Sec'y. Cal. State Ag. Society :

The following is the statement made by George Brinkerhoff and William Collins, the persons who measured a piece of corn land on my farm, which I enter for the premium :

They measured in one body a piece eighty rods long by thirty rods wide, making sixteen acres, from which was husked one thousand six hundred and seven baskets of ears. By shelling they find a bushel to yield forty-eight pounds of shelled corn.

CHAS. GREEN.

We, the undersigned, hereby state that the above statement is correct according to the best of our knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM COLLINS,
GEORGE KRINKERHOFF.

STATEMENT OF THE PRODUCTS OF C. JUSTIS' FARM.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1880.

O. C. WHEELER, Esq.
Corresponding Sec'y State Ag. Society :

This farm was entered as a second class farm, in conjunction with

but I now claim a premium, if entitled to it by award of the committee, individually.

Description.	Number.
Acres under fence.....	400
Acres under cultivation.....	330
Bushels of grain.....	8,414
Bushels of wheat.....	5,088
Bushels of barley.....	3,326

I use four span of horses, except during harvest, then more—all American. Cut ten tuns of hay off said land. Hogs on said farm, about one thousand, graded as follows : Four hundred pork hogs, one hundred and fifty sows, six seed hogs, one hundred and fifty sucking pigs up to three months, between two and three hundred from three to ten months. Horses, Spanish, fifteen head. Cattle of all grades, from calves up, supposed about two hundred branded, sixty-seven calves this year. Use one "Manney Reaper," and cut about two hundred and fifteen acres with it. The remainder of the grain I had headed, but am very much opposed to the introduction of the same. I thrashed the grain with my own machine. The greatest number of bushels thrashed in one day was seven hundred and thirty-six, the lowest in one day, one hundred and thirteen. Made about an average of three hundred and thirty to three hundred and fifty per day. My grain fell short of what I expected one thousand hundred bushels, a part of which was caused by the grasshoppers. The principal part of the wheat was Sonora. I do not consider it a profitable grain to raise, and shall not sow the same again.

Value of this year's crop on the farm at the prices now obtainable here :

Kind of Produce.	Amount.
Wheat, 5,088 bushels, 57 lbs. 290,016 lbs. at 2½c.....	\$6,525 32
Barley, 3,326 bushels, 48 lbs. 159,648 lbs. at 1½c.....	2,793 84
Hay, 10 tuns, at \$20.....	200 00
Total.....	\$9,519 16

My wheat I have disposed of, four thousand bushels, and have delivered about one thousand four hundred. For Sonora I got two and seven-eighths cents per pound; for Australian, three cents; but haul about forty-two miles, to Nevada, at a cost of about seventy cents per hundred pounds, netting me the price above computed at. I value the stubble, or what I shall realize from it in the fattening of hogs, at about three thousand dollars, which, I think will cover the farming expenses. The committee visited me on the third of September, and left on the morning of the fourth, and according to their request I transmit this statement to you.

Yours very respectfully,
C. JUSTIS

The following description of a new variety of apple, originated by Morrill, Esq. of this city, is placed on record on account of the superior merits of the fruit:

Name—Morrill Seedling.

Size—Large.

Form—Irregular oblate, tapering slightly to the eye, one side larger.

Color—Greenish yellow ground, beautifully and evenly striped, mottled with red.

Stalk—Very short, three-eighths of an inch long, in a close, and deep, cavity.

Calyx—Open, set in a broad, irregular, and slightly ribbed basin.

Flesh—Greenish white, brittle, lively, and juicy.

Flavor—Pleasant sub-acid, with rich, vinous flavor.

Core—Large, open in the center.

Seeds—Very scarce, plump, and roundish.

Ripens—Twentieth of July to first of August, and promises to be valuable.

STATEMENT OF POTTER & SCOTT FOR PREMIUM ON BEST TEN ACRES OF WHEAT.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Amador. }

A. F. Potter, being duly sworn, deposes and says: He is one of the owners of the ranch known as Potter & Scott's Ranch, in Ione Valley, county and State aforesaid; that he, assisted by one Everett A. Scott, measured a tract of land embraced within said ranch, a plot of which is herewith presented. That the same contains eleven and five-eighths acres, and no more, and is the same land referred to in the affidavit of Frederick Voight, hereunto attached, and that there was grown, harvested, and threshed, from said eleven and five-eighths acres, forty thousand one hundred and seventy-eight pounds of wheat, a sample of which is herewith exhibited.

A. F. POTTER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

J. C. WICKER,
Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Amador. }

On the ninth day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, personally appeared before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace within, and for said county, Frederick Voight, who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith: That during the first and second week of July of the current year, he assisted in harvesting and threshing seven thousand one hundred and seventy-eight pounds of wheat, from eleven and five-eighths acres of land, being sixty-seven and one-half bushels per acre, a portion of the ranch of Messrs. Potter & Scott, in Ione Valley, county and State aforesaid.

FREDERICK VOIGHT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

J. C. WICKER,
Justice of the Peace.

STATEMENT OF S. W. BROCKWAY.

MOSELUMNE HILL, CALAVERAS COUNTY, }
September 20, 1859. }

S. W. BROCKWAY, Esq.

Sec'y Cal. State Agricultural Society:

Sir:—As requested, I send you a description of my fruit garden at this time.

A portion of my trees were planted in the spring of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and the balance, in the spring of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. They consist of apples, pears, peaches, nectarines, apricots, cherries, quinces, figs, etc. Some of the first of my planting, were shoots grown from one to two feet high from the ground, the others were dormant buds.

In selecting trees, I choose those that have suffered least in mutilation of the roots. In transplanting trees of my own raising, I was careful to cut the roots out at full length, and carefully preserved the tap-roots to the trees. I prepared the ground for setting them, by digging a hole two or three feet deep, and wide enough to plant the roots in a natural position, and raked the earth till mellow. In planting them, I was careful to work the top earth closely between the roots, and leave the earth open in the pit around the tree.

To prevent borers from eating them, I put about one-half of a shovel-full of ashes around each tree, upon the surface. None of my trees have suffered from them where ashes have been thrown around them.

I have trained all my trees with low heads, allowing them to throw off their branches at from one to two feet above the ground, and then shortening the shoots so as to make the head full and round.

In irrigating them I have used small streams of water near the roots, so that the absorption should make the earth sufficiently moist to keep a steady growth of the tree, in no instance flooding the earth so as to make it soft or muddy. I have irrigated but little when compared with the practice of my acquaintance.

The growth and fruiting of my trees have been all I could expect or desire. The trees, this season, were so loaded with fruit that I was compelled to tie them up to prevent them from breaking down. Apples, apricots, pears, peaches, plums, and cherries, have all alike been literally weighed down with fruit.

I herewith give the size, growth, and fruiting, of some of the different varieties of my trees, the others being very nearly equal to those named. I have an apple, (Peck's Pleasant,) two years old, transplanted in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, five inches in circumference, has produced one hundred and twenty apples upon it.

I have another, a pippin, three years old, transplanted in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, nine and one-half inches in circumference, has produced one hundred and seventy apples on it.

I have a standard Virgolien pear, three years old, transplanted in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, seven and three-fourth inches in circumference, has ninety-three pears on it.

A standard Bartlett pear, two years old, transplanted in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, seven and one-half inches in circumference, has twelve pears on it.

Dwarf pears, three years old, transplanted in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, from six to seven and one-half inches in circumference, and perfectly loaded with fruit.

A nectarine tree, two years old, twelve inches in circumference, has a top of extraordinary size, and must have borne from three hundred and fifty to four hundred pounds of fruit.

Another nectarine, dormant bud, transplanted in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, twelve inches in circumference, and finely proportioned top.

A cherry tree, (black ox-heart,) two years old, transplanted in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, nine inches in circumference, bore this season.

A Jefferson plum, three years old, transplanted in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, twelve inches in circumference—another, two years old, transplanted in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, ten and one-half inches in circumference—the tops of both being finely proportioned.

My figs have grown finely, and ripen two crops a year.

My grapes have grown very largely, and bear well. I have Los Angeles grape-vines, which have grown from cuttings planted by me in the spring of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, trained over an arbor, which measures seven and one-half to eight inches in circumference, at the surface of the ground, and bore very full last year—as they also do this season.

There is a Catawba grape-vine, the growth of a cutting which I planted in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, which has upon it eighty-one clusters of grapes, of good size and fine growth.

I could give you many more specimens of trees and vines of similar and nearly equal growth and fruiting, but this communication is already quite too lengthy. If you desire any further particulars as to manner of cultivation, I shall be happy to give them.

In giving the circumference of trees, I have stated the size of the trunk at the surface of the earth.

Respectfully yours,

S. W. BROCKWAY.

STATEMENT OF B. S. FOX.

O. C. WHEELER, Esq.

Secretary State Agricultural Society:

To your inquiries as to the number of trees grown at the San Jose Valley Nursery, I reply, from a close calculation, we find we have over one million, embracing the largest collections of varieties to be found in the State, while few in the Eastern States excel us.

Our object in procuring so many varieties, is to test their qualities in California soil and climate. Knowing from experience, that many of the choicest eastern varieties are here found sadly deficient in their superior merits—some varieties dropping off before ripe, others water-coring or cracking. The bitter or dry rot seems to us to require a little attention.

From your passing observations, it is evident to your committee

purpose making our establishment the model horticultural, pomological and experimental garden of the Pacific coast.

From our long business transactions in Europe, and with the first nurseries in the Eastern States, we have many advantages that few possess.

We have imported over one hundred varieties of southern apples, from Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia, to test the adaptability, keep-qualities, and their hardness for transportation. We have worked on paradise stock to enable us to judge of their merits in a short time, as we expect them to bear in a year or so.

Of the condition of our trees and shrubbery, we leave yourselves to look and judge as you found it.

The following is a list of the number of varieties of fruits grown by us: Apples, two hundred and sixty-three sorts; pears, three hundred and twenty-four; peaches, eighty-nine; cherries, seventy-one; plums, fifty-six; nectarines, fourteen; apricots, eighteen; currants, twenty-one; gooseberries, eighty-six; raspberries, twelve; foreign grape vines, one hundred and twenty-two; blackberries, four; figs, twenty-one; with medlars, pomegranates, etc.

We remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

BERNARD S. FOX & CO.

STATEMENT OF J. R. NICKERSON.

SEPTEMBER 9th, 1859.

J. R. NICKERSON, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary State Agricultural Society:

Fruit trees in my garden and vineyard, situated on Dotey's Ravine, Alameda County.

GRAPES.

California, three thousand vines two years old, bearing, having an average of seventy-five to one hundred pounds per vine, a sample of which was on exhibition at the fair. Two thousand set this year.

Foreign Varieties.—Twenty-five two years old vines, bearing. Black Hamburg, White Sweet Water, Early Malvasin, Isabella, Musene, Catawba, a sample of which was on exhibition.

Two thousand set this year, embracing forty-three varieties, viz: Black Hamburg, White Sweet Water, Early Malvasin, Isabella, Musene, Catawba, Charles Hawling, Golden Chasselas, White Muscat of Alexandria, Early White Muscadine, White Chasselas, Royal Muscadine, Syrian, Flame Tokay, Black Finfindal, Black Portugal, Black Prince, White De Fontinbleau, Muscat of Alexandria, White and Purple De Fontinbleau, White and Purple Fontingnan, Blue Fontingnan, Chasselas, and many other varieties not recollected. Forty thousand well rooted vines for setting this winter.

PEACHES.

Fruit trees four years old seedling, all of different varieties. Two hundred and thirty years old, of many varieties. Four hundred two years old, embracing about forty of the most choice varieties; from the earliest maturing to the latest, all bearing a good crop. Fifty one year old, well set, growing nicely.

PLUMS.

Seventy-five, two years old, bearing. Fifty, one year old, of all the above varieties, embracing the Jefferson, Washington, Imperial, Green Gage, Lawrence's Favourite, Smith's Orleans, Coe's Golden Drop, Red Damask, and many others.

QUINCE.

One hundred set, one year, Orange and Apple varieties.

CHERRIES.

Seventy-five, two years old. Twenty-five set, one year, embracing twenty-five of the choicest varieties.

FIGS.

Fifteen, two years old. Thirty-five, one year old. Twenty set this season, of two varieties, very full of fruit.

POMEGRANATE.

Thirty set this season.

PEARS.

Ten, three years old [standards], Bloodgoods, White and Gray Doyenne, President, Burgamotte, Vergalien, Bartlett. Fifty, two years old, bearing heavily. Twenty-five, one year old. Dwarfs, fifty, two years old, bearing. One hundred and twenty-five, one year old. Two hundred set this year, of a very large growth. All of the above embraces about fifty of the most choice varieties.

APPLES.

Eighteen three years old, three hundred two years old, consisting of the Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Swaar E. Spitzenburg, Yellow Bellflower, and Y. Newtown Pippins, Peck's Pleasant, Summer Queen, Early Harvest, Tallman and Jersey Sweeting, Sweet Bough Fall, Pound and American Pippin, Carolina Golden, and Roxbury Russett, all bearing this season. Samples on exhibition. Four hundred one year old. Two hundred set this season. All of the above embraces about one hundred and twenty-five of the most choice varieties. Also, English walnut and mulberry trees.

RASPBERRIES.

Five hundred raspberry, of six varieties, consisting of the Franconia, Fallstaff, Red and Yellow Antwerp, and Four Seasons, all of which produce well. Likewise, a large collection of strawberry plants.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Two hundred gooseberry bushes, bearing abundantly.

APRICOTS.

Fifteen, two years old, two varieties, the New York and Early Golden all bearing.

NECTARINES.

Thirty, two years old, variety, Boston, bearing. Also, almonds, both hard and soft shell, bearing. All of the above trees stand upon thirty acres of land, well inclosed, and thoroughly irrigated from Dotey's Ravine, the facilities of which are at the disposal of the owner. This same land throughout the garden is all used for the cultivation of vegetables for the market. All of which is most respectfully submitted for your consideration.

I am, gentlemen, with much respect, yours, etc.
JAS. R. NICKERSON.

STATEMENT OF WM. O'DONNELL.

MOUNTAIN VIEW NURSERY, San José, }
September 1, 1859.

Varieties.	Number.
Trees in orchard.....	8
Trees in flower garden, filled with the choicest selection of evergreens, ornamental trees, plants, flowering shrubs, gathered together from all parts of the world.....	2
Trees, two years old.....	10,000
Trees, one year old.....	10,000
Trees, one and two years old.....	10,000
Trees, two years old.....	10,000
Trees, two years old.....	4,000
Trees, two years old.....	5,000
Trees, two years old.....	4,000
Trees, Anger's.....	6,000
Raspberries, of many varieties.....	3,000
Strawberries, many varieties.....	3,000
Raspberries and strawberries.....	5,000
Pea vines, Los Angeles.....	10,000
Pea vines, foreign.....	5,000

It would be impossible for me to put all the plants that I have now to list. I only have the most choice, and all that is hardy and will grow in all of our valleys.

Yours, with due respect,
WILLIAM O'DONNELL.

STATEMENT OF H. H. WINCHELL.

COMMERCIAL NURSERY, San José, }
August 7, 1859.

H. H. WHEELER,
Cor. Sec'y State Agricultural Society:
SIR:—I send you this day my list of nursery trees, as follows:

Varieties.	Number.
Apples, two years old, good growth.....	80,000
Apples, one year old, good growth	40,000
Pears, on standard stalks, two years old.....	15,000
Peach, from bud, one year old.....	14,000
Plum, from bud, one and two years old.....	10,000
Nectarine, from bud, one and two years old.....	5,000
Apricot, from bud, one and two years old.....	3,000

Also, gooseberries, raspberries, currants, strawberries, and all kinds of nursery trees, kept by any nurserymen. I have seven hundred standard trees in nursery, bearing; these are mostly set on each side of my avenues, of which there are four.

Also, an orchard of apples and pears, together with my dwarf pear orchard and Paradise apples.

Also, twenty-three acres of vineyard, which is just coming into bearing. The grounds used for nursery, vineyard, and orchard, cover about fifty acres, which is good soil, as you remember. I shall extend my grounds another spring to eighteen acres more of vineyard, and fourteen acres of pear orchard.

I regret that you made the visit to this valley in July, as the last of August would have shown our fruit and trees to much better advantage. I hope you will be able to come down with Horace Greeley, for I think we could show him more than he can find in any other portion of the State.

Yours truly,
H. H. WINCHELL.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF AWARDS.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 1.

CATTLE.

The Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:
Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Cattle, would respectfully report, that they have made the following awards:
For the best three year old, and upward, thoroughbred bull, "Guelph," owned by S. B. Emerson—first premium, fifty dollars.
For the second best three year old, and upward, thoroughbred bull, "Favorite," owned by Harris & Deland—second premium, twenty-five dollars.
For the best two year old bull, "Snowball," owned by John M. Steele—first premium, thirty dollars.
For the second best bull, two year old, "Doniphan," owned by Mrs. McCormack—second premium, fifteen dollars.
For the best one year old bull, "Shelton," owned by R. J. Walsh—first premium, ten dollars.
For the second best one year old bull, "Shasta," owned by R. J. Walsh—second premium, five dollars.
For the best thoroughbred calf, "Prince of the Pacific," owned by S. Emerson—first premium, five dollars.
For the second best thoroughbred calf, "G. W. Tarlton," owned by R. J. Walsh—second premium, three dollars.
For bull calf, owned by J. B. Childs—special premium, diploma.
For bull calf, owned by Harris & Deland, "Perfection,"—recommend special premium, diploma.
Graded Stock.—For the best four year old bull, "Eph Horn," owned by G. Vibbard—first premium, forty dollars.
For the second best two year old bull, "Bill," owned by I. C. Welch—second premium, twenty dollars.
For the best two year old bull, "Buck," owned by Michael Murry—first premium, thirty dollars.
For the second best two year old bull, "Prince Albert," owned by Benjamin Landis—second premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best bull calf, "Jack of the Woods," owned by John A. Leath—first premium, eight dollars.

Cows.—For the best three year old thoroughbred cow, "Adelaide," owned by R. J. Walsh—first premium, thirty dollars.

For the second best three year old thoroughbred cow, "Ione," owned by R. J. Walsh—second premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best two year old thoroughbred cow, "Lady of Napa," owned by J. B. Childs—first premium, twenty dollars.

Graded Cows.—For the best three year old and upward, "Mary Ann," owned by J. E. Stephens—first premium, thirty dollars.

P. A. McRAE,
Chairman.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 1.

CATTLE.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Sweepstakes, would respectfully report:

That we have awarded the first premium for bulls to "Guelph," owned by S. B. Emerson of Santa Clara County—forty dollars.

For the second best premium, to the bull calf "Prince of the Pacific," owned by S. B. Emerson—twenty dollars.

We also find the best cow to be "Adelaide," owned by R. J. Walsh of Colusa, entitled to—first premium, thirty dollars.

For the second best cow, "Ione," owned by R. J. Walsh of Colusa—second premium, fifteen dollars.

Very respectfully yours,

J. H. HOPKINS,
R. C. GEER,
JOHN D. STEPHENS,
NATHAN COOMBS.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 2.

HORSES—THOROUGHbred.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award premiums in the department of Thoroughbred Horses, would respectfully report:

That there were six entries, as follows: Messrs. Wetmore & Forbes of Solano, enters stallion "Cosmo," ten years old; E. D. L. Bryant of Solano, bay stallion "Abdallah," five years old; Mike Gray of Sacramento, sorrel stallion "Sam Houston," three years old; Fred. Werner of Yolo, bay mare "Rose," six years old; Wm. G. Fore of Solano, sorrel mare "Puss," seven years old; Wm. M. Montgomery of Yolo, sorrel mare "Susan Moore," three years old.

Your committee award the first premium, seventy-five dollars, to "Cosmo." The second premium, fifty dollars, to "Abdallah."

Your committee would further report, that they have not been furnished evidence to establish the fact that either of the mares entered were thoroughbred, and that, under the rule given them, they do not feel

to award premiums; but in view of their symmetry and general appearance as to high blood, would respectfully recommend to the Board of Managers that they award special premiums, say as follows:

Fred. Werner's bay mare "Rose," for four years old and upwards—first premium, fifty dollars.

To Wm. G. Fore's sorrel mare "Puss," for four years old and upwards—second premium, twenty-five dollars.

To Wm. M. Montgomery's sorrel mare "Susan Moore," three years old—first premium as such, forty dollars.

Respectfully,

J. POWELL,
Chairman.
R. H. WATERMAN.
NATHAN COOMBS.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 3.

HORSES—MATCHED CARRIAGE, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Matched Carriage Horses, (sixteen hands or over,) Matched Carriage Horses, (under sixteen hands,) Roadsters, (with reference to speed,) Pacers and Trotters, (with reference to speed and bottom,) Jacks, Jennies, and Mules, would respectfully report:

Matched Trotters—(sixteen hands or over).—There was but one entry according to the rule, viz: Geo. N. Ferguson, of San Francisco, to which, being considered every way worthy, we award the first premium—large silver medal.

Matched Trotters—(under sixteen hands).—There were but two entries, viz: Wm. Hendrickson and Dr. Mouser.

We award to Wm. Hendrickson the first premium—large silver medal. To Dr. Mouser the second premium—medium silver medal.

Matched Roadsters and Pacers.—We award to Dr. J. R. Crandall, of Pacer, the first premium—large silver medal.

Matched Trotters—(with reference to speed).—To S. B. Whipple, of San Francisco, we award the first premium—a silver cup.

Single Pacers.—To Gilbert Fancher, of San Francisco, for sorrel horse "Pacific," first premium—a silver cup.

To H. McNally, of Petaluma, for "Billy Blossom," second premium—silver cup.

Single Trotter.—To S. B. Whipple, of San Francisco, for the horse "Puss," the first premium—silver cup.

To Gilbert Fancher, of San Francisco, for the horse "Tom Maguire," second premium—silver cup.

Running Horses—(one mile).—To J. B. Harbin, of Cacheville, for "White Lightning," the first premium—silver cup.

To W. Montgomery, of Sacramento, for "California Maid," second premium—silver cup.

Reported Jacks.—We award to E. C. Singletary, of Colusa, for "Comprise," the first premium—twenty-five dollars.

To C. O. Peters, of Yolo, for "Star of the West," the second premium—fifteen dollars.

California Bred Jacks.—We award to Holloway & Poynter, for the first premium—twenty-five dollars.

Imported Jennet.—To Holloway & Poynter, of Sutter, first premium—fifteen dollars.

California Bred Jennet.—To Holloway & Poynter, of Sutter, first premium—fifteen dollars.

Imported Mules.—(pair).—To W. Hutchinson, of Sacramento, first premium—twenty-five dollars.

California Bred Mules.—(pair).—To J. B. Childs, of Napa, first premium—twenty-five dollars.

To Holloway & Poynter, of Sutter, second premium—fifteen dollars.

Single Mules.—To B. Fowler, of Cacheville, for mule "Sam," first premium—twenty dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. B. THORNBURG,
J. F. THOMAS,
J. POWELL,
Committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 4.

HORSES OF ALL WORK, DRAFT, GRADED, ROADSTERS, AND COLTS.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Horses of all Work, Draft Horses, Graded Stock, Roadsters, and Colts without reference to blood, respectfully report the following awards:

Horses of all Work.—Stallions four years old and upwards—To J. Bedford, of Benicia, for "Young Gilbert"—first premium, seventy-five dollars.

To B. O. Burres, of Stockton, for "Robin Rush"—second premium, fifty dollars.

Stallions, three years old—To D. N. Hershey, of Yolo, for "Aquila"—first premium, fifty dollars.

To A. L. Sherman, of Yuba, for "Charley"—second premium, twenty-five dollars.

Brood Mares, four years old, with colt—To John F. Brady, of Sacramento, for "Belle"—first premium, fifty dollars.

To C. Gallup, of Sacramento, for "Jane"—second premium, twenty-five dollars.

Brood Mares, three years old, and colt—To G. W. Tarleton, of Colusa, for "Huntress"—first premium, forty dollars.

To W. S. Manlove, of Sacramento, for "Beauty"—second premium, twenty dollars.

Draft Horses.—Stallions four years old and upwards—To C. Merriam, Sonoma, for "Young Kentucky"—first premium, seventy-five dollars.

To T. J. Bedford, of Solano, for "John Kerr"—second premium, fifty dollars.

Stallions, three years old—To Wm. Reynolds, of Colusa, for "Tiger"—first premium, fifty dollars.

To N. Laux, of Colusa, for "Boston"—second premium, twenty-five dollars.

Mares, four years and upwards—To R. J. Walsh, of Colusa, for "Nancy"—first premium, fifty dollars.

To George Foster, of Yolo, for "Kitty"—second premium, twenty-five dollars.

Graded Stock.—For the best four year old stallion "Yolo," owned by Ed. Kirk, of Yolo—first premium, seventy-five dollars.

For the second best four year old stallion "Alfred Messenger," owned by Wm. Reynolds, of Colusa—second premium, fifty dollars.

For the best three year old stallion "Tiger Whip," owned by J. Gandy, of Yolo—first premium, fifty dollars.

For the second best three year old stallion "Fire Tail," owned by M. Church, of Napa—second premium, twenty-five dollars.

Mare and Colt—To M. Boulware, of Sutter—first premium, fifty dollars.

To N. T. Pierce, of Solano—second premium, twenty-five dollars.

Roadsters.—Best stallion, four years old and upward, "Rattler," owned by Fred. Werner, of Solano—first premium, seventy-five dollars.

Second best stallion, four years old and upward, "Economy," Forbes & Wetmore, of Solano—second premium, fifty dollars.

Best stallion, three years old, "Tom Duroc," Ed. S. Louis, of Yolo—first premium, fifty dollars.

Second best stallion, three years old, "Tom Moore," Charles S. Louis, of Yolo—second premium, twenty-five dollars.

For the best four year old mare and upward, "Polly," Spencer Glasscock, of Yolo—first premium, fifty dollars.

For the second best four year old mare and upward, "Eliza Grey," L. Pier, of Sacramento—second premium, twenty-five dollars.

For the best mare, three years old, "Ida May," Wm. Reynolds, of Colusa—first premium, fifty dollars.

For the second best mare, three years old, "Black Betty," J. E. Stearns, of Yuba—second premium, twenty dollars.

Colts (without reference to blood).—For the best two year old stallion, "George," Hutchinson & Greene, of Yolo—first premium, forty dollars.

For the second best two year old stallion, "Clem Williams," G. P. Kirk, of San Joaquin—second premium, twenty dollars.

For the best stallion, one year old, "Sir Franklin," John Snyder, of Colusa—first premium, thirty dollars.

For the best stallion, one year old, "George Washington," J. R. Nickerson, of Placer—second premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best mare, two years old, "Pilgrim," B. W. Stephens, of Yolo—first premium, thirty dollars.

For the second best mare, two years old, "Liberty," W. A. Campbell, of Yuba—second premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best mare, one year old, "Kate Clanton," J. Gandy, of Yolo—first premium, twenty dollars.

For the second best mare, one year old, "Lady Jane," M. Boulware, of Colusa—second premium, ten dollars.

For the best mare, one year old, "Mary and Julia," Fred. Werner, of Solano—special premium, diploma.

Mares and Colts.—Your committee find great difficulty in determining the contestants in this department. The exhibit reflects great credit upon the exhibitors, and although we, by our appointment, are called to award first and second premiums, we feel constrained, and fully recommend, as a special premium, a diploma of the society, as follows:

Mares.—"Juno" and colt, owned by J. V. Hoag, of Yolo—special premium, diploma.

"Lizzie" and "Bet," John S. Wilson, of Sacramento—special premium, diploma.

"Emmet," J. F. Morris, of Yolo—special premium, diploma.

"Fashion," N. T. Pierce, of Yolo—special premium, diploma.

"Fanny," A. W. Dunnigan, of Yolo—special premium, diploma.

"Flora Temple," of Yolo—special premium, diploma.

"Polly," W. M. Allen, of Sacramento—special premium, diploma.

Stallions.—"Onus," G. W. Gridley, of Yuba—special premium, diploma.

J. R. CRANDALL,

L. H. BASCOM,

D. M. McDONALD.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 5.

SHEEP.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Sheep, would respectfully report:

For the best Saxon buck, two years old, owned by George Whitney, of Placer—first premium, twenty dollars.

For the second best two year old Saxon buck, owned by George Whitney, of Placer—second premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best yearling, owned by George Whitney, of Placer—first premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best three Saxon lambs, owned by George Whitney, of Placer—first premium, ten dollars.

Spanish Merino.—For the best Spanish Merino buck, two years old, owned by T. C. McConnell, of Sacramento—first premium, twenty dollars.

For the second best two year old Spanish Merino buck, owned by T. C. McConnell, of Sacramento—second premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best yearling buck, Spanish Merino, owned by T. C. McConnell, of Sacramento—first premium, fifteen dollars.

For the second best yearling buck, Spanish Merino, owned by T. C. McConnell—second premium, ten dollars.

For the best ewe and lamb, Spanish Merino, owned by T. C. McConnell, of Sacramento—first premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best sample of wool, furnished by T. C. McConnell, Sacramento—first premium, five dollars.

French Merino.—For the best French Merino buck, two years old, "Crystal Palace," owned by J. D. Patterson—first premium, twenty dollars.

For the second best French Merino buck, two years old, "Leviathan," owned by J. D. Patterson—second premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best one year old French Merino buck, owned by J. D. Patterson—first premium, fifteen dollars.

For the second best one year old French Merino buck, owned by J. D. Patterson—second premium, ten dollars.

Southdowns.—For the best two year old Southdown buck, "Fido," owned by Calvin Gallup—first premium, twenty dollars.

For the second best two year old Southdown buck, "Bill," owned by Calvin Gallup—second premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best one year old Southdown buck, owned by Haynes & Cheeney—first premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best ewe and lamb, owned by Haynes & Cheeney—first premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best three Southdown lambs, owned by John D. Stephens—first premium, ten dollars.

Leicesters.—One Leicester buck, owned by Daniel Davidson—special premium.

One Leicester buck, owned by Mr. Brewer—special premium.

Cotswolds.—One Cotswold buck, owned by Mr. Brewer—special premium.

Fat Sheep.—For the best ewes, owned by Haynes & Cheeney—first premium.

For the best pair of lambs, owned by Haynes & Cheeney—first premium, ten dollars.

Special Premiums.—Your committee would respectfully recommend that John D. Patterson, of Westfield, Chataque County, New York, be awarded a diploma for the large and fine collection of French Merino sheep exhibited by him; also, to T. C. McConnell, for the best flock of Spanish Merinos, and Haynes & Cheeney, for the flock of Southdowns—the same award to each.

There were some other sheep on exhibition which were not brought in time, and therefore were not passed upon.

Respectfully yours,

J. B. CHILES,
P. A. HARRIS,
NATHAN COOMBS.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 6.

SWINE, POULTRY, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Swine, Poultry, etc. would respectfully report, that we have carefully examined the swine on exhibition, and do award the following premiums:

S. B. Emerson, San José, Suffolk boar, "New York," (imported)—twenty-five dollars.

Carey Peebles, Santa Clara, boar, "Prince Albert," (three-fourths Suffolk, California raised)—fifteen dollars.

Haynes & Cheeney, one Berkshire sow, one year old, (California raised)—ten dollars.

W. S. Hurd, two fat hogs—ten dollars.

J. S. Curtis, one boar, "Dick,"—ten dollars.

J. S. Curtis, one sow, "Katy,"—fifteen dollars.

J. S. Curtis, sow and pigs—second premium, five dollars.

Mr. ———, diploma for guinea pigs.

Poultry.—In this department we do not find much competition:

Both Briggs has on exhibition six lots, of good breed and quality; we therefore recommend a special premium of fifteen dollars, which includes varieties.

L. Green, Sacramento, has three lots of equally as good breed, we therefore recommend him a special premium of eight dollars.

Chas. Gerter, Sacramento, has two fine lots not inferior to the above, we recommend a special premium of five dollars.

Joseph Sutton, one fine lot of different varieties of pigeons, to whom we recommend a special premium of five dollars.

J. S. Curtis, one pair of Muscovy ducks, to whom we recommend a special premium of three dollars.

We also recommend a special premium of three dollars for six fine peacocks, not enumerated in schedule.

A. J. EASTON,
J. B. MARSH.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 8.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Agricultural Implements, would respectfully report as follows:

We have carefully examined the various implements and machinery contained in this department, and we find that the first article on the list, (clipper or header), is the only one of the kind represented at this exhibition.

The California clipper or header, exhibited and made by Thomas Ogg Shaw, of the Excelsior Works, San Francisco, is decidedly a California invention, first originated by a farmer of this State, (M. E. Peck, of Santa Clara County), and it is perfectly adapted to the wants of the agricultural community of this country. The advantages this machine possesses over others, are:

First—The wheels being of iron are very durable, and are not liable either to shrink or swell, as wooden wheels are subject to.

Second—The principle of raising or lowering is so simple that a child might either raise or lower it, while in active operation, with perfect ease.

Third—It cuts as low as is necessary for any reaping purpose, and can, in one minute, be raised to a height of three and a half feet.

Fourth—The machinery for steering it is so constructed that the person guiding it has perfect control over its movements while in operation.

Fifth—It has no side draught.

Sixth—It is more substantial than any imported machine, and consequently is less liable to get out of order.

Seventh—It has, by being a California production, this, greatest of all advantages over others, it can be repaired in the State at the shortest notice.

The length of the sickle of this machine is eleven feet; and it can be easily worked with four animals. The capacity of this clipper is equal to twenty-five acres per day; and when we take into consideration its beauty and simplicity of construction, the amount it will cut and save, and its pre-eminence in so many respects over those now in use, we cannot refrain from expressing our cordial approbation of the invention, and without hesitation, recommend the first premium to be awarded to the exhibitor, together with a special premium to the inventor, on account of its being one of the greatest of inventions.

The next article in our schedule is that of the reaper. The only piece

of machinery exhibited at this fair, that comes under this head, and that was invented and manufactured in California, is "Shaw's newly invented California combined Reaper and Mower." This machine has many advantages over all other combined reapers and mowers in use. It cuts a swathe six feet wide; the driving wheel is four feet high, and the grain wheel three, which adds at least thirty per cent. advantage over any other similar invention, for the reason that a large wheel requires less power to propel it than does a small one. The sickle can be raised from one to sixteen inches, and this can be accomplished instantly, while the machine is in motion. It has a spiral reel that delivers the grain to the sickle more evenly and easier than the usual mode. It possesses an adjustable apron that can be raised or lowered to suit the cut of the machine. In raking off, the raker stands immediately in the rear of the work, and passes the grain directly to his right, leaving it in a much better condition than it is left in the ordinary way. The raker is relieved from all sudden jars by the use of an elliptic spring that vibrates in connection with the adjustable apron, while the machine is running. It is suspended from the axle from which the draught is taken.

This mower is arranged with a castor wheel under the hounds that graduates the sickle, and causes steadiness of motion. All the weight to be borne by the horses is that of the tongue alone, and so simple is the construction of this machine that it can be changed from a mower to a reaper within five minutes time.

The driver's seat is placed upon a pair of elliptic springs, and in such a position that the driver can have perfect control over his team.

A great improvement made by the inventor in this mower and reaper, is the placing of the sickle between friction rollers, preventing unsteadiness, as well as rendering both the sickle and crank less liable to break, which gives it great superiority over all other similar contrivances.

Immediately under, and in front of the sickle crank, is placed a piece of sheet-iron that protects the crank from all dust, dirt, and grass.

This machine has no side draught, which is objectionable in many others. In the judgment of the committee, this is the best reaper and mower that has ever come under our observation, and we cheerfully recommend it to the farmers of our State, and we award it the first premium as a reaper, and also the first premium as a mower.

We would also recommend the award of a special premium for the invention.

Of plows, your committee finds three exhibits, the most superior of which are those presented by Thomas Ogg Shaw of San Francisco, and A. Ellison of Marysville. Mr. Shaw's plows are, without doubt, the most substantial, and of higher finish. Your committee, therefore, award the first premium to Mr. Shaw, for, in their judgment, his plows are the best for all practical purposes, and their price is such as places them within the reach of all. The second premium is awarded to A. Ellison, for his exhibit of plows. Your committee are of the opinion that Ellison's plows are nearly as advantageous for practical workings as those to which the first premium is awarded, but they lack the finish, substantiability and cheapness of the former.

We would recommend a special premium be awarded to Cronkite & Beebe of Sacramento, for their exhibit of plows. This premium is awarded on account of their low price and quality, they being strong and durable, and can be afforded at sixteen dollars.

The premiums for gang-plows your committee would award as follows:

The first to A. Ellison of Marysville. A great improvement has been

added to this gentleman's plows, in the shape of a gage or break, which has the effect of instantly throwing the plow out of the ground at any time the driver desires.

The second premium is awarded to Thomas Ogg Shaw, for those exhibited by him.

Grain-Sowers.—Of this article there are none on exhibition of California invention or manufacture, but those presented are imported machines. There are two: one displayed by C. F. Webster of San Francisco, agent for Cahoon's sower, and the other by Baker & Hamilton of Sacramento. Your committee have unanimously decided, after witnessing the surprising and admirable working of this simple contrivance, that the broad-cast sowers of Cahoon, exhibited by Webster, are in fact worthy of a place among the greatest inventions and improvements ever made for the benefit of the agriculturist. These sowers are made, one for hand use and the other for horse power; both will sow wet grain that has been soaked in vitriol, without injuring, in the least particular, the germ of the seed. With the hand machine fifty acres per day can be sowed, while grain can be put into one hundred and fifty acres per day by that driven by horse power. The advantage this machine possesses, besides those mentioned above is, that it distributes the grain with the greatest regularity, whereby a greater yield can be obtained.

The machine for horse power can be attached to any wagon within twenty minutes. Your committee has been so favorably impressed with the utility combined with the simplicity and cheapness of this invention, (the hand machine being obtained for twenty-five dollars, and the other for one hundred dollars,) that they can hardly find terms in which to express their admiration, and they would take this opportunity to recommend to every farmer of California a fair trial of this sower, being satisfied that every practical agriculturist will, after such trial, award it his highest commendation and thereafter never be without one.

Your committee would strongly recommend the award of a special premium to Mr. Webster for the exhibition of these articles. [The Board of Managers awarded an honorary diploma.]

There are no California manufactured cultivators on exhibition. One cultivator tooth, presented by Cronkite & Beebe, showed a deal of skill and ingenuity on the part of the workman.

We award the first premium for harrows to Thomas Ogg Shaw of San Francisco, and the second to Baker and Hamilton of Sacramento.

Thomas Ogg Shaw exhibits an excellent clod-crusher or roller, which is almost indispensable to every farmer to break down or pulverise ground when dry or hard, and thereby enhancing his prospects for large crops. Your committee consider this an invention worthy of the first premium.

Fanning Mills.—Of these implements there are two on exhibition: one by Thomas Ogg Shaw of San Francisco, and the other by Baker & Hamilton of Sacramento. Your committee find it difficult to decide as to the award in this department, as there is little or no superiority possessed by one of these machines over the other, except in point of finish, and it is for this reason that, it being a little better finished piece of mechanism, we award the first premium to the mill of Mr. Shaw. Baker & Hamilton are deserving of the second, and we award it to them.

There are two churns entered for competition. That shown by Stevens & Cleaves has a double bottom, in which by pouring hot or cold water the cream can be tempered, and thereby lessening the work in making butter. This being a much needed and excellent improvement, giving this churn a superiority over others, we consequently award it the first

premium. The second premium is awarded to Baker & Hamilton. A very excellent imported churn is that exhibited by Nelson Wilcox of Sacramento County, and known as the agitator churn. It was not placed in competition with others, but the committee are of the opinion that it is worthy of trial by the manufacturers of butter.

There are two cheese presses in this fair placed in competition. That to which the first premium is awarded is the compound lever press, lately invented by James Munsol of Placer County. Its superiority over others combines its cheapness, simplicity, great power, (it having a capacity of eight hundred pounds,) and the small space it occupies. The second premium is awarded to Thomas Ogg Shaw for a self-acting press.

Thomas Ogg Shaw of San Francisco is awarded the first premium for a wine, cider, and cheese press, lately invented and manufactured by him. It is well adapted for the purposes the inventor had in view when he brought it into existence.

The second premium for wine and cider presses is awarded to John Davis of Marysville.

There being no regular premiums offered for wine and cider presses, your committee strongly recommend the award of special premiums as above.

By far the best hay press your committee have ever seen in this State is that admirable machine exhibited by Sylvester Stephens, and is known as the compound pulley and lever press. It was invented and made by Sylvester Stephens of Sacramento County, and notwithstanding its great simplicity two men and one horse can, by using it, bail ten tons per day.

Your committee without hesitation award the first premium to Mr. Stephens.

We recommend the award of a special premium to Baker & Hamilton of Sacramento City, for the best exhibit of barley forks.

We recommend that the premiums offered for the best display of California manufactured garden and farming implements be awarded, the first to Thos. Ogg Shaw, of San Francisco, and the second to A. Ellison, of Marysville.

Your committee recommend to the public the use of T. O. Churchman's washing machine. There is on exhibition a fine display of tubs, half-bushels, pails, and cheese hoops, by Parish & Co. of San Francisco. As these were of California manufacture, and of very superior workmanship, we recommend that a special premium of a diploma be awarded them.

A diploma is recommended to be awarded to John Evens, of San José, for a display of very ingenious fruit gatherers.

To John Davis, of Sacramento, for a portable fence, we recommend the award of a diploma, as also a similar special premium to J. W. Hodgkins, for a like invention.

Your committee have noticed among the imported articles, "Freeman's Improved Rotary Shingle Machine," for sawing shingles, patented June twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. It has a capacity of turning out, being worked by one man, from twenty to twenty-five thousand shingles of a superior quality, per day. This being a very excellent machine, and such an one as is needed in this State, your committee would recommend that a special premium of a diploma be awarded it.

Under the head of imported articles we notice John A. Pitt's Thresher and Separator, exhibited by Thos. Ogg Shaw, of San Francisco, the agent for California. This combines many new improvements, and as we have

had extensive practical experience in the working of the machine, we cheerfully recommend it to the public use.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES E. GREENE,
E. H. COMSTOCK,
Acting Committee.

The following is a supplemental report made by J. S. Silver, Special Committee, in this department:

James E. Emerson exhibits circular saws which are made with movable teeth. The advantage of such teeth is, that when one is broken by use, it can be instantly replaced, avoiding the delay and cost incident to sending for a new saw, or for the mending in the ordinary way.

This California invention merits a special premium, for so well does it answer the purpose, that scarcely any other kind is used in our timber districts; and this saw is made only in California. The mode of securing the teeth, so that no use can budge them, is admirable for its great simplicity as well as for the perfect accomplishment of its design, it being but a moment's job to put them in and to take them out.

James E. Emerson exhibits a new style of pick, which applies to all tools having handles. It is a California invention. The Emerson tools are made without eyes. The tool fits into the handle, instead of the present mode. By this improvement, what is now the weakest part of the tool, becomes the strongest. All getting loose is prevented.

It may be said that the eye is in the handle, and every tool fits every handle. The mode of fastening the tool to the handle is very simple and quite novel. It is effected by a small wedge and key of peculiar construction, which permits the tool to be firmly fixed in a moment, and quickly removed when desired. Yet no strain upon the tool in working can by any means shake the connection.

The new tool will not exceed the cost of the old kind, while it saves all fitting and loosening of the handle, and all rupturing of the eye.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 9.

WAGONS AND CARRIAGES.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award premiums in the department of Wagons and Carriages, would respectfully report, that they have carefully examined the following articles:

They award to H. M. Bernard, of Sacramento, for one horse wagon—first premium.

To Rippon & Hill, one horse wagon—second premium.

To Wm. P. Miller, Stockton, heavy freight wagon—first premium.

To H. M. Bernard, express or freight wagon—second premium.

To H. Casebolt & Co. San Francisco, two horse carriage—first premium.

To H. M. Bernard, two horse carriage—second premium.

To J. H. Mason, of Sacramento, two horse wagon—first premium.

To J. H. Mason, two horse wagon—second premium.

To H. M. Bernard, one horse carriage—first premium.

To H. Casebolt & Co. one horse carriage—second premium. Your committee find by the printed schedule that no premium is awarded to either "Chaise" or "Sulkeys." As two very beautiful specimens are exhibited, we recommend a special premium be awarded. The sulky was made by H. M. Bernard, of Sacramento City, and the "Doctor's Chaise," by H. Casebolt & Co. of San Francisco.

M. F. BUTLER,
P. J. GOUGH.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 10.

HARNESS AND SADDLES.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Team Harness, Carriage Harness, Saddles, Ladies' Saddles, Whip Stocks, and Lashes, Saddle Trees, Stencil Plates, Wire Rope, Filterers, Locks, Horse Collars, and Ships, would respectfully report:

That they have examined, and do award as follows:

To W. L. Lawrence, of Marysville, one set of team harness—first premium, twenty dollars.

To W. L. Lawrence, of Marysville, one set of carriage harness—first premium, thirty dollars.

To Fernando Carlos, of San Francisco, one gentleman's saddle, etc.—first premium, fifteen dollars.

To Fernando Carlos, of San Francisco, one gentleman's saddle—second premium, ten dollars.

To A. T. Nelson, of Sacramento, one Ladies' saddle—first premium, twenty dollars.

Of the articles examined under the head of "special," we would recommend as worthy of consideration and premiums, the following:

To Thos. J. Barnes, of Sacramento, several whips, stocks, and lashes, from California material—a diploma.

To Charles W. Adams, of Sacramento, three saddle trees, the best of several lots on exhibition—a diploma.

To Armstrong & Gillen, of Sacramento, two horse collars, very excellent work—a diploma.

To E. A. Mills, best stencil plates—a diploma.

To Halliday & Co. of San Francisco, wire rope, home manufacture, of great practical utility—deserves a first class premium.

Two model ships, the first, No. 276, called "Alice McCauley," built by convicts, a splendid specimen of handiwork, and prominent feature of attraction, but of little utility—a diploma.

The second, No. 231, by S. Jackson, of Downieville, very well executed—well worthy a diploma.

To J. C. Ayre, of San Francisco, two bank or safe locks, splendid specimens of workmanship, home made—deserve a first class premium.

To C. Rare, of Sacramento, one treble-acting safe lock, a superior article—deserves a second class premium or diploma.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JOHN T. BAYLEY,
O. H. SAWTELLE,
HEN LEAVITT,
Committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 11.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Domestic Manufactures, would respectfully report:

That they have had assigned to them for examination the following named articles:

Glue, lard, soap, sugars, and syrups.

They find on exhibition and entered for competition but one lot of lard, being samples of a superior quality, amounting to one hundred pounds, manufactured by A. Woolerton of Sacramento. They have no hesitation in pronouncing this article fully equal to the choicest that is imported, and worthy the first premium, which your committee have duly awarded.

Of glue they find entered for competition by the manufacturers two samples of sufficient quantity, both of excellent quality, and equal to the article usually imported from the Atlantic States. For the first quality your committee have awarded the first premium to Fuller & Heather of Sacramento.

The second premium for the second quality, to G. S. Dana of San Francisco.

There is also on exhibition a small sample of glue of quality similar to that made by Fuller & Heather.

Of soap—your committee find but a meager display of this indispensable article, especially considering the extent to which its manufacture has attained in this State. But a single box is entered for competition on exhibition, and the quantity less than that prescribed as entitled to the premium.

Heilman & Jones of Sacramento, are the exhibitors of thirty pounds of excellent appearance, and a very fair imitation of Castile. Were the quantity within the rules of the society your committee would award a premium. As it is they can only recommend the subject to the attention of your Honorable Body.

Mrs. E. B. Crocker of Sacramento has exhibited a jar of the semi-liquid article, evidently of superior quality, and for which that lady is entitled to very honorable mention.

John Davis of Sacramento exhibits two samples in glass of liquid and crude California vegetable soap, which your committee did not have an opportunity to examine, but which appears meritorious, although the quantity falls below that prescribed as entitled to a premium.

Of sugars and syrups, which your committee would have had great pleasure in testing, after having exercised their senses upon the above mentioned unsavory articles, they regret to say that there was not a sample of either upon exhibition, although it is well known that both articles are manufactured to a great extent, and hundreds of thousands invested in the business of their manufacture in this State. It is not a little singular that California manufacturers of sugars, syrups, and soaps, who are very properly trying to obtain the market of this State for their goods, should be so indifferent as not to avail themselves of this convenient method of making the public familiar with their respective productions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. F. REED,
Chairman.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 12.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Domestic Manufactures, comprising the following: Essential Oils, Vermicelli, Macaroni, and Starch, would respectfully report:

That the only samples of macaroni and vermicelli before us were from the factory of Messrs. Meuli & Schulthess, of San Francisco. We find them of excellent quality, and award the first premium.

There were no samples of starch on exhibition, all of which is respectfully submitted.

ADDISON MARTIN,
Chairman.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 13.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Cigars and Tobacco, would respectfully report:

That we have examined all the articles entered in this department, and that the cigars entered by Schaffer & Sutliff, of San Francisco, which we declare on oath to be of their own manufacture, are, in quality of tobacco and workmanship, superior to any on exhibition. We therefore award them the first premium on cigars.

We consider Geo. W. Insley's cigars as deserving the second premium. Of chewing tobacco, we find none on exhibition.

We found several fine specimens of tobacco plant on exhibition, the specimen of which, entered by E. B. Crocker, we beg leave to recommend for a special award.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS OGG SHAW,
Chairman.

AUG. WEIHE.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 14.

CONFECTIONERY.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Confectionery, would respectfully report:

That they were shown only that represented by No. 239. As no other exhibitor offered specimens, your committee bestowed considerable attention upon the specimens offered for exhibition and premiums under the number. All the descriptions of articles under glass were carefully examined, and found to be of delicate manufacture, as well as delicate in taste; many of them of tasteful design. The model of the ship was ad-

mirable, being a true clipper. That of the pavilion, faithful as that of the daguerreian. Your committee feel it a pleasure to recommend the exhibition, No. 239 as worthy of all commendation, and deserving the award.

A. REDINGTON,
MRS. RANSOM,
MRS. HENSLEY.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 15.

BOOK-BINDING.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Paper and Book-Binding, would respectfully report:

That we have examined numerous specimens of book binding, on exhibition, and cheerfully award to Alex. Buswell, of San Francisco, the premium.

W. WADSWORTH,
Chairman.
J. M. CONLEY.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 17.

CURED MEATS, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Cured Meats, etc. would respectfully report:

That after a full examination, they award the premiums as follows:
Best exhibit of honey, first premium to E. B. Jones, Sacramento—value of ten dollars.

Second best, J. V. Hoag, of Yolo County—cup, valued at five dollars.
Best exhibit of hams, first premium to L. H. Baseom, of San Jose—dollars in plate.

Second best hams, to Cary Peebles, of Santa Clara—diploma, five dollars.
Best exhibit of bacon, first premium to L. H. Baseom, San Jose—dollars in plate.

Second best to A. Woolerton, Sacramento—diploma.
Best exhibit of salt, first premium to Barton & Bro. Sacramento—dollars in plate.

Best exhibit smoked salmon, A. Evers, Sacramento, of a superior quality—ten dollars in plate.

Your committee state that they find salmon preserved, (in cans)—by Robert Carter, San Francisco. We would recommend that a diploma should be awarded to him.

We find no premium offered for exhibit of lard. We find a superior quality of this on exhibition, by A. Woolerton, of Sacramento; we recommend a special premium for it.

Your committee have found many articles here on exhibition that are under our inspection, and will state that on the article of honey we had much difficulty in deciding. Mr. A. J. Biglow, of Sacramento, has an exhibit of the work of one swarm, this season, which is nearly one

rounds. Mr. John S. Harbison, also exhibited a fine sample of cured bacon and hams, we find that aside from those that have been awarded the premiums, a lot belonging to Reed & Herreck, which are

CHAS. E. GREENE,
Chairman of Committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 18.

GRANITE, BRICK, ETC.

Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Granite, Bricks, Pottery, Lime, Cement, Marble Dust, etc. would respectfully report as follows, viz:

Bricks—none were submitted, except one sample of fire bricks, and by H. Brannan, of Alameda County, and of a good quality.

Pottery—articles from three manufactories were submitted, viz: Pacific Pottery, Sacramento; from D. Brannan, of Alameda County; from J. H. Orr, of Michigan Bar. Upon a thorough examination of specimens submitted, we find that the specimens from the Pacific Pottery should be classed as number one, and those from Mr. D. Brannan, number two.

Marble dust—four samples were submitted, from Mr. Holmes, of Sacramento, all of a good quality, and would recommend it in preference to imported article.

Lime—samples from various quarries were presented, viz: from Cave Valley, Auburn, Marble Valley, and Whisky Bar. The lime from the Cave Valley Quarry, we find to be the purest; possessing a greater percentage of pure lime, and therefore a greater amount of mortar can be made from it than from any other sample submitted. Samples from this quarry submitted by J. H. Culver & H. T. Holmes, of Sacramento.

For white coating, or finishing plastering, we pronounce the lime from Cave Valley as preferable to any other sample examined.

Another sample of lime was examined, but as it was not entered in the committee book, we have no means of ascertaining from whence it came, therefore make no report in reference to it.

Granite, worked—two specimens were examined. In workmanship, submitted by Piper & Co claims to be classed as number one, and Piper & Co. number two.

Of which is respectfully submitted.

A. HENLEY,
JOHN LEAVITT,
Committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 19.

STEAM ENGINES, ETC.

Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department

of Steam Engines, Blacksmithing, Tin Works, Castings, Boilers, Stoves, etc. would respectfully report:

W. J. & F. Garrett, San Francisco, one case brass work, domestic manufacture, superior workmanship. We would recommend diploma.

C. W. O. Murtha, San Francisco, chimney tops, a very useful and worthy of small premium.

Thomas Hansbrow, Sacramento, one double acting force pump, dog power. We recommend small premium on pump.

N. Wilcox, Sacramento, burglar proof lock, a very ingenious piece of work, worthy of small premium.

Goss & Lambard, Sacramento, one steam engine. We recommend premium.

Geo. Scheimezer, Sacramento, one small steam engine, a very creditable piece of work, for which we recommend second premium.

L. Wells, Sacramento, one case of horse-shoes, of high finish and fine workmanship.

James Bowstead, Sacramento, one double acting force and lift pump. (Not taken under consideration, being contrary to Rule X.)

T. C. Churchman, Sacramento, patent washing machine; owner present to give any explanations.

Anthony Hess, Sacramento, cabbage and sour crout machine—very creditable for the purpose intended.

Thomas Hansbrow, Sacramento, one Mississippi cook range, domestic manufacture, worthy of diploma.

Henry Stovall, Placerville, patent wagon jack, very simple, ingenious arrangement, small premium.

John C. Ayres, San Francisco, one case brass and iron work, torches, etc. good, for which we recommend diploma.

Smith & Worden, boring machine, very complete piece of machinery, worthy of diploma.

Peter Donahue, San Francisco, Woodward's patent steam fire engine pump, simple in its construction, very effective in its working, not to get out of order, and well adapted to use of the farmer and domestic manufacture, merits diploma.

JAS. BOWSTEAD,
E. J. KEEP,
Committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 20.

CABINET WARE, FURNITURE, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society.

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Cabinet Ware, Furniture, and Billiard Tables, would submit the following report:

In the first department your committee find the following competitors to wit: J. G. Clark & Co. of Sacramento and San Francisco; H. C. Hayden, of the same place; R. H. Vance, of San Francisco; and H. W. Larkin, of Sacramento.

The articles of Messrs. Clark & Co. on exhibition, consist of a complete set of black walnut furniture for a parlor, a black walnut sofa, and a wood bedstead. This group of furniture is of the most elaborate and magnificent character. From whatever view we contemplate it,

it must be, that it is an honor and credit to the State, a token of the generous enterprise of the manufacturers, and a mirror of the artistic skill and taste of California mechanics. Your committee feel that in awarding to this firm the first premium of \$500, they are but embodying the general wish of those who visited during its exhibition to the public. They therefore recommend the first premium be awarded to No. 192.

The next article to which we gave attention was a showcase, entered by H. C. Hayden, and made by John Wigmore, of San Francisco. This is a most beautiful specimen of artistic taste and mechanical skill. Your committee feel great pleasure in acknowledging the merit of such a piece of work, and believe that they are dispensing pure and even justice in awarding the second premium to this article of furniture.

The next article in comparative rank submitted to our examination, was a finely wrought fancy chair, entered by H. W. Larkin. It would be difficult to say that this chair is not as elegantly made and beautiful in appearance as any other piece of furniture in the hall. Your committee, however, awarded the premium to the other specimens, under the impression of at least a superiority in utility, and from the consideration that the material and work the others are more essentially of California manufacture.

The fourth competitor is R. H. Vance, a showcase, made by James Vance. This, although a handsome and useful piece of furniture, is not, in our opinion, comparable to the above described articles.

Billiard Tables.—The billiard table competitors are four in number. The first upon our list is John Strahl, of Sacramento City. His table is made of rosewood, with pannels, base, and rails, profusely ornamented with figures of variegated colors; the cushions, pockets, rails, and table are very similar in external appearance to the Phelan patent; the table is covered with a tolerably fine green cloth; the cushions are very free, and the angles good.

The second table upon our list was made by B. Liesenfeldt, of San Francisco. This is a most elaborately carved rosewood and mahogany table, in form the modern square piano; the bed is marble, and covered with a similarly fine green cloth; the cushions, rails, pockets, and table resemble the Phelan tables in external appearance, and yet are not so to be regarded by the proprietor free from any infringement on the aforementioned patent, or upon the modification of Strahl.

The third table, which is wholly and entirely of California manufacture, your committee regard as one of the most beautiful if not faultless tributes to the genius of California that has yet been made, and unless we are much mistaken, its unique, tasty, and elaborate workmanship, will be seldom, if ever surpassed. As a piece of furniture, it is plain, and yet gorgeous and refined; it is the very essence of beauty, speaking through the harmony of its form and masterly taste. As a playing table, we believe it entitled to the highest consideration, for the excellence of its cushions, the accurate angles, and from the general smoothness and noiseless movement of the balls.

The fourth table was entered by Jacob Strahl, of San Francisco. This is a rosewood, the panels being ornamented, as in John Strahl's, with some and exuberant inlaid figures; the bed is marble, and covered with a similar cloth; the rails, cushions, pockets, and jaws, are in every respect similar to the others, but the cushions are modified in such a way as to distinguish them in their interior construction. The cushions are remarkably free.

The last table upon our list is one entered by P. E. Gossner, of Sacramento City. This is also made of rosewood, embellished with various fancy woods in the greatest variety of figure and profuseness of color. The bed is marble, also covered with a tolerably fine green cloth. The rails, cushions, jaws, and pockets, are almost precisely like the first described; the cushions are tolerably free, and apparently very agreeable.

In concluding our report, the committee would recommend the first premium be awarded to B. Leisenfeldt, of San Francisco.

We would also recommend that the second premium be awarded to John Strahl, of Sacramento City; in doing which, we desire it to be understood that we find it much more difficult to discriminate between the comparative merits of the other three tables. We consider all the articles exhibited to be highly complimentary and creditable to the makers, as between the relative merits of the three tables referred to, we are excused if we acknowledge that we were driven to the experience of playing for a general average, even though we incurred the cost of having completed our labors by a scratch.

JOHN F. MORSE,
M. J. BUTLER,
FREDERICK BUTLER.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 21.

WILLOW WARE.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award premiums in the department of Willow Ware on exhibition, in which Messrs. Thurmauer & Zinn, San Francisco, and Mr. Ray, of Sacramento, are competitors, would respectfully report:

That they have examined the various specimens of this work with the greatest possible satisfaction. The committee were aware that our abundance in the material for this kind of ware, but we did not know now that we had also mechanics among us so eminently skilled in turning the pliant willow into so many beautiful forms of utility and elegance. In a country like ours, in which there exists such a natural climate and facility for light and ventilated articles of husbandry and domestic life, we may well rejoice in such exhibitions of industry and skill, and be encouraged that we have it in our power to award complimentary acknowledgment to the good taste and genius which gives us the opportunity of estimating the comparative merits of such work. The work of Messrs. Thurmauer & Zinn the committee regard as being superior only to the extreme fineness of the articles presented, and in the exquisite manner in which they have been ornamented with paint and varnish. The articles are generally of a lighter construction and more particularly designed for fancy uses, and, therefore, well calculated to exhibit the skill and more delicate touches of skill. But while we say this, and acknowledge that we should award the first premium to these gentlemen, yet we receive the claims of Mr. Ray to be so nearly equal that we are unable to express a preference. With the hope, however, that we may find satisfaction, we recommend that the first premium be awarded to the gentlemen from San Francisco, and the second to Mr. Ray of this city.

JOHN F. MORSE,
M. J. BUTLER,
FREDERICK BUTLER.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 21.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TAILOR WORK AND BROOMS.

Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Tailor Work, and Brooms, would respectfully report:

Hats and Caps.—The collection of hats and caps from Lamott & Cohen is the best your committee ever had the pleasure of inspecting. The article is in itself worthy of a special premium.

We would respectfully recommend, on account of its beauty and excellence, one of this collection for an especial premium. Award the first premium.

Mr. Quinn has a very fair collection of hats. Award the second premium.

Mr. Cohen has one suit of buckskin, for which there is no premium. We recommend an especial premium.

Tailor Work.—The articles of H. M. Heuston are all of the finest quality, and exhibit great taste. We take great pleasure in awarding the first premium.

The goods from D. Mentel, of Barnet, Banks & Company, manufacturers of San Francisco, do not come under the head of tailor work. They are chiefly of under garments. The work on them is superior, and as they in no way compete with other goods under the same head, we recommend an especial premium.

Brooms.—The goods in the collection from E. G. Weime reflect great credit on the manufacturer. Award the first premium.

The specimens of C. W. and G. W. Armes are good. We award them the second premium.

Mr. Raymond has a very fine display of otter skins, and as there is no other offered we recommend an especial premium.

GEO. V. WARNER,
L. P. COLLINS,
H. C. HAYDEN,
Committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 22.

SILVER WARE, FIREARMS, ETC.

Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Silver Ware, Fire-Arms, Bird Cages, Jet Ornaments, Cameo Cutting, and California Jewelry, would respectfully report:

Silver Ware.—(California Manufacture.)—We have carefully examined the articles exhibited by W. K. Van Derslice, as his own manufacture, and find the workmanship fully equal to that of imported articles. The large and the two cups to match, we consider most worthy of notice, on account of the novelty of the design, and the beauty and excellence of its work.

The goblets, cups, knives, ladles, napkin rings, etc. we consider good specimens of work.

We recommend for the above first premium.

Bird Cages.—By J. R. Ray of Sacramento. We find on examination a large and beautiful assortment of these articles, well and tastefully made. We recommend first premium.

Large Breeding Bird Cage.—By H. Van Avery of Sacramento. We find this cage most thoroughly made, and well adapted for the purpose intended. We recommend therefor second premium.

Jet Ornaments.—By A. Kohler—his own manufacture, from fossil alum rock found at Bellingham Bay. We find these articles neatly and very beautiful for the use intended. We recommend special premium.

California Jewelry.—Of this class we find two exhibitors. The one exhibited by J. P. Florberg. We consider the snuff-box a very excellent piece of work. The cane heads are very fine, as well as the rest of the articles by same exhibitor. First premium.

The watch cases, buckles, and seals, No. 204, are most excellent specimens of their kind. Second premium.

Cameo Cutting.—By P. Mazzara. We have carefully examined the work, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it excellent. We cheerfully recommend a special premium.

Burglar Detecting Gun.—This article is of foreign manufacture, made by J. P. Wilson, and exhibited by H. J. Burns, who is the agent for sale of the same. We consider it well made and adapted for the purpose intended.

Stubb and Twist Pistol.—Made by J. M. Jones of Oregon. We have examined this article, and find it a most excellent piece of work. It shows great perseverance, ingenuity, and skill, having been made entirely with tools of his own manufacture. We cheerfully recommend a premium.

Single and Double Rifle.—Made by A. Koppekus of Sacramento. These articles are plainly but excellently finished, and as good work as would recommend the award of first premium.

Rifle and two Double Shot Guns.—Exhibited by J. R. Evans. The rifle is not well finished. The shot gun is neatly stocked, the lock and markings finely engraved, and is in our opinion a very fine gun. One of them we recommend a premium.

Andrew Flohr, exhibitor. The rifle made by him we find well finished and well proportioned, and would recommend second premium.

The two double barreled shot guns are of peculiar construction, although accompanied by plans, etc. we do not feel competent to pass judgment.

SAMUEL JELLY,
S. O. BRIGHAM,
IRA EATON,
J. Q. PACKHARD,
Committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 23.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Musical Instruments, Telegraph, and Stereoscopic Views, respectfully report:

There are three pianos, by the same manufacturer. No other pianos. The seven and a quarter octave instrument is half grand.

A pure tone, and an evenness, which combined with quickness of response to the touch, makes it the more valuable to the musician. In all respects of finish of case, of the action, the stringing, etc. it is equal to the best imported. It is with pride and pleasure we award Jacob Zech first premium of plate, valued at forty dollars.

The seven octave instrument is of equal quality and finish with imported pianos of its class.

The six and a third octave piano, for its class, is an excellent instrument, and we award for it the second premium offered—plate, valued at twenty dollars.

For the telegraph, no premium being offered, we commend a diploma be issued.

For stereoscopic pictures, we commend a diploma.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. A. H. BALL,
A. F. HALL,
GEORGE GREINER,
Committee.

For a citheron, exhibited by Mr. George Greiner, manufactured in Sacramento, we commend a diploma be issued.

N. A. H. BALL,
A. F. HALL,
Committee.

OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE NO. 24.

BEE-HIVES.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your special committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Bee-Hives, would respectfully report as follows:

There were five hives on exhibition, viz: Langstroth's hive, Stevenson & Cleaves' hive, Woodward's "Cottage" hive, Austin's "Bee Divider," Harbison's "movable frame" hive.

Langstroth's hive was the first we examined, and we found it to be an ingenious made hive, and one that possesses great advantages over the old hive, as it is so constructed that the honey frames can be removed in the shortest time imaginable, giving great advantages over the old hive in clearing the hives from millers and worms. It also is so constructed that there can be placed on its top caps of any desired size, and your committee do recommend this hive as being a very good one.

We next passed to Stevenson & Cleaves' hive, which also seemed to possess advantages over the old style, but yet not equal to the Langstroth

We would next report in reference to Mr. Harbison's hive. This hive is a California invention, and combines the great requisites necessary to the successful raising of bees, viz: having perfect control of the combs by means of the sectional frame, which is so adjusted that it is firmly held in proper fixed distances, and can be removed without the least jar; it has the inclined bottom, and there are no useless parts to form a trap for worms or accumulation of filth to facilitate their increase. The hive is constructed on natural principles, giving proper depth of the brood chamber, enabling the bees to concentrate the animal heat to the best

advantage, thereby ensuring a larger increase of bees, and consequently of honey, the ventilation is on a new principle, so arranged as to admit air without light, when required, and can be reduced or increased easily. The surplus honey box is made in sections, so that while the largest yield of honey is obtained, it is yet separated in small parcels, in a beautiful shape for the table. Your committee award to the Harbison hive the first premium; and also would recommend to the Executive Committee that they award him a special premium for his ingenious invention of a useful article in our State.

To Mr. Woodward's cottage California invented hive we award the second premium. The Woodward cottage hive is a beautifully made hive, and deserves well of our State for the ingenuity displayed in the manner of its improvements. And your committee would also recommend to you to award a special premium to the invention of this hive, and for the beauty in which it is gotten up.

In reference to Austin's bee divider, we would state, it is an ingenious and well made hive, and reflects credit on its maker, but we do not regard the principle as a matter of economy or advantage in the raising of bees.

THOMAS OGG SHAW,
LEDYARD FRINK.

OF COMMITTEE NO 25.

CORDAGE.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Manila and Wire Ropes, would respectfully report:

That they have discharged the duties assigned them, and as Messrs. Tubbs & Co. and A. S. Halliday & Co. of San Francisco, having no competitors, the former having on exhibit Manila, and the latter wire ropes, your committee can only remark, that the articles on exhibit are of superior qualities, and that they are not only a credit to the State, but favorably compare with either foreign or domestic manufactures, therefore, award them their respective premiums, as may be awarded by the Board of Managers.

WM. H. WATSON,
JAMES CAROLAN.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 27.

MILLINERY, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Millinery, Infants' Clothing, Boys' Clothing, Children's Hats and Caps, and Corsets, would respectfully report:

Millinery.—No. 286 has quite a large exhibit, the only one in the hall; the articles are very neatly made, and we think them entitled to a premium.

Infants' Clothing.—No. 188 has a large and beautiful collection of infants' clothing; they are exquisite in design and manufacture. They deserve the first premium, and are worthy of high commendation.

Clothing.—No. 188 is entitled to the first premium for boys' clothing, one suit of black velvet, with linen cambric shirt, is especially beautiful.

Children's Hats and Caps.—No. 188 is entitled to the premium for infants' hats and caps.

Corsets.—No. 190 has a beautifully made corset on exhibition. We award the premium to it.

Mantua-making.—No. 188, has the only exhibit of mantua-making in the hall. It is an excellent one, and worthy the first premium.

MRS. J. H. KINKEAD,
MRS. G. M. SMITH.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 28.

MINING IMPLEMENTS.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Mining Implements, would respectfully report:

That they have carefully examined the articles on exhibition included in the schedule submitted to them for their action, and award the premiums as follows:

Dr. J. W. Hill, Angel's Camp, the first premium, thirty dollars, for the best quartz amalgamator.

We were several other quartz amalgamators on exhibition of equal value, but none of which are deemed worthy of a premium by your committee.

Wm. H. Howland, of San Francisco, we award the first premium, ten dollars, for the best quartz crusher, and we cheerfully recommend the superior crusher.

Amis Eddleblute we award the first premium, ten dollars, for the best mill box.

A. P. Ewing, of Nevada, the first premium, ten dollars, for the best

J. E. Emerson, of San Francisco, the first premium for the best mining pick, of a large silver medal.

John Heming, of Sacramento, the second premium for mining pick, of a silver medal.

Harrison Roberts, of El Dorado, has exhibited a gold washer, which does not properly come within the schedule submitted to us, but which we deem worthy of particular mention as a most excellent machine, and recommend a special premium.

We would also refer to Emerson's eyeless pick and handle, as, in our opinion, a most valuable invention for all handled tools, and recommend a premium.

E. G. SMITH,
J. MORRILL,
E. B. JONES.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 29.

MINERALS.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Minerals, would respectfully report:

That they have carefully examined such as are on exhibition, (which are very limited,) and award the best exhibit of the ores of copper and silver to Dr. J. M. Frey, of Sacramento;

Also, one specimen of cinnabar, exhibited by Dr. J. M. Frey.

The best specimen of iron ore is exhibited by W. H. Rector, of Oregon.

The best specimen of coal, from Amador County, is exhibited by Ph. Caduc, of Sacramento.

The best specimen of fine gold dust, is exhibited by Dr. J. M. Hill, of Angels, and which was saved by his gleaner.

Your committee would also say, that the department of minerals is very limited, no accompanying evidence of the extent of the mines from which the exhibited specimens were taken, although we are happy to report that the specimens offered for premiums, if average samples, are worthy of extensive investigation.

There are many specimens of rich and valuable minerals on exhibition from other States, which we do not feel at liberty to include in the catalogue of samples for premiums.

Signed,

E. B. HARRIS,
Chairman of Committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 30.

HELIOGRAPHY.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award premiums in the department of Photographs, Ambrotypes, and Daguerreotypes, would respectfully report:

Photographs.—There were the following exhibitors: R. H. Vance, Hamilton & Lovering, W. Dickman, Wm. Shew, W. Patten, and W. & Michaels.

Ambrotypes.—R. H. Vance, Hamilton & Lovering, W. Dickman, and W. Shew.

Daguerreotypes.—Jacob Shew and H. S. Beals.

Of photographs, there might be considered three distinct classes, viz. portraits, landscapes, and stereoscopes—the last named were on lantern glass and paper. In the department of photographic portraits, we experienced considerable difficulty in arriving at a just conclusion, so near equal were those of R. H. Vance and Hamilton & Lovering. Anxious to do strict justice and make an impartial award, we postponed our decision and re-examined the specimens from time to time with scrutinizing society until the latest moment, when we decided to award the first premium to R. H. Vance, for plain photographs, and our second premium to Hamilton & Lovering. In justice to the latter gentlemen, we feel it

to say that, in our opinion, their retouched photographs were somewhat superior to those of R. H. Vance, but as in the opinion of your committee the beauty of a retouched photograph is not so much the work of the photographer as of the artist by whom the retouching is done, these might not to be considered as in competition with plain photographs, unless so provided for by the Board of Managers.

We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing our regret that some provision was not made by which a first premium could be awarded to photographic views of landscape scenery which, in the opinion of your committee, is not only one of the most beautiful but one of the most difficult branches of the art, especially where instruments, chemicals, etc. have to be packed over rough and mountainous districts, often without any road or trail, and consequently exposed to numerous accidents and inconveniences from insecure footholds, dust, heat, and various other causes. For these reasons, and for the great beauty of the pictures, we most earnestly recommend an especial premium to Woods & Michaels, for the best specimens of landscape photographs ever executed in this State.

We should also feel derelict in our duty to exhibitors, did we not call attention of the Board to the beautiful photographic and stereoscopic views of the wonderful scenes in and around the great Yo-Semite Valley, taken by C. L. Weed for R. H. Vance, the execution of which was doubtless attended with all the difficulties before enumerated, and recommend an especial premium for stereoscopic views.

As these views are becoming an important branch of the photographic art, we would respectfully suggest the desirability of a first premium being provided for this department at any future exhibitions.

Of ambrotypes, R. H. Vance has decidedly the largest and best collection, and consequently we award to him the first premium, and to Hamilton & Lovering, the second premium. W. Dickman has some very good ambrotypes on leather which are worthy an especial premium.

Of daguerreotypes—as this branch of the art has almost gone out of fashion, the specimens exhibited were somewhat old as well as meager, but our instructions leave us no choice in the matter of excluding such from competition, we award to Jacob Shew, the first premium, and to H. Beals, the second premium.

In conclusion, however, we would suggest the desirability of requiring specimens entered for a premium, whether in daguerreotypes, ambrotypes, or photographs, should be executed within the exhibition year, and before exhibited at the State fair. In this way alone can be seen the progress made in this most beautiful art.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. HUTCHINGS,
V. G. FORGEAUD,
GEO. GILBERT.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 31.

PRINTING.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Printing, would respectfully report:

That we have carefully examined the specimens presented for compe-

tition, and pronounce the general card printing of Messrs. H. S. Crockett & Co. the best on exhibition.

In the department of book-work, Mrs. F. H. Day's *Hesperian*, in precedence, the *California Cultivist* ranking next in point of excellence.

The chromatic printing, exhibited by the *Standard* job office, is well adapted for a special notice, and although entered too late for competition, a premium is recommended by your committee.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. CONLEY,
FREDK. K. KRAUTH

OF COMMITTEE NO. 32.

PENMANSHIP.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Penmanship, Phonography, Pen Drawing, Stuffed Birds, and Live Birds, would respectfully report:

They have awarded the two premiums offered for penmanship, as follows:

First premium, ten dollar plate, E. J. Mitchell.

Second premium, five dollar plate, Miss Susan M. Hurd.

The articles examined by your committee, as per record book, are among those classified in the premium list, yet their merits induce us to commend especial premiums as follows:

To Messrs. Nahl Brothers, specimen of pen drawing, superbly executed, a premium valued at ten dollars.

To E. J. Mitchell, for a specimen of pen drawing, of elegant and artistic finish, a diploma.

To T. A. Levison, for a specimen of pen drawing, colored, which is a work of rare merit, a diploma.

To Chas. A. Sumner, for specimen of phonographic writing, a diploma.

To Wm. Howard, for exhibition of stuffed birds, Australian varieties, elegantly mounted, and a most attractive feature of the fair, a diploma.

To J. L. Thompson, for specimen of live birds, cross between goldfinch and canary, a diploma.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. A. H. BALL,
MRS. D. J. STAPLES,
MRS. J. B. WELLER,
Committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 33.

STATUARY.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Statuary, etc. would respectfully report as follows:

First premium for marble monument, to Aitken & Co.

Second premium, P. J. Devine & Bro.

First premium for marble mantle, P. J. Devine & Bro.

First premium for plaster work, P. J. Devine & Bro.

Your committee would further report that A. Paltenghi & Co. of San Francisco, have exhibited a piece of marble sculpture, representing a child sleeping, which we take great pleasure in recommending for a special premium.

They also find the basket of flowers, entered by the same exhibitor, well worthy of your especial attention.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. C. KEMBLE,
H. P. GALLAGHER,
J. R. OWENS,
Committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 34.

WAX FRUITS, FLOWERS, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Wax Fruit, Flowers, etc. would respectfully report:

That they have carefully examined the various articles included in the schedule submitted to them, and award the premiums as follows:

To Mrs. G. M. Smith, of San Francisco, the first premium for wax fruit, ten dollars in plate.

To Miss C. A. Smith, of Sacramento, the second premium for wax fruit, five dollars in plate.

To Mrs. B. F. Hastings, of Sacramento, the first premium for wax flower, of ten dollars in plate.

To Mrs. G. M. Smith, of San Francisco—second premium, five dollars in plate.

The first premium for leather work, is awarded to Miss L. M. Smith, of Marysville, five dollars in plate.

The second premium in leather work, to Mrs. P. Decker, of Marysville, five dollars in plate.

Shell work, first premium, of ten dollars in plate, to Mrs. F. P. Medina, Calaveras County.

Hair work, first premium, of ten dollars in plate, D. Bush, of San Francisco.

The second premium, of five dollars in plate, to J. W. Lehman, (work done by Mrs. Gotthold).

Head work, the first premium, of eight dollars in plate, to Juliana Meyer, of Sacramento.

Papier mache work, the first premium, of ten dollars in plate, to Miss A. Smith, of Sacramento.

We would also report that Mrs. G. Withington, of Ione Valley, has exhibited some beautiful leather work, for which we recommend a special premium.

Mrs. Dr. G. I. Phelan, has also exhibited some most beautiful artificial flowers, which, not being included in the schedule, is not entitled to a special premium, but we deem it worthy of a special premium.

MRS. C. I. HUTCHINSON,
MRS. RANSOM,
MRS. NEVILLE,
MRS. SHELDON.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 35.

NEEDLE-WORK, SHIRTS, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Needle-work, Shirts, Quilts, Dresses, Crocheting, Embroidery in Cotton, Silk, Worsted, and Knitting, would respectfully report:

Needle-work Shirts.—For a gentleman's shirt, by Miss Mary Maroney, award the first premium.

Mrs. G. H. Irwin is entitled to the second premium, and also has several beautiful specimens of plain needle-work, to which we recommend a special premium; they are indeed excellent, and come under no particular head of your list.

Needle-work Quilts.—Mrs. G. O. Perry is entitled to the first premium, and Miss Green is entitled to the second premium.

There are several very pretty specimens on exhibition, and under the head of patch-work, would come some very fine samples; to Mrs. H. Heuston, we would especially recommend your attention and a premium.

Crochet.—Mrs. J. Bayer is entitled to first premium for the best exhibit of crochet.

Two very fine single specimens of cotton crochet—one by Miss Mary A. Merritt, and one by ———, and we would call your attention to them.

Two specimens of worsted crochet, exhibited by Mrs. Heuston and by Mrs. Irwin, are especially fine. We would recommend at least a diploma to each of these; one is the work of an invalid, and the other of a child of five years of age. The exhibit of crochet is larger than that of any other article.

Embroidery in Cotton.—Mrs. Irwin is entitled to the first premium.

Two specimens of same work by Miss Herwitz and by Mrs. Davenport are equally good; it is impossible to judge between them, therefore we recommend an equal premium to each.

Embroidery in Silk.—That by Mrs. Johnson is the best work, and is therefore entitled to the first premium.

Mrs. Irwin is entitled to the second premium.

These last two numbers are the work of business houses, and by giving them the premiums you entirely exclude all amateur pieces, some of which are more than good; of these, we recommend especially the specimens by Mrs. Lamott and Miss Fernandez, for premiums.

Embroidery in Worsted.—As there are so many different classes under this one head, we have taken the liberty of dividing it into two classes, raised work and plain work.

Of the first, raised work, "Cat and Kittens," by Mrs. Bayer, is worthy of the first premium.

Of the second, plain work, "The Hunter," from the Convent Needlework, is entitled to the first premium.

Same kind of work, "The Woman with the Towel, on which is the impression of Christ's Head," by Mrs. J. C. Ayres, is entitled to the second premium.

There are some splendid specimens in this line, of which, one by Mrs. Bayer, of the last mentioned, and one by Mrs. Withington, of the same class, we would recommend to your especial attention; also, to one by Miss McIvory.

Knitting.—To Mrs. C. D. Hossack, we have given the first premium.

Mrs. Bayer, a child's sack, the second premium.

No. 72, by a child, is worthy of notice.

This, we believe, closes our list. There are several articles, not mentioned on your list, to which we would call your notice:

Chenille work, by Mrs. Stovall, a first premium.

Same kind of work, by Mrs. Medina, a second premium.

A pair of netted curtains, by Mrs. G. G. Waters, and as worthy of a special premium as any article in the hall.

A beautiful little specimen of crape and chenille work, by Madame de ———, not numbered.

A lace scarf, by Mrs. J. T. Jennings.

MRS. J. H. KINKEAD,
MRS. HURD,
MRS. BUTLER.

No. 237, an opera cloak, in the case of T. Rodgers Johnson, is strictly entitled to the first premium. No. 137, as I have made it in the above report, is a great mistake—a mistake in the figures.

MRS. KINKEAD.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 36.

DRIED FRUITS, CAN FRUITS, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Dried Fruits, Can Fruits, etc. would respectfully report, that they have examined the articles submitted to them, and award the premiums as follows:

For the best exhibit of dried fruits, we award the first premium to Mrs. B. Crocker, of Sacramento—plate valued at ten dollars.

For the best specimen of dried fruit, Mrs. J. R. Crandall, of Auburn—first premium, plate valued at five dollars.

For the second best specimen, Mrs. Hedenburg, of Sacramento—second premium, plate valued at three dollars.

For the best exhibit of can fruits, Mrs. E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento—first premium, plate valued at fifteen dollars.

For the second best, G. C. Briggs, of Marysville—second premium, plate valued at ten dollars.

For the best preserved fruits, Mrs. Hedenberg, of Sacramento—plate valued at ten dollars.

For the second best, Mrs. Almond, of Sacramento—second premium, plate valued at five dollars.

For the best jellies, Mrs. Chas. Justis, of Placer—first premium, plate valued at eight dollars.

For the second best, Mrs. Dr. Morgan, of Sacramento—second premium, plate valued at four dollars.

For the best manufactured pickles, Erzgraber & Goetzen, of San Francisco—first premium.

For the second best, Baker & Cutting, of San Francisco—second premium.

For the best homemade pickles, Mrs. Hedinburg, of Sacramento—first premium.

For the second best, Mrs. E. B. Crocker, Sacramento—second premium, plate, valued at five dollars.
 For the best catsup, Baker & Cutting, of San Francisco—first premium, plate, valued at five dollars.

For the second best, Mrs. E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento—second premium, plate, valued at three dollars.

For the best specimens of raisins, A. P. Smith, of Sacramento—first premium, plate, valued at ten dollars.

For the second best, Mrs. E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento—second premium, plate, valued at five dollars.

For the best sample domestic wheat bread, Mrs. Gen. C. I. Hutchinson, of Sacramento—first premium, silver medal.

For the second best, Mary N. Crocker, of Sacramento—second premium, medium silver medal.

For the third best, Mrs. Osborne, of Sacramento—third premium, silver medal.

C. L. Ingoldsby exhibited some excellent fresh fruit, which we recommend for a special premium.

Mrs. R. M. Folger, of Sacramento, exhibited some very superior bottles of wild grape jelly of most excellent quality, which we recommend for a special premium.

MRS. H. J. CRANDALL,
 MRS. MARY SHELDON,
 MRS. VANDERWATER,
 MRS. REDINGTON,
 MISS KATE RITCHIE.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 37.

APPLES.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Apples, would respectfully report:

The classification adopted, constituting the basis upon which the awards were authorized to be made, is contained in the subjoined extract from the rules of the society:

"Class 1, No. 1.—The greatest number of good varieties and best specimens, correctly named, at least three specimens of each—a silver cup, value fifteen dollars.

No. 2.—Subject to the same rules—value ten dollars.

Class 2, No. 1.—For the best twenty varieties, and best grown and correctly named, three specimens of each—plate, value ten dollars.

No. 2.—Five dollars.

Class 3, No. 1.—For the best twelve varieties, correctly named, and specimens of each—five dollars.

No. 2.—Three dollars."

Guided by the foregoing classification, your committee have awarded premiums as follows:

Class 1, No. 1.—To W. B. Thornburg, of Santa Clara. In the collection presented by this gentleman were reported forty-five varieties, reduced by the committee to forty, all of them of excellent quality and handsome appearance.

No. 2.—Premium to Simpson Thompson. In this group were twenty-five varieties, correctly named, comprising many valuable standard and fine specimens of each.

Class 2, No. 1.—To B. S. Fox, of Santa Clara. This collection comprised thirty-two varieties, standard sorts.

No. 2.—To D. S. Adams, of Santa Clara. Forty-five kinds reported, reduced, under the rule, to thirty-five varieties; the assortment excellent one, well selected and arranged.

Class 3, No. 1.—To B. S. Fox, of Santa Clara.

No. 2.—To J. R. Crandall, of Placer.

Besides the above, the committee feel themselves constrained, in view of the beautiful display of fruit presented by L. H. Bascom of Santa Clara and J. W. Osborne of Napa, to recommend an award to each equal to that allotted to Class 2, No. 1. These collections contain varieties and specimens unsurpassed by any others. The former presented twenty-five varieties, being less in number than his competitor for the first premium; and the latter is reported to have forty-eight kinds, the largest collection entered in competition. In consequence, however, of the absence of the name of Osborne, many of them were unnamed, and confused in their arrangement.

In addition to the collections already enumerated, the following were presented for examination; many of them are worthy of more than passing notice. They are in fine condition, of excellent varieties, arising from the result of amateur cultivation, are highly creditable. It is to be regretted that in the schedule of premiums adopted by the Executive Committee, no provision is made for this large and important class; but the productions constitute one of the most interesting features of all our exhibitions:

Sacramento County: D. T. Lufkin, three varieties.

Sacramento County: P. West, two varieties.

Sacramento County: W. Scott, two varieties.

Sacramento County: J. Morrill, five varieties. Morrill's Seedling is an early summer variety, early, and of an agreeable flavor.

Sacramento County: S. C. Taylor, nineteen varieties; an attractive collection, containing fine specimens of the best kinds.

Sacramento County: R. Kercheval, four varieties; a handsome collection.

Sacramento County: H. Goodkind, two varieties.

Sacramento County: White & Hollister, six varieties.

Colo County: C. W. Read, eight varieties.

Colo County: D. & K. W. McGowan, three varieties. The specimens of the Rambo are very fine.

Calaveras County: F. P. Medina, two varieties.

Napa County: Geo. C. Yount, nine varieties; of excellent quality.

Sanoma County: J. M. Taylor, one variety; the largest specimen of Gloria Mundi on exhibition.

Plum County: J. Morse, two varieties.

Placer County: J. R. Nickerson, — varieties; handsome specimen.

Rhode Island Greening, Swaar, Roxbury Russet, and Smith's Cicely.

Dorado County: H. Mahler, three varieties.

Dorado County: C. L. Ingalsbe, twenty-two varieties; a very fine collection. The varieties are well selected, with beautiful specimens.

Dorado County: Mrs. Thos. Robertson, six varieties; in excellent condition.

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condition, all good specimens. They are the Rambo, Alexander, Balmain, Roxbury Russet, Golden Russet, and Rhode Island Greening.

Yuba County : G. G. Briggs, six varieties.

San Joaquin County : D. J. Staples, three varieties.

Alameda County : A. H. Myers, two varieties.

Los Angeles County : M. Childs, one variety; beautiful specimen of the Fall Pippin.

Santa Clara County : A. Delmas, three varieties, among them the ville de Théé, a new French summer variety, large and handsome.

Santa Clara County : L. A. Gould, seven varieties; well selected.

Napa County : David Gibb exhibits sixty-six varieties. This collection was not placed in competition for a premium; it is the largest assortment from any of our California orchards.

In arriving at a satisfactory determination of the relative merit of various collections presented for their inspection, your committee has experienced no little difficulty, as well in consequence of the almost excellence of several contributions, as from the restrictions imposed by the rules of the society. Where so slight a distinction exists between two or more groups it is almost impossible, without a seeming injustice, to designate the most worthy, and the limited number of premiums at the disposal of the committee debar them from the privilege of rewarding all, as their good qualities deserve. It has been no easy task to select from the many collections presented those containing the greatest number of good varieties. Too much latitude is given for the differences in individual judgment, while no distinction is made between summer and winter groups.

To the embarrassments arising from the causes above mentioned, may be added the promiscuous arrangement of the fruit adopted by nearly all the contributors; the commingling of summer and winter sorts, and the absence, in some cases, of the owner of the fruit, or any person acquainted with it, qualified to give specific information on many points which might have been ascertained in the course of an examination.

As competitors for the premiums of the third class, only two collections could, under the rules, be considered. The limitation of prizes to the presenting "twelve varieties, with at least six specimens of each," excluded several from the privilege of a competition to which, otherwise, they would have been entitled.

These explanations have been considered necessary to avoid misunderstanding, and in exposition of the basis of the awards.

Oregon Fruits.—In disposing of the premiums offered by the society the committee have confined themselves exclusively to the fruits of Oregon growth. The specimens from Oregon, though excelling, some of them, in variety those presented by our own citizens, it was thought advisable, and but an act of simple justice to all parties, to make them the subject of a distinct examination and report. This the committee have done, and earnestly recommend that the public spirited gentleman of our sister State on the Pacific, who, at great sacrifices, have brought the fruits of their industry among us, be rewarded by special premiums, token, as well of our appreciation of their enterprise, as of the real excellence of their contributions.

The committee would divide the Oregon collections into two classes, allotting two premiums to each, equal to the first and second classes provided by the Board for distribution among our own exhibitors. In carrying out this plan, they award the premiums as follows, to wit:

Class 1, No. 1.—To W. Meek. Mr. Meek exhibits seventy-two varieties

of them are choice fruit, and though said to be equally exposed and injured on the passage to this State, are in better condition than some

No. 2.—To S. Lewellyn. This collection comprises eighty-eight varieties of good quality, and well arranged. It is the largest assortment on exhibition. They have, however, been injured by confinement on ship board. Mr. L. has good and well preserved specimens of the Juneting, Virginia Greening, and T. W. Blush, of the growth of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

Class 2, No. 1.—To Mr J. D. Walling. This gentleman exhibits forty varieties, beautiful specimens, many of them of excellent reputation and standard.

No. 2.—To G. W. Walling. Here are forty-six varieties, standard kinds, in good condition.

Besides the above, Thomas Frazar has thirty varieties; Null, Knapp, & thirty varieties; and Messrs. Richards & McCracken, ten varieties. The preservation, arrangement, and handsome appearance of these collections, deserve special mention. The committee having been informed, however, that they were not the product of a single farm, or of the gentleman having them in charge, were unable under the rules of the society, to place them in competition with others for premiums.

The display of fruit in this department, from Oregon, is worthy of the attention of the State, and adds much to the interest of the exhibition. The difference observable between some of the specimens submitted to the display of fruit in this department, from Oregon, is strictly conformed to the difference in climate to which they have been submitted. The greater maturity of our fruit, its larger size, its fresher and more inviting appearance, are explained by the advance of the season here, the mildness of the climate, and by its exemption from the incidents of a sea voyage.

The question has been often asked, "Will California apples keep?" We conceive, has been satisfactorily answered, at least as respects the varieties, by the present exhibition. Among others, we mention three varieties presented. Mr. Chas. Mock, of Petaluma, raised in California, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, (still in sound preservation), the Hall, the Greenskin, or Green Cheese, and the Carolina Greening. As well as several varieties exhibited by Mr. Chas. Fox, of Santa Clara, are natives of our southern States. The latter gentleman has a hundred varieties of apples in his nurseries, of southern stock, and by his correspondents in Georgia and South Carolina, and recommended as desirable for cultivation. They are said to be seedlings from Indian settlements of those States, and bear names appropriate to Indian origin. From the many kinds now under experiment, it is expected that valuable additions will be made to our present stock, better adapted to the soil and climate than the importations from the northern States, upon which, we have hitherto mainly relied.

Little regard has been paid by many of our fruit growers to the adaptation of their fruit to the climate in which it is destined to be raised. Varieties innumerable have been multiplied, many of which, if valuable elsewhere, cannot be recommended for general cultivation here. As our cultivators become more numerous, our facilities increased, great care should be taken to select, preserve, and perpetuate, only which experience demonstrates to be suited to the conditions of our climate and soil. Some varieties, now extensively cultivated, should be regarded as unworthy a place in our orchards. Fruit culture is with

us still a subject of experiment. We are but pioneers, in an untrodden field. Further exploration and more enlarged experience is needed to give stability to our pursuits, and insure their full fruition.

It is gratifying to witness an increasing care among our fruit growers to the correct designation of their fruit. A proper nomenclature is as important to the intelligent cultivation of fruit trees, the errors witnessed in this respect at an earlier day, have been productive of a degree of confusion from which we are not yet fully exempt.

The present exhibition must be regarded with emotions of exaltation by every Californian. It speaks volumes for the spirit and enterprise of our farming population. No State in the confederacy possesses positive advantages for fruit culture, superior to our own. In climate, it cannot be surpassed; equable, mild, with no abrupt or great extremes, yet varying in its different localities, in suitable measure for the cultivation of every variety of desirable fruit. What we now need is experience—time to test the peculiarities of soil and climate, in all its modifications, and to determine the adaptabilities of different sections of our extensive territory.

The causes of failure of crops which so seriously affect other States, arising from the vicissitudes of the seasons, have no existence here. Our winters are seldom, and in only a few sections, cold enough to destroy even the youngest fruit trees; and experience has well nigh demonstrated that the draught of summer presents no exigencies which prudence and care may not surmount. It is a question yet to be determined, and about which even the most experienced among us differ, how far summer irrigation is useful. Renewed observation and repeated experiment, can alone satisfactorily decide the problem, and much will necessarily depend upon location and soil. Probably, no arbitrary rule can be laid down on this subject. It is a fact worthy of note, however, that most of the collections of fruit, on exhibition at the present time, are stated to have been raised without irrigation. It cannot be doubted that the practice of irrigating has been much abused, and, oftentimes, inconsiderately adopted. We should be careful, however, in endeavoring to correct the evil, not to err on the opposite extreme.

It is desirable, at this early stage of fruit culture in California, to possess accurate and reliable information as to the varieties of fruit best adapted for general cultivation, and suited to the soil and climate of different sections. The committee have, with this view, obtained from several contributors the following list of apples, considered by them to be specially successful in their respective localities, and which they recommend upon the strength of their own experience. It is regretted that this list cannot be made more complete, so as to embrace a wider extent of territory and a greater number of localities. From many of the contributors at this exhibition no information could be obtained.

S. Thompson, of Napa, recommends:

Summer Apples.—Summer Rose, William's Favorite, and Summer Pearmain.

Fall Apples.—Gravenstein, Rambo, and Fall Pippin.

Winter Apples.—Roxbury Russet, Canada Reinette, Wagoner, Rhode Island Greening, Newtown Pippin, and Bullock's Pippin.

Col. T. Robertson, of El Dorado:

Fall Apples.—Rambo, Alexander, and Van De Vere.

Winter Apples.—Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, and Roxbury Russet. Carey Peebles, of Santa Clara:

Fall Apples.—Rhode Island Greening, Western Genetting, Winesap, Newtown Pippin, Newtown and Esopus Spitzenburg.

Remarks that the Holland Pippin, Roxbury Russet, Swaar, Baldwin, French Rambo, do not succeed well with him.

H. Bascom, of Santa Clara:

Summer Apples.—Red June, and Red Astrachan.

Fall Apples.—Gravenstein, Fall Pippin, and Rambo.

Winter Apples.—Yellow Newtown Pippin, White Winter Pearmain, Russett, Swaar, Fair Spitzenburg, Early Roxbury Russet, (but not keeper,) Winesap, Blue Winter Pearmain, Thompson County and Northern Spy.

B. Thornburg, of Santa Clara:

Summer Apples.—Red June, Summer Sweet Pearmain, and Golden

Fall Apples.—Yellow Belle Fleur, Smith's Cider, and Gravenstein.

Winter Apples.—Yellow Newtown Pippin, Western Jenetting, White Pearmain, Baldwin, Winesap, and Esopus Spitzenburg.

B. Fox, of Santa Clara:

Summer Apples.—Summer American Pearmain, Carolina Red June, and Santa June.

Winter Apples.—Baldwin, Rambo, Smith's Cider, Yellow Belle Fleur, Gravenstein, White Winter Pearmain, Yellow Newtown Pippin, and

art.

R. Crandall, of Placer:

Summer Apples.—Gravenstein, Red Astrachan, Jersey Sweet, and Early

test.

Fall Apples.—Roxbury Russet, Rambo, Fall Pippin, and Esopus Spitzen-

Winter Apples.—Yellow Newtown Pippin, Golden Russet, White Winter Pearmain, and Winesap.

Lewelling, of Oregon:

Summer Apples.—Early Joe, Sweet June, American Summer Pearmain, Early Penoch.

Fall Apples.—Gravenstein, Hawley, Drap d'Or, Rambo, New York Van

and Fall Pippin.

Winter Apples.—White Pearmain, Swaar, Yellow Newtown Pippin, Pippin, Winesap, Jenetting, (fruit good, but the tree does not

Wistful Seek-no-Further, Blue Pearmain, Rhode Island Greening,

Union.

Walling, of Oregon:

Summer Apples.—Red Astrachan, Early Harvest, and Early Joe.

Fall Apples.—Rambo, Fall Pippin, New York Van De Vere, and Graven-

Winter Apples.—Blue Pearmain, Yellow Newtown Pippin, Esopus Spitzenburg, Little Romanite, Mammoth Pippin, English Russet, White Win-

main, Winesap, and Lady's Sweeting.

list, it is proper to observe, is the result of an experience as yet

It can be perfected and made positively reliable only by future observation.

F. W. HATCH, JR.

E. A. SHEPHERD,

J. L. BURTIS,

M. RYAN,

Committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 38.

PEARS.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Pears, having concluded the labors allotted them, and having endeavored strictly to act in accordance with the schedule and rules of the society, and having awarded all the premiums on pears to the collection according as they have found them most worthy of the same, would respectfully report:

That they have examined four lots of pears entered for premiums as the greatest number of the best specimens correctly named, and six lots entered which competed for premiums as the best twenty varieties, four as the best twelve varieties, and four as the best six varieties of five each, and also many smaller collections of very choice varieties, and well worthy of notice, though in order to follow out the rules we could not award premiums to any collection of less than six varieties and of six specimens each. The parties thus exhibiting are named as follows:

D. & R. McGowan, four varieties.
W. B. Thornburg, seven varieties.
F. P. Medina, two varieties.
G. C. Yount, four varieties.
C. B. Cooley, two varieties.
H. Mahler, three varieties.
William Scott, one variety.
J. R. Crandall, five varieties.
H. R. Schroder, one variety.
Thomas Frazer, — kinds.
S. C. Tyler, two varieties.

All of which were choice varieties, and many of them extra fine. Those contributors are all entitled to the thanks of the society for the public spirit they have shown.

Your committee will not take the responsibility of recommending special premiums for any, as some especial excellency commends itself to notice in every collection, however small. We feel, therefore, compelled to confine ourselves to the schedule, and leave it to the Board of Managers.

Your committee cannot but notice the very rapid improvement which has taken place within the last two or three years in the cultivation of choice varieties of pears, especially in late or winter varieties, and we think the exhibitions this year in the several counties of the State, and particularly at the State Fair, will have an encouraging effect on the cultivation of the very best kinds of all classes of fruit.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM DANIELS,
JAMES L. BURTIS,
ROBERT THOMPSON,
Committee.

P. S.—After the above report was written, and after the time for entering fruit for premiums had expired, there were some fine lots of pears brought in from Oregon, which your committee think it proper to notice.

They were from the orchards of Messrs. Seth Luelling, Richards & Meachen, G. W. Walling, and J. D. Walling, and consisted in all of between thirty and forty varieties. They had been delayed on their passage several days, in consequence of which, they were considerably delayed. The seasons there being later than that of our State, and there being a necessity, from the great distance they had to transport it, of getting it earlier than those living nearer the fair, rendered their lots less pure than those from California, but enough could be seen to show that the growers there are taking great pains to procure and cultivate very good varieties. There were a large number of very excellent varieties among them, showing that the growers understand that their success depends quite as much on quality as quantity.

We noticed also some very fine specimens of the Duchess de Angoulême, from Los Angeles, grown by Mr. Childs.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
On behalf of Committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 39.

PEACHES, PLUMS, NECTARINES, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Quinces, etc. would respectfully report:

That we have carefully examined the fruits in our department, and would award as follows:

Peaches.—For the greatest number of varieties and best grown specimens, to C. L. Ingalsbe, of Coloma—first premium.
G. G. Briggs, of Marysville—second premium.
C. L. Ingalsbe, of Coloma, best six varieties—first premium.
P. Smith, of Sacramento, best six varieties—second premium.
C. L. Ingalsbe, of Coloma, best one variety.
Plums.—For the greatest number of varieties and best grown specimens, to B. S. Fox, of San José—first premium.
P. Smith, of Sacramento—second premium.
B. Fox, of San José, for best six varieties—second premium.
P. Smith, of Sacramento, for best six varieties—first premium.
B. Crocker, of Sacramento, for best one variety—first premium.
P. Medina, for best one variety—second premium.
Nectarines.—For the greatest number of varieties and best grown specimens, to G. G. Briggs, of Marysville—first premium.
G. Briggs, of Marysville, for best one variety—first premium.
Quinces.—H. R. Schroeder, for best dozen—first premium.
B. Crocker, of Sacramento, for best dozen—second premium.

REMARKS.

Your committee would make favorable mention of the superior lot of some twelve varieties, preserved in spirits, the product of the firm of F. S. Fox & Company, San José. The finest collection of gooseberries, of some fifty varieties, the best ever exhibited in this State, if not in the world, some of the varieties being required but twelve to weigh a pound; and your committee, of the fine exhibit, and the fact that the whole are made a donation.

tion to the State Agricultural Society's collections, would earnestly commend the award of a special premium.
Respectfully submitted.

W. WADSWORTH,
L. W. HOOKER.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 40.

GRAPES.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Grapes, would respectfully report:

That though we do not find the native varieties of grapes equaling in many respects the foreign, though grown in the same soil, yet, in following the instructions of the executive, we award in accordance with the premium list:

To Simpson Thompson, of Suscol, for the greatest number of good native varieties and best grown specimens, three bunches each—the first premium.

To Jacob Knauth, of Sacramento—second premium.

For the best one variety, six bunches, native grapes, the Catawba, B. Crocker, of Sacramento—first premium.

Foreign Grapes.—For the greatest number of varieties and best specimens of foreign grapes, open culture, A. Delmas, San Jose—first premium.

A. P. Smith, Sacramento—second premium.

Best one variety, three bunches, A. P. Smith, Sacramento—first premium.

Samuel Rich, Sacramento—second premium.

To Chas. Covillaud, Marysville, for several plates, a large exhibit of very fine Los Angeles grapes, your committee would recommend award of a special premium.

Frank Keller, of Butte County, exhibited a collection of seedling grape specimens, numbering from one to twenty-one; these he originated from the seed of the Los Angeles grape, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three. It is the opinion of your committee that Mr. Keller is on the right track for originating varieties of the grape that may prove of value to the future of the wine culture in California. We would therefore cheerfully recommend the award of a special premium.

Your committee are highly pleased at the fine exhibit of grapes, foreign and native, by several growers, whose products have not come under our awards. Among them are some very fine specimens by L. Gould, of Santa Clara. This exhibit consisted of twenty-five varieties, mostly foreign, the product of open culture, and are a very meritorious collection.

Mr. C. W. Robertson, of Coloma, and Chas. L. Ingalsbee, of the same locality, and B. F. McCormick, of Placerville, exhibited some very fine specimens of the California or Mission grape; showing conclusively, we think, the singular adaptation of the foot-hills and mountain valleys to superior grape culture; and yet, in this connection, we cannot but mention one fact in relation to an apparent like adaptedness of some portions of our lowest valley lands to the production of superior grapes both for the table and for wine.

Mr. S. Rich, whose location is six miles southeast of Sacramento, on the

the Stockton road, upon a soil of a red, gravelly loam, has produced, has on exhibition, some of the finest specimens of foreign varieties we have passed under our notice. And if these grapes are a fair sample of what the plains in that section of the State will produce, we know of no assignable limit to a superior grape culture along our great valleys and

Mr. Morrill, of Sacramento, also exhibited superior specimens of the Muscat.

Mr. Scott, on Sacramento River, six miles below the city of Sacramento, on deep alluvial soil, produced excellent specimens of catawba and royal muscadine.

John G. Allmond, twelve miles below the city of Sacramento, exhibited superior specimens of muscat of Alexandria.

B. Crocker, of Sacramento, exhibited the flame colored tokay and catawba, superior specimens of both. He also gave, in a specimen of the catawba, an instance of the enlargement of the same variety of grape upon the same vine, by the process of wringing or girdling, a perfect exemplification of all that is claimed for the practice.

W. Osborn, of Oak Knoll, Napa, exhibited some eighteen varieties, mostly foreign. The grape is evidently perfectly at home in an infinite number and variety of localities, within the limits of our State.

Very fine specimens of the Royal muscadine were on exhibition, from the Ray State Ranch, Calaveras County.

Mr. R. Nickerson, Placer County, exhibits specimens of seedling from the Los Angeles grape; also, sweetwater, and other varieties of excellent

Mr. B. West, of Stockton, exhibits fine samples of several varieties.

Mr. R. Moore, of Sacramento, exhibits a section of a vine raised from the seed of the Black Hamburg, which so closely resembles the original variety; the vine on exhibition, which is eight feet in length, has fifty bunches of grapes upon it, all perfect.

The exhibitor from Shasta, whose name we cannot now ascertain, presented specimens so exceedingly fine that when the examining committee have made a last note of them they were missing, which speaks for their superior merit.

Closing this, our report, your committee may possibly have omitted to make proper note of some specimens on exhibition, but it has been our endeavor to do justice to all parties. If we have erred it has been from want of proper information communicated to us.

Your committee, from the evidences before them, are more than ever convinced of the peculiar adaptability of the soil and climate of California to the successful culture of the vine, and particularly of a large number of the best known foreign varieties.

Respectfully submitted,

J. R. RAY,
D. C. NORCROSS,
M. RYAN.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 42.

MELONS AND CRANBERRIES.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Melons and Cranberries, would respectfully report:

That we have not found much competition in this department, among them we found a good assortment from L. W. Hooker, of Sacramento, to which we have awarded the first premium, for the greatest number of varieties and best specimens. There being no other entry more than one variety, there was no second premium awarded in this head.

For the best specimens of any variety, we have awarded the first premium to A. Runyon, of Sacramento; there were fifteen very large specimens of superior quality in this entry.

Muskmelons.—For the greatest number of varieties and best specimens we have awarded the first premium to D. & R. W. McGowan, of Yuba; this was a fine collection.

For the second best, we award to L. W. Hooker, of Sacramento, the second premium.

For the best specimen of any variety, we award J. S. Gillan, of Sacramento, the first premium.

For the second best, we award Wm. Fern, of Sacramento, the second premium.

These were all the entries found in this department worthy of notice.

DANIEL T. ADAMS,
WM. SCOTT,
B. F. MAULDIN.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 43.

FLOWERS, HERBARIUMS, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Flowers, Herbariums, etc. would respectfully report:

That they award to Jacob Knauth the first premium in pot plants.

To Mrs. Kinkead, the first premium in herbarium of native flowers, shrubs, etc.

To Mrs. A. H. Overton, we would recommend a special premium for a book of natural pressed flowers; they being mostly specimens of cultivated garden flowers, they could not be permitted to compete in the class of native plants, etc.

Mr. G. W. Walling has exhibited a small collection of very interesting native shrubs from Washington Territory, and your committee would recommend a special premium.

Mr. Robert Robertson has exhibited a specimen branch of blackberry tree, in blossom; also, a specimen branch of pomegranate and fruit, which is deserving of notice.

Mr. Jas. S. Silver has exhibited two tea plants, supposed to be the nearest plants in the State, and objects of great interest; your committee would recommend a special premium.

Mr. A. P. Smith exhibits an elegant specimen of dwarf pear, bending with its load of luscious fruit; it is of the Duchess d'Angoulême variety, exceedingly fine, and worthy of a special premium.

Mrs. Addison Martin exhibits a very pretty picture, made of native cones pressed, and framed with a very curious and interesting frame made of the cones of our native pines.

Mr. A. Runyon has on exhibition some trees, samples of an immense lot, same age and size, all of enormous growth, being from fourteen to twenty feet in height, the growth of one season from bud.

The Empire Nursery, Sacramento City, exhibits a beautiful device in the shape of an arm-chair, made out of a vine plant, of the Ceonothus, very pretty, and worthy of a special premium.

Your committee cannot close their report without calling special attention to the beautiful collection of cut flowers generously presented to decorate the tables by Mrs. L. B. Harris and Mr. E. B. Crocker. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. B. SAUL,
BENJ. S. FOX.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 44.

NATIVE WINES.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Native Wines, would respectfully report:

That for the present they will merely make their awards; upon a future session, and as soon as it can be prepared, they will endeavor to make a report as the importance of the subject intrusted to them would require.

For the best exhibit, with reference to the number of varieties, vintage and quality, to A. Haraszthy—the first premium, thirty dollars.

For the second best exhibit, with reference to number of varieties, vintage and quality, to M. G. Vallejo—the second premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best white wine, three years old, M. G. Vallejo—first premium, ten dollars.

For the second best, B. D. Wilson—second premium, ten dollars.

For the best white wine, two years old, M. G. Vallejo—first premium, ten dollars.

For the second best, Sainsevaine Bros.—second premium, ten dollars.

For the best white wine, one year old, A. Haraszthy—first premium, ten dollars.

For the second best, Jacob Knauth—second premium, ten dollars.

For the best white sparkling, Sainsevaine Bros.—first premium.

For the best red wine, two years old, M. G. Vallejo—first premium, fifteen dollars.

For the second best, B. D. Wilson—second premium, ten dollars.

For the best red wine, one year old, A. Delmas—first premium, fifteen dollars.

For the second best, A. Haraszthy—second premium, ten dollars.

It will be observed that several of the premiums have not been distributed. These, and others, perhaps, your committee would dispose of as follows:

We recommend to A. P. Smith, for his white wine, made from the

Cannon Hall Muscat and Lashmore Seedling grape, one year old—special first premium, fifteen dollars.

To Wm. P. Thompson, for his red wine, made from the native orange grape, one year old—a special second premium, ten dollars.

To Frank Keller, for his white wine, one year old—a special second premium, ten dollars.

To A. Haraszthy, for his red wine (Monese), one year old—a special second premium, fifteen dollars.

To A. Haraszthy, for his white wine (Tokay), one year old—a special second premium, ten dollars.

To A. Haraszthy, for his brandy, one year old—a special first premium, fifteen dollars.

To Wm. Meek, Oregon, for his white Isabella wine, one year old—a special second premium, ten dollars.

To Kohler & Co. for white wine, two years old—a special first premium, fifteen dollars.

To Simpson Thompson, for white currant wine, one year old—a special first premium, fifteen dollars.

To Alfred Stanton, Oregon, for red currant wine, one year old—a special second premium, ten dollars.

Respectfully submitted,

P. ORD,
Chairman.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 45.

FIBERS.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Fibers, such as Flax, Cotton, Hemp, etc. and certain vegetable productions, as Chufas, Artichokes, Coffee, and Castor Beans, would respectfully report:

That cotton, to the amount of twenty-five pounds, as required by society's regulations, is not on exhibition; but samples of the plant cotton in the boll, are exhibited by Mr. William Scott, of Rosedale, E. B. Crocker, Esq. of Sacramento. The luxuriance and apparent beauty of both specimens would indicate a superior soil and climate for its cultivation.

Chufas.—As the society's offer is for the best half acre, a quantity greater, in the opinion of your committee, than could possibly have been expected of this newly introduced product, no regular premium was awarded; but we examined with much interest some fine specimens of this excellent vegetable, grown by E. B. Crocker, Esq. of Sacramento, and being well satisfied of the great value of this product to the home chicken grower, your committee would recommend an award upon the specimens exhibited as an encouragement to their extended dissemination and culture.

Castor Beans of an excellent quality are exhibited by J. E. P. of Sacramento, but not in quantity entitling them to the society's premium.

The following articles, not enumerated in the regular list for premiums, are worthy of note for their superior excellence:

Fine specimens of Hungarian grass, exhibited by C. rey Peoble

I. Burrell, of Santa Clara. It is the opinion of the growers that this grass, upon suitable soils, would become a valuable acquisition to our list of cultivated grasses.

We notice with much pleasure and interest, two specimens of tea plant, which, with many others, were imported by J. S. Silver, Esq. of Silver Lake, near San Francisco, and though we can only recommend an effort for the same, we do it most cheerfully, in view of the enterprise and public spirit of Mr. Silver, in his efforts to introduce this celestial plant to cultivation in California.

Your committee notice a fine exhibit of ground and unground coffee and spices, from the Pioneer Coffee and Spice Mills of A. Heisch, Sacramento.

Samples of pulu, of superior excellence, from Jacob Schreiber, San Francisco. The vinegar plant, by E. B. Crocker, Sacramento; and, in conclusion, fine specimens of vegetable soap and liquid plant, by John Davis.

Respectfully submitted.

W. WADSWORTH,
Chairman.
CHARLES A. GREEN.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 47.

GRAINS AND SEEDS.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Grains and Seeds, would respectfully report:

We have carefully examined everything exhibited in our department, though it may have been agreeable to our feelings and other duties and but little to notice, we feel not a little chagrin in behalf of our cultivators of the soil, to see their indispensable products so meagerly exhibited.

There was but one exhibit of corn, of one bushel or over, presented by E. B. Crocker, of Ione Valley, and to him we award the first premium.

A. Runyon, of Sacramento County, we award the first premium for the best one bushel or over of wheat.

Potter & Scott, of Ione Valley, we award the second premium.

W. Fern, of Sacramento County, we award the first premium for the best one bushel or over of barley.

There was one other sample of barley exhibited, but the committee did deem it of sufficient merit to compete for the second premium offered by the society.

C. Green, of Ione Valley, we award the first premium, for the best ears of white seed corn.

A. Runyon, of Sacramento County, we award the second premium.

C. Green, of Ione Valley, we award the first premium, for the best ears of yellow seed corn.

We find no competition for the second premium.

Daniel Flint, of Sacramento County, we award the first premium, for the best sample of hops of not less than twenty-five pounds.

We find no competition for the second premium.

We do not find on exhibition any of the following articles, for which premiums were offered by the society, viz:

Millet, peas, flax seed, timothy seed, clover seed, alfalfa seed, clover seed, assortment of seeds, or any "newly introduced grain valuable to the farmer."

Chinese sugar cane, white beans, and sweet seed corn, were exhibited a small sample of each, but not in sufficient quantity to compete for premiums, or to require particular notice by the committee.

The committee noticed several varieties of wheat, the Australian, Mediterranean, and the Sonora, but for the last named variety both premiums were awarded.

From the fine samples of hops exhibited, we are sure that our soil and climate must be admirably adapted to their culture.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. R. RAY,
D. W. EARL,
S. E. HERRICK

OF COMMITTEE NO. 48.

VEGETABLES.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Vegetables, would respectfully report:

That they have carefully examined this department of horticulture, enterprise, and while they find many articles possessing a high order of merit, there are a few not above the common standard of market produce. The committee have not taken extraordinary size of vegetables alone as the standard of merit, as many exhibitors seem to expect, but have taken into consideration firmness and fineness of texture, flavor, prolific yielding, and such other properties as are essential to the character of a perfect vegetable.

The exhibition of potatoes is especially good. Among them we noticed seven new varieties raised from seed by A. Runyon, of Sacramento, as worthy of special commendation. He who produces a new variety of excellence in any department of agriculture, must be regarded as a fourfold benefactor. The contributions of this exhibitor, consisting of some seventeen other varieties of potatoes of excellence, entitle him to the special consideration of the Board of Managers.

The exhibition of sweet potatoes, by different contributors, is unusually good. The white or Carolina potatoe has entirely superseded the orange or yam variety in exhibition. But little difference actually exists in the degree of superiority between the different lots exhibited. The committee have adjudged the preference to those contributed by R. Olsen, Sacramento River.

The best general exhibit of all vegetables, is adjudged to Saul & Son, Sacramento.

The second best exhibit, to John G. Allmond.

E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento, exhibits a basket of Mercer or New York potatoes, which are very well grown, and deserve the special attention of agriculturists for seed. They are recommended for more extensive cultivation.

John O. Garrett, of Sacramento, exhibits a seedless onion, without name, supposed by the committee to be the Hungarian or potatoe onion. The specimens on exhibition are of fair size, good flavor, and are presented as being remarkably prolific.

Hooker, of Sacramento, contributes specimens of Bodega potatoes, an average of seventy acres, which are worthy of high award; also, an exhibit of cucumbers. All the cucumbers on exhibition are too ripe to be properly tested.

Jones, of Sacramento, exhibits a sack of onions, of the gold leaf variety, which are remarkably fine. Though there are others somewhat better, there are none exhibited which bear any adequate comparison to a perfect onion.

G. G. Morgan exhibits two superior Hampton squashes, which are the best of general cultivation. They are thought by the committee to be the best in quality of any squash on exhibition.

For further details, the committee would respectfully refer the Board of Managers to the book accompanying the report.

W. C. FELCH,
G. M. HANSON,
CARY PEEBELS.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 49.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Flour and Meal, would respectfully report:

For the best one hundred pounds of flour, exhibited by W. J. Jones, of Nevada—first premium, large silver medal.

For the second best one hundred pounds of flour, exhibited by Geo. C. Jones, of Napa—second premium, small silver medal.

For the best one hundred pounds of corn meal, exhibited by J. H. Jones & Miller, of Sacramento—first premium, medium silver medal. For the second premium.

J. H. CARROLL,
H. N. LANDFORD

OF COMMITTEE NO. 50.

DAIRY.

Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Dairy, would respectfully report:

They find on exhibition five samples of butter, the best of which is one hundred and twenty pounds.

The best sample of butter, twenty-five pounds, exhibited by J. H. Jones, of San Mateo—first premium, twenty-five dollars.

The second best sample, twenty-five pounds, exhibited by J. H. Jones & Green, of Yolo—second premium, ten dollars.

The best sample, five pounds, presented by J. H. Jones, of San Mateo—third premium, five dollars.

For the best sample, five pounds, presented by J. H. Jones, of San Mateo—second premium, five dollars. For the best sample, five pounds, presented by J. H. Jones, of San Mateo—third premium, five dollars. For the best sample, five pounds, presented by J. H. Jones, of San Mateo—fourth premium, five dollars. For the best sample, five pounds, presented by J. H. Jones, of San Mateo—fifth premium, five dollars. For the best sample, five pounds, presented by J. H. Jones, of San Mateo—sixth premium, five dollars. For the best sample, five pounds, presented by J. H. Jones, of San Mateo—seventh premium, five dollars. For the best sample, five pounds, presented by J. H. Jones, of San Mateo—eighth premium, five dollars. For the best sample, five pounds, presented by J. H. Jones, of San Mateo—ninth premium, five dollars. For the best sample, five pounds, presented by J. H. Jones, of San Mateo—tenth premium, five dollars.

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producing, and it is further to be regretted that so little is produced in proportion to the demand for the ordinary consumption of herds when, by a little extra exertion, the demand could well be supplied from our home dairies, a result much to be hoped for.

That they find on exhibition, some two thousand pounds of cheese presented in five different parcels, accompanied by written statements, full, describing the mode of manufacturing. Your committee find, on examination, that it is all a first rate article, and would not hesitate to recommend the practice of either contributor in the manufacturing of cheese. The preference, however, your committee accord to a cheese weighing seven hundred and fifty pounds, presented by Messrs. L. Brothers, Marin County—first premium, twenty dollars.

For second best specimen, weighing fifteen pounds, presented by Stevens, Placer County—second premium, ten dollars.

Your committee would recommend a special premium to the Steele Brothers, Marin County, for the very fine show of cheese presented amounting in all from ten to twelve hundred pounds, (one of which weighs six hundred and eighty pounds), all of which are considered of quality, which, probably, when fully cured, would come up to the standard of the best.

One cheese, two years old, presented by Messrs. Hutchinson & G. Yolo County—first premium, twenty dollars.

There was no competition for this premium, consequently there was no second best.

L. FRINK
L. WARD

OF COMMITTEE NO. 51.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society.

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Oil Paintings on Canvas, Paintings in Water-Colors, Drawings, engravings on Wood, Stone, and Copperplate, would respectfully report that in the discharge of their duties they have been pleased to discover that the object of the society in its appropriations and provisions for the promotion of what in California is so much needed—the advancement of art with industrial pursuits—is in a fair way of being accomplished. Encouraging as it is to mark the progress already made among the people in the pursuit of the fine arts, it must, nevertheless, be confessed that the masses of our youthful State possess little or no knowledge of art, for the plain people that they have hitherto had no opportunity to instruct themselves.

While we had to contend with stern realities, winning civilization by step, from desolate, demoralizing gold-fields and arid, unimproved plains, there was no leisure for aught else but the needful. The next step, and comfortable homes, with woman's cheering smiles soon smiled upon this transition period.

Now comes the requirement of the sense of the beautiful implanted in our nature,

"That instinct of our kind,
To link in common with our own,
The universal mind."

And to make us sympathize with the offspring of man's imagination, if they were living realities. To no better evidence of this present tendency can we point than to the chaste and fitting edifice erected

in honor of the genius of the Architect and to the men in whose wide views it originated, and by whose indomitable energy and perseverance the great thought of the spectacle we are now witnessing, was embodied in a visible, material shape. This noble fane, the Hecatompodon of Sacramento, which rose, as if by magic, in less than thirty days,* and under whose colossal span of roof we have wandered day after day, full as it is of the material evidences of man's activities, contains within its walls, symbols, instruments, and manifestations, of beauty and harmony—utterances of nature as well as of the human mind, audible as words and melodious as music; of whose meaning

from the *Sacramento Union* and other reliable sources we frame the following note respecting this building, which exhibits, in an eminent degree, the characteristic energy of our people. The purchase of the ground was effected about the middle of June. Toward the latter part of the same month, the plan of Mr. M. F. Buttler, Architect, was selected by the Building Committee, consisting of Messrs. C. I. Hutchinson, E. B. Crocker, J. H. Nevett, and O. C. Wheeler. The contract let to Mr. A. Henley, the builder, who commenced operations on the twenty-first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. The corner-stone was laid on the first day of July, and in forty-four days the edifice was ready for present purposes, and the first day of eloquence was heard within its walls, celebrating the auspicious event. Its architectural style may be put down as Romanesque. There is the front, with its arcade of two stories, and arched openings and windows, and projecting wings, or rather turrets, of three stories. A flight of twenty-three steps, forty-eight feet in width, leads to the main hall, on the first floor, to which we enter through three arched doors leading from the arcade. At each of the arcade are also doors leading into committee rooms, each twenty by thirty feet in dimensions and seventeen feet high. The grand feature of the whole building is the main hall, which is the largest clear chamber in the United States, and which, when the ceiling is finished, will be the largest in the world. To give some idea of the proportions, we add the following special details. The roof is framed in one span of one hundred feet, without any support except the six principal rafters, etc. as follows: The beam, nine by sixteen inches; rafters, twelve by twelve inches; staining beam between rafters, eight by fourteen inches; queen posts, twelve by twelve inches, with iron head plates and bands; auxiliary rafters, four by eight inches; and a sill on the beam, four by nine inches. All the above is securely framed and bolted with heavy nuts on both ends, with plates, etc. The tie beam is put together in ten pieces, each by sixteen inch timber, joined with ship-laps and firmly bolted through. When the beams were put together on the walls, where they have a bearing of twenty-five inches, the beams were crowned precisely eight inches, and when the blocking was knocked away from under they settled only three-fourths of an inch. There are two octagonal ventilators on the main floor, each four feet in diameter, covered with glass. The flooring of the main hall is laid with three inch boards, and is supported by a double colonnade running through the basement hall. We now give up our description with the following items:

for covers.....	100x140 feet
hall.....	100x120 feet
or basement, hall.....	100x120 feet
committee or officers' rooms in the wings or turrets, each.....	17x30 feet
in front of main entrance.....	10x48 feet
or lobby, directly above.....	10x48 feet
directly below.....	10x48 feet

cannot conclude this brief description of our modern Parthenon, which, at least in its proportions, resembles its prototype of the Acropolis, without expressing the hope that the same liberal and enterprising spirit on the part of our tax-payers, which has achieved this, will enable the Agricultural Board to go on and perfect this great work in all its details and appointments. Let the grand hall be surrounded with an open arcade or gallery, and let the windows be furrowed out some two feet, for the purpose of forming cabinets, for the display of the various branches of natural history, between them, with pilasters and friezes. Let the summits of the wings or turrets be crowned with observatories, properly equipped for astronomical and meteorological purposes; and finally, let a corps of efficient lecturers be organized, whose office it shall be, monthly or oftener, to analyze the objects that may be collected or exhibited, discover the principles of their excellence, declare the laws of their power in material productions, whether formed by man or brought into being by himself, and show how, acting through the medium of matter, we can produce beauty and power. Then, indeed, may we point with proud satisfaction to our Hecatompodon, a complete and perfect whole, and, in the memorable words of the immortal Webster, exclaim: "There she stands, behold her!"

ing, power, and spirit, all might possess themselves if educationally derided. By the uncultivated mind, unless of rare and peculiar organization, the loveliest and most magnificent works of nature are fully appreciated. Though they produce an unconscious effect, they remain unperceived until touched by the enchanted wand of genius—as the poet, the orator, or the writer, employs words, and actions, sentences, to convey ideas, thoughts, and feelings, so the disciple of art employs colors, forms, and symmetries, to give a moral to nature by the painting, the statue, or the architectual pile, to convey some sentiment or meaning. Thus tracing the analogies between the natural and the spiritual, even the humblest flower may be invested with a meaning to declare the solemn truth, asserted by revelation, that through obedience we maintain the direction given to our earthly identity; that the seed sown here is to expand in that immortal happiness—the unfolding of our own minds in futurity. This truth, teleologically echoed on from year to year, awakening bright memories of vernal seasons past and bright hopes of an eternal spring, should stimulate us to employ every means to exalt our faculties toward the knowledge and comprehension of Him who bestowed them. We may not, indeed, look with the bodily eye upon His face and live; but, in the glowing language of Madame de Staël, “if earth be our road to heaven, what can we do better than so elevate our souls that they feel the Infinite, the Invisible, the Eternal, in the light that surround them,” and so learn to look with the intellectual eye upon that creation wherein His image is embodied in endless forms of beauty. The quality of the influence of this beauty may be too subtle to be fully appreciated, but it is very certain that he whose mind is never subjected to its contemplation is unfitted for a higher sphere, because he never recognized its worth or import, and, by implication, its great soul. He never has experienced those beautiful feelings, which refine the soul and lead to the development of its unlimited powers. It is for this reason that individual and national efforts have ever been directed towards the happy blending of the ideal with the real, which, when not permitted to run riot in sensuous beauty nor perverted to the uses of a Pantheistic worship, as of old in Greece, and Rome, and mediæval Italy, but controlled and tempered by an enlightened christianity, fulfills the noble longings of the soul and leads the mind “from nature up to nature’s God.”

The agricultural society of our State has wisely taken the initiative in supplying the place of those galleries and museums which have been found indispensable to every progressive civilization and wherein may be exhibited the form in which this beauty or the ideal is rendered cognate to our senses. Especially do we recognize the wisdom which, not confining the influence of art to easel-pictures in oil or water-colors, sought to make its works no longer a monopoly, but an every day possession within the reach of the laboring man as well as of the opulent. The movement, so well calculated to ameliorate and exalt by the silent influence of the beautiful, sowed broadcast throughout the land, has involved upon us, as a part of our duty, the awarding of prizes for various kinds of engraving, whereon the genius of the artist and the skill of the artisan may be found combined. Such an union is most congenial with the practical spirit of our State, and we are glad to find it of our best artists following in the steps of the great Michael Angelo, Raphael, and other glorious celebrities, who had no fear of being mistaken for plasterers, while they laid whole days upon their backs spreading mortar and working up their immortal designs in fresco.

All history teaches that art has no preference for particular times

eries, but that its aspects and forms are as different as the spirit of different ages and climates. Inasmuch, however, as it has always been found that there is a strict relation to the circumstances of life that surround it, it behooves us in this land of gold to guard against the errors growing out of a tendency to admire what is overwrought or extravagant and to substitute splendor of color and elaborateness of work for beauty of form and simplicity of design. It is written that the false taste of Venice—the splendor of the Gothic and Moresco, merely to take the eye—grew out of the immense and suddenly acquired wealth, thus seeking to ally itself to the rendition of their judgment, consistency and simplicity have constituted the canons which controlled your committee. As in all other artistic modes of expression, irrelevancy destroys the force of the effect by affecting the mind, so in painting, it superinduces deformity; while simplicity, which may be as rich as imagination itself can make it, consults the relative fitness of parts and combines them into a complete and perfect whole.

Under the influence of such like considerations, your committee have sought to express some of the thoughts which have been suggested by the exhibition, with scrutinizing eye and judicial mind, they compared and analyzed the different paintings and engravings submitted to their inspection and placed their approval upon those they deemed the worthiest.

AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

Paintings on Canvas.—First premium, F. Butman, San Francisco: The disciple of high-art California is virgin soil, fresh from the hands of the infinitely above him. “The wild, barbaric beauty of her face” is the underlying rocks, which impart, like bone to flesh, the shape above, the peculiar vegetation wraps in new, unheard-of folds of drapery half revealed, untold charms. Of all the discovered phases of her face, the valley of the Yosemite thus far stands unrivaled. Almost miles long and scarcely one mile wide at any point, this unique dale is to a mere gorge or cañon at either end, and is surrounded by lofty mountains, exceeding frequently three thousand feet in height, of most grotesque forms. Every craggy height has its picturesque surroundings of shrubs and trees, and every spot has its contrasts of color and appearance, heightened by the most fantastic shapes. From the perpendicular sides of the stupendous abyss is precipitated at one point, two miles above the “Giant’s Tower”—Tu-toch-ah-nu-lah—at an elevation of about five hundred feet, the highest water-fall in the world. The lower or main portion of this fall is one thousand five hundred feet; the middle is four hundred feet, and the third or lowest, six hundred feet, all of them perpendicular. To the right of Tu-toch-ah-nu-lah the “Dust Brook,” of California falls at one leap nine hundred feet, surpassing its homologue of the Swiss Valley* by fifteen

feet. I append the following comparison between the Yosemite and some parts of Switzerland, given by Rev. P. V. Veeder and published in *Hutchings’s California Magazine*: “When we go to the Yosemite Falls proper, we behold an object which has no parallel anywhere in the world. It reminds me of nothing in the Alps but the avalanches seen falling at intervals from the precipices of the Jungfrau. It is, indeed, a perpetual avalanche of water commingled with snow and spreading as it descends into a transparent veil like the train of the great comet of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. As you look at it from the valley below, it is not unlike a snowy comet perpetually climbing, not the sky, but the glorious cliffs which tower up three thousand feet into the zenith above, not the firmament of rock. The lower section of the Yosemite Falls has its parallel in Switzerland, the Handeck, but is much higher. The scenery around the ‘Vernal Falls,’ which resemble the section of the American Falls at Niagara, is like that of the Devil’s Bridge in the

feet of altitude, and in the indescribable beauty of its clear, symmetrical arch of falling water. Long before it reaches the bottom, its sheet of liquid silver dash themselves into spray so fine that the sun, when shining at the right angle, form them into little rainbows, hence the former name, "Cascade of the Rainbow," but now more familiarly "Bridal Veil." Though the size of these marvelous water-falls, which attain their maximum during the months of May and June, when the snows are rapidly melting from the central ranges of the Sierra Nevada on the east, and melt down during the long dry season to comparatively insignificant cascades—still, were these absent altogether, the unfathomable profundity would lose none of its sublimity.

As examples of the scientific structure of nature in this locality, the two views here presented are very felicitous, excelling in consummate finish, with generic drawing and subtleties of effect. To accomplish these qualities, strength of tone and color have been somewhat sacrificed to the comparative monotony of hue is compensated for in the rendering of other truths. The vaporous atmosphere in the distance of the one picture, in consonance with the idea of falling waters, and the matted fusion of boughs, foliage, and rocks, somewhat in the style of Doughty the right, are inimitable; as is the stream in the middle ground of the other, sweeping with graceful line through the verdant meadow, and rushing downward in the rapid or leaping in cataract from the precipice. Here we perceive the ever-moving, ever-living waters piercing the recesses of the rocks; there ascending like a misty veil over the rugged sides of the enduring granite. The whole effect is impressive and calculated to expand the soul in its conceptions of the grandeur and majesty of the invisible Creator.

Oil Paintings on Canvas.—Second premium, Nahl Brothers, San Francisco.

Great St. Gothard road, which is perhaps the wildest and most savage spot in Italy, unless except that wonderful gorge of the Rhine, the Videllala. But when you climb through the spray and up the "ladders" to the top of the Vernal Falls, and follow the foaming river to the foot of the Nevada Falls, all comparison fails to convey an idea of the sublimity and wildness of the scene. The Swiss traveler must climb the rugged sides of Mount Blanc, cross the Mer de Glace, and stationing himself on the broken rocks of the Gardin, imagine a river falling in snowy avalanche over the shoulder of one of the sharp aiguilles, or needle-shaped peaks around him. There are no glaciers at the foot of the Nevada Falls, but every other feature of the scene has an unearthly wildness, to be equaled only near Alpine summits. To return to the comparison of the sister valleys—the Yosemite and the Lauterbrunnen (some call it the Yosemite of the Alps). The third peculiar feature of the Swiss Valley is the parallel precipice on each side rising perpendicularly from one thousand to one thousand five hundred feet. They are as sublime, and where the cliff projects, in a rounded form, like the bastions of some huge fortress, you might imagine that you beheld one of the strong holds of the fabled Titans of olden times, what are they compared with such a giant as Tu-toch-ah-nu-lah, lifting up his square forehead three thousand and ninety feet above the grassy plain at his feet, a rounded, granite cliff, as smooth, as symmetrical to the eye and absolutely as vertical for the upper one thousand five hundred feet, as any Corinthian pillar on earth? What shall we say when standing in the middle of a valley, more than a mile wide, you know that if those granite walls should towards each other they would smite their foreheads together hundreds of feet above the valley? What magnificent domes are those, scarcely a mile apart, the one three thousand five hundred feet, and the other four thousand five hundred and ninety-three feet in height? You stand in the valley of Lauterbrunnen and look at the snowy summit of Jungfrau, or, if you wish, you behold an object eleven thousand feet above you, but your map will tell you that it is five miles distant, and by a little calculation you will find that you raise your eye at an angle of only twenty-three degrees. So at Chamounix, you look up at the snowy dome of Mount Blanc, rising twelve thousand three hundred and thirty feet above you, but you must remember that it is six and one-half miles distant from you and the angle at which you view it is only twenty degrees, while the very sharpest angle at which you can view it is twenty-five degrees. But at Chamounix you need but climb a few rods up the rocks at the base of that granite wall and leaning against it you may look up, if your nerves are steady enough to withstand the impression of the cliffs are falling upon you, and see the summits above you at an angle of nearly ninety degrees, or in other words, you will behold a mountain-top three thousand feet above your zenith. I have seen the stupendous declivity of the Italian side of Monte Rosa, a steep, almost perpendicular precipice of nine thousand feet, but it is nothing like Tu-toch-ah-nu-lah, being absolutely perpendicular."

"Historical, life-size, painting of Emigrants with their Wagon and crossing the Plains." The subject of this picture is one that possesses peculiar interest for Californians, embodying, as it does, the main theme of pioneer life. The grouping of the figures is well managed, the composition, representing the high-idea of the westward march of civilization, will give the painting an enduring value when the Pacific shall have rendered the present mode of travel as curious a matter of history as Macauley's graphic account of the antiquated slow mode of old England. For, although the mode of travel may change, the primal emotions of the human soul will roll on from age to age unchanged and unchangeable, and the scene, rendered with such truthfulness, will ever excite the heart's feelings for all the actors in this embarrassing situation. The plaintive expression of the worn-out man is truly touching, while the anxious countenances around, watching the effect of the refreshing draught, awaken the secret chords of sympathy. More elaboration in the landscape and greater depth of color, especially in the foreground, would have made the picture more attractive to those who require a great variety of detail to excite interest, but it is questionable if it would not lose thereby in simplicity and harmony of general effect. Rendered as they are, all the figures tend to the main object without being elaborately grouped to create a sense of "This honesty in the arts, as in all things else," remarks the author of *Corinne*, "characterizes true genius, for artifices for usually destroy enthusiasm. There is a rhetoric in painting as in poetry, and those who have it not seek to veil the defect in brilliant, exclusive auxiliaries, rich costume, and remarkable postures, while pretending virgin with an infant at her breast, an old man attending a mass of *Bolsena*, a young one leaning on his staff, in the school of *St. Cecilia* raising her eyes to heaven, by the mere expression of the countenance alone act much more powerfully on the mind. Natural beauties grow on us each day, while of works done for our first sight is always the most striking."

Painting in Water-colors.—First premium, George H. Goddard, Sacramento. To the little cabinet picture of this collection named "The Waterfall" is awarded the first premium. Nothing can surpass the liquid truth of the water in this painting, which tells with solidity against the sky. The vegetation of the trees is massed with great naturalness, and the foliage is subtly and equally diffused throughout the dense and somber foliage. Upon error, or rather what we conceive to be a common error, the most Limners is that they exact so minute a scrutiny of their work with an opera or magnifying glass, that the unity of interest, that principle of art, is necessarily fritted away. The veins of every leaf in the foreground, every ramifying twig or branch for a middle distance, the lichens, seams, and crevices in rocks, many miles distant, the outline of every cloud, be it cirrus, stratus, cumulus, or nimbus, the mathematical gradation of every ripple in the water, all are defined with microscopic exactitude that the sentiment and consistency of the work is lost in the search after minutiae. Hence, nothing is left for the imaginative faculty, which, clothing every scene from its own rich memory, is more affected by what is left unseen than by what is seen. It is very evident that the author of the picture under consideration is not to be classed among these *specific* landscapists, but having taken nature with a loving eye and become imbued with her manifold beauties and subtleties, has learned how to render them cognizant to our

senses in the school of Turner. In the view of Lake Bigler,* particularly characterized by great clearness and transparency of tint, we are made to feel the difference between earth, atmosphere, and water in a manner suggestive of more than is represented. As the eye passes over this extensive sheet of water, whose depth is indicated by its deep color, at an elevation of some five thousand eight hundred feet above the level of the sea, in sublime repose—it rises from the shelving water to the granite bases of the surrounding mountains, with their majestic peaks some four thousand feet still higher, there to bring up, not upon the canvas, but, aided by the powers of association at this height, to pierce the space, “quivering moist air, peopled with cloud forms, varied and delicate in shape and color, like the harmonies of nature itself.” As we gaze, we feel in some of those wonderfully luminous productions of our painter, Tilton, the effect of aerial perspective is here altogether marvellous, the cause while all the essential truths are preserved, such as the quality of the soil, the texture and sheen of the grass, the character of the geological formation, etc. the mind is not fettered by a Chinese minuteness, but the imagination soars at once into infinity through the dawns of heaven, curtained by the rich sunset drapery of clouds.

*The following description of this lake is from the artist himself, accompanying a copy of his painting in *Hutchings's California Magazine*: “The southern shores of this lake were explored during the State Wagon Road Survey of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. Its extreme southern latitude determined at thirty-eight degrees and fifty-seven minutes, one hundred and twentieth meridian of west longitude divides the lake pretty equally between its western shore to California and its eastern to Utah. Its northern extremity is only about one mile by report, which is still so contradictory that the length of the lake cannot be set down as anything like accuracy. It can hardly exceed, however, twenty miles in length by its breadth, notwithstanding it has been called forty, or even sixty miles long. Although near the main road of travel, little has been known of this lake until quite a recent date. There is no doubt but that it is the lake of which the Indians informed Col. Fremont when he camped at Pyramid Lake, at the mouth of the Salmon, Trout, or Truckee River, and thus relates, under date of January fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five: ‘They made on the ground a drawing of the river, which they represented as issuing from another lake in the mountains, three or four days distant, in a direction little west of north beyond which they drew a mountain and further still two rivers, on one of which they said that people like ourselves traveled.’ How clear does this description read to us, now that we know the localities. Afterwards, when crossing the mountains near Carson Pass, Fremont caught sight of this lake, but deceived by the great altitude of the mountains and the apparent gap in the western ridge at the Johnson Pass, he laid it down as being on the California side of the mountains, at the head of the South Fork of the American River. In the map attached to Col. Fremont's report it is there called Mountain Lake, but in the map, by Charles Preuss, it is named Lake Bompland. In Wilke's map, and others published about the period of the gold discovery, it bears the former name. When Col. Johnson crossed his road across the mountains the lake was passed unnoticed, except under the general name of Lake Valley. Gen. Wynn's Indian expedition, or the immigrant relief train, first named Lake Bigler, after our late Governor. Under this name it was first depicted in its transmontane position in Eddy's State Map, and thus the name has become established. There is no other lake in California which for beauty and variety of scenery is to be compared to Lake Bigler. It is not its beauty of situation alone that will attract us there. A geological interest attaches to it, for there we see what so many other of the great valleys of the Sierra once were. A little stream of the Upper Truckee, though but of yesterday, has yet carried down its debris and deposits through ages sufficient to form the five miles of valley flats, from the foot of Carson Pass to the present margin of the lake, and still the work progresses. The shallow waters of the mouth of the river are stretching across toward the first point on the eastern slope of the mountain, and at the same time the water level of the lake is evidently subsiding. The point of view where our illustration is taken is the summit of the granite knob to the south of the triangulation points of our survey. The point at which the Upper Truckee enters the lake is indicated by the smoke of our camp fires. The first depression in the mountains to our right is the Daggett Pass to Carson Valley. Beyond the next group of mountains lies the old pass of the Johnson Wagon Road to Eagle Valley. Nearly opposite, and nearly on the eastern shore of the lake, is the celebrated Indian cave, with its legendary fame. On the north rises the lofty mountain of Wassan Peak. From the western shore the Truckee River finds its outlet, but the exact position seems to be still a myth. The mountains to the northwest, in the distance, are near the Truckee Pass. But our poor sketch on pencil can give but a faint idea of the beauty of the spot. We can only hope to reach it, whose eye has already beheld the scene what must ever be one of memory's most precious treasures, while in those who have not seen it we hope to induce a desire to visit one of California's noblest lakes.”

serenity of the ocean is best felt, not when the surging billows break upon the strand, but when with all its heaving immensity it drops beneath the horizon from our view into the still eternity.

Painting in Water Colors.—Nahl Brothers, San Francisco, “Immigrants and Indians”—second premium. These versatile artists have executed a little colored drawing in their happiest sketchy style. The conception grasps all the imaginable horrors of such a scene; even the oxen appear writhing under the contemplation of the cruel caravans. The female figure introduced so prominently in the composition, adds deep interest and pathos to the subject, and testifies to the relentless and merciless warfare of savage life, which spares neither women or children. Our revolting feelings do not permit us to dwell on the unhappy and truthful picture, and we turn from this example of the “convulsive school” with horror.

Painting.—Mrs. Light, Sacramento—first premium. Numerous fine color drawings, and pencil drawings, indicate the skill and cultivation of the fair artists. The committee would more particularly notice the fine monochromatic view of Clear Lake, and the Sylvan scene with the California mocking bird in the foreground, as most worthy of the first premium. The specimens here presented of the song-birds, the surroundings of our wild flora, appear to live with all the truth of the originals. The crayon drawing of a mammoth California bison, is particularly entitled to special commendation, being executed with a boldness and freedom of touch possessed by none of the other artists.

Sketching.—Baker, Sacramento—second premium. The large fancy sketch of a mountain rivulet shows great boldness and freedom of hand, approximating in execution some of the masterly sketches to be seen in Hardwick's works. The chief merit in pencil drawing, lies in accomplishing the best effect with the least labor; and we discover in most of the specimens exhibited by this artist, which we have scrutinized, that he is at acting out this idea.

Engraving on Wood.—D. Van Vleck, San Francisco, “Illuminated title page of the *Hesperian*”—first premium. We have here a pleasing instance of the importance of wood engraving in popular art culture. The title page, or *Star of the West*, is a most fitting name for a literary periodical published on the far-off shores of the Pacific, and the engraver, by his workmanship, has carried out in effective style the beautiful design of its fair editress, as designed by those admirable draftsmen, the Nahl Brothers. The elements of power that pertain to xylography, are introduced in the bold relief imparted by the cleanness and clearness of the cut into the wood, to the three gracefully arranged maidens representing the women of our State, who have put forth their bewitching charms to appropriate some of the golden apples from the tree of literature planted now successfully among us. The old dragon of ignorance, in the background, who watches so zealously, appears to be well kept in check by the pictorial arts are steadily growing to be the habitual vehicle, to lead the eye to the mind, for an immense amount of knowledge; and such as wood cuts can be printed with the utmost facility on the press, composed with letter-press, and worked off with the forms of the press, magazines, and newspapers, in almost unlimited numbers, the ignorance, superstition, and barbarism, have everything to be gained by being the importance of wood engraving, not only in contributing to the tasteful enjoyments of life, but also in giving a boundless circulation to valuable examples of the arts, to the events and accessories

of history, to natural scenery, and to the incidents and surrounding social and domestic life, as well as to objects connected with science. It behooves us that it should be sedulously cultivated for improvement in its processes and in its style. Unfortunately, owing to the tendency multiply among us engravings, which, in all points of style and manner are beneath criticism, wood engraving is peculiarly the victim of sharkish competition which is now devouring the life of every high aspiration in science, as well as in art, and reducing to one common level capacities adequate to truly noble achievements. We would be unjust, however, not only to the recipient of this premium, but also to Messrs. Eastman & Loomis, of San Francisco, were we not to accord full credit for an effort to give a higher character and spirit to an art boundless in its scope. Many of the specimens exhibited (not for competition, inasmuch as they are not members of the society), by the named artists, possess a delicacy of tint and exaltation of finish not usually seen in this description of engraving. Still it must be confessed that the mere dexterities and mechanical perfections belonging to the engraving routine of engraving practice, appear to us but very unsatisfactory substitutes for the rough, bold vigor displayed by the great masters, Albert Durer, Goltzius, and Rembrandt, in Germany, Parmigiano, and Bellini, in Italy, and Gallot and others, in France, and which they have in great part superseded. We hope to see at the next exhibition that a real artist has boldly entered on a better practice and application of wood engraving. It may be that the demand at present is exclusively for subjects, but we feel assured that where so much good can be achieved in raising the tone of popular illustrations in our State, an Anderson Adams will not long be found wanting on the Pacific side of our continent.

Engraving on Stone.—Nahl Brothers, San Francisco—first premium. "View of Yosemite Valley and Illuminated Certificates of Membership of the Society of California Pioneers, and of the Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanics' Society." Of all the auxiliaries in training the popular taste, that true and critical appreciation of art, without which, sculpture, painting, and architecture, must languish in obscurity, none other can compare in point of facility in its capacities with lithography. For this reason, in France, Bavaria, Austria, and Russia, governmental aid has been extended towards perfecting it, and it is now among the permanent means of publishing both prints and fac-similes in nearly all civilized countries. Unfortunately, as is freely assumed in our State, it would seem that the diffusion of true art-culture has not yet reached that point at which the highest efforts at skill become the most lucrative to the artist; frequently, taste and propriety are so often outraged by mawkish caricatures, bald and blotched maps with city views, etc. sooty scenery—anything that will pay. This policy is surely short-sighted, except as it is a mere hand-to-mouth living, and we are glad to see that the Messrs. Nahl are turning their attention to this most important branch of engraving. The works they have already executed possess much merit, and are capable to a considerable degree, that peculiar artistic delicacy of touch which may be made to tell so effectively in this beautiful art, and which, owing from the great demand for good lithographs, such as Julien's series of heads, the prints of Lemercier & Ackerman, and the landscape views of Ward, Westall, Harding, Lane, etc. we are inclined to think would receive a remunerative appreciation in our State.

Engraving on Stone.—G. H. Baker, of Sacramento—second premium. "Jim Barton"—The works of this industrious artist on stone engraving possess the merit of great fidelity to nature. The execution of

in full action is fine. The subcutaneous muscular development is correctly rendered, and the whole drawing displays a great deal of spirit. We regret to perceive, however, not only in this instance, but also generally among the lithographs executed in California, that the practice is of dull routine in which nothing but the main chance is studied. No mastery of material, none of the scientific processes by which English artists have achieved his chromo-lithography, appear to be ever thought of. We no longer be ignored in our ateliers, but that as it has ever been everywhere with the progress of our race, so in California, the natural complement of production will follow with the fulfilment of all the higher lights and hopes which art engenders, revealed in her fairer and serene daughter—science, of which she is but the comely and more vigorous sister.

Engraving on Copper-Plate.—M. C. Osborn, of Sacramento—first premium. "Wong-Mooney"—This miniature portrait of the well-known Chinese painter, by the above name, has the merit of being an admirable likeness. It appears, however, defective in vigor, but possibly this may be attributable to a desire on the part of the artist to preserve the expression characteristic of the Mongolian physiognomy. If so, he has succeeded admirably by producing that softness of effect which we sometimes see resulting from *stippling*, and which is so beautifully adapted to round the cheeks and other swelling parts of the human figure, especially in the drawings of children.

Engraving on Copper-Plate.—G. H. Baker, of Sacramento—second premium. "English Scenery"—This is a copy from an engraving in the *Art Journal*, which was doubtless selected by the artist with a view to practising and improving his style. For this purpose a better subject could not have been chosen. We find the etching freely executed, the distance well-toned.

Engraving on Steel.—While on the subject of engravings, the committee express their regret that no premium has been offered for steel engravings—the more so, because they find, among the collection of M. C. Osborn, of Sacramento, several very meritorious engravings of American scenery on steel. The views of "Hyde Park," the "Village of Sing Sing," and the "Outlet of Lake Memphremagog," are highly honorable to their author.

One of the most valuable means of popular art-culture consists in the establishment of books with prints, and in no better way can this be effected than by the process devised by our countryman, Jacob Perkins, of Massachusetts, of decarbonizing and recarbonizing the steel-plate, so that it is made soft during the engraving, and then hard for printing. Being capable of rather finer work than copper, the hardness of steel enables the plate to furnish a very great number of perfect impressions, thus presenting a most important advantage over copper for standard engravings. Whereas copper fails in from one thousand to three thousand impressions of good work, and six thousand of the coarsest, a steel plate often will give over fifty thousand impressions, even of good work, and over one hundred thousand for the coarser species of engravings, such as school atlases, etc.

It is, therefore, considered, economically, mechanically, or æsthetically, of high importance attaches to steel engraving, and we hope the Committee will recognize this fact another year by including it in the schedule of premiums.

Premiums and Honorable Mention.—Messrs. Nahl Brothers, of

San Francisco. Besides those already enumerated under the head of award of premiums, there are several other works of great artistic merit which the committee take pleasure, while exercising the privilege accorded them, in recommending for special premiums, as well as in making honorable mention; and foremost among these they would instance the exquisite miniatures, in India ink, of "Two Little Girls," by Nahl Brothers. Nothing we have ever seen, even among the choicest cabinets of European art, surpasses the superlative finish of these marvelous conceptions of infantine loveliness—with their melancholy, expressive mouths, and dilated, silvery eyes looking out deep into the future of the great world, in which they must soon inherit that dower of woman, which is "all of love and suffering from her birth." Verily, they are the crown-jewels of the entire collection, and richly merit an extraordinary premium.

To no other artists is the exhibition more indebted than to the Messrs. Nahl Brothers—not only as regards the intrinsic value, but also the variety of their works, which adorn its walls. The universality of their genius is remarkable, and on all sides are presented specimens alike in paintings and portraits in oil and in water-colors, drawings, designs, and engravings of all kinds, each possessed of more or less merit, and evincing an earnest determination to contribute to art-culture among the people by bringing life, in every pursuit and calling, into daily contact with the productions.

Other artists appear content to confine their efforts to one branch of art; but, Catholic in their ideas, they undertake every species of culture, and whatever they undertake, they touch lovingly—at times may be hurriedly—but always with power and meaning. In no respect is this trait more remarkable than in the "Roll-Board" for Engine Company, No. 6, of San Francisco, which has all been executed by the painter. It is seldom that we meet with fine penmanship and beauty of design so harmoniously blended as in this scroll-work. We recommend it to the consideration of the Executive Committee for a special premium.

Before closing this well-deserved tribute to the genius and industry of the Messrs. Nahl Brothers, we would briefly call attention to their elaborate engraving of the "Death of Chevalier Bayard"—not for the purpose of recommending it for special award, (because we believe the work was not executed in California,) but on account of its transcendent qualities. It is evidently engraved on copper, from some admirable painting, possessed of great merit as to composition. We are not advised as to the mode in which the engraving has been executed; but it appears to be a compound of etching and rule-work, most skilfully managed.

"The Rialto of Venice"—We take occasion here, also, to record our high appreciation of another work of art, of the same school as the last, which the first premium for water-colors is awarded, and which is also entitled to a premium, from the fact that it was not executed in California, and that the artist, being unknown, was not, of course, a member of our society. We allude to the "Rialto of Venice." Few artists have drawn architecture like Turner, (witness his Cathedral at Rouen, "Rivers of France,") and the present picture, in the blending and mingling of outlines, surfaces, local and accidental color, and light and dark, is worthy of the great *nine-color* master. The broad, thick, gossamer arch, crowned with picturesque groups in many colored rain-coats, stands out, sharply defined, to span the liquid highway, on which gondolas seem to glide, instinct with motion, and, as if rising from the water, which they shadow with their imposing fronts, gorgeous, colossal structures, with moresco fretwork, and colonades of rare marble, and

itals, it may be, of jasper, and porphyry, and agate, all are ranged in architectural harmony with the never ceasing music they are wont to reverberate. When scanned closely, to analyze the method of work in this production of the art, a bewildering wonderment is created, in the hands of even skillful manipulators, as to the means resorted to for composing such marvelous ends. The painting was accidentally met with some time since in Sacramento, and purchased by Mr. M. F. Butler, our architect, who knew how to appreciate its beauties.

Norton Bush, San Francisco: Three views, in oil, of "Mount Diablo," "Foot-Hills," and "Ione Valley." The natural world, chiefly in landscape, appears to be a favorite study with our artists, and this is as it should be, for the first field of art lies amid the material beauties of the earth, and nature is the only safe teacher. Many, however, deceive themselves, and disappoint the expectations of their friends, by copying too closely after nature, forgetting that true art is not only an imitation, but an ideal—a thing of the hidden soul of nature, and embodying it anew. Thus these views fail to awaken those emotions of sublimity which appertain to mountain scenery, and which, perhaps, would have been gained, if, instead of being taken in the broad day-light, the artist, availing himself of the phenomena of the penumbra, had seized the happy moment, when the western sun, from behind his gorgeous canopy of cloud, had suffused earth and air in a flood of soft radiance; or when the long shadows of aurora had brought out boldly only the striking features of the landscape, and identified it as much by what is dimly seen in adumbration, as by what is here revealed in open day. Nevertheless, believing with Coleridge, that a work of art should be judged by its intrinsic merits, and not by its results, we find all the above mentioned views possessed of much truthfulness.

The distant atmospheric effect, particularly in Mount Diablo, is excellently producing exactly the impression conveyed to the eye by the peculiar condition of the air, through which this mountain is seen during our midsummer or fall. It is true the coloring is somewhat monotonous, but, nevertheless, evinces a fine sense of harmony in the mind of the artist. The unique style of Mr. Bush demonstrates that he is a self-taught amateur, little acquainted with the scientific technicalities of art. In this again, we would not find too much fault, because every artist, like every other thinker, has a perfect right to express the thought that is in him in the manner he deems best calculated to impart his own feelings and ideas; provided, the science that underlies all art, is not absolutely ignored. Mr. Bush may yet prove himself, not only an original thinker, but also a discoverer of some novel mode or process to interpret the new, and of forms of beauty here revealed, and thus create a great organic art out of the varied and various materials supplied by California. We do not create genius, for genius creates rules; but, only when we are led to science, can it achieve its highest results.

Mary Redding Clement:—That this lady is imbued with a sincere love for art is attested by the numerous specimens of her pencil on exhibition. Of these, that which possesses most interest, in our eyes, is "Antigone," which, although a mere copy, nevertheless shows that the hand of the copyist has been trained to habitual sympathy with the beautiful and the good. Mary Howitt, in her "Artists' Life in Germany," describes the original picture, but as we cannot procure her book for reference, we are unable to give the artist's name. The subject formed one of the tragedies of Sophocles, and represents Antigone, a Grecian girl, sitting by the grave of her brother, and calmly awaiting the

fearful doom of being buried alive; her sisterly love having impelled to incur the penalty decreed by her maternal uncle, Creon, monarch of Thebes, upon any one who should inter the slain body of his rebel nephew. By her side is the spade with which she dug the grave, and on the mor above it is placed the helmet and sword of the interred. Thebes fills the back ground, grand in traditionary glory, but chiefly grand as the country which could inspire such heroism. By the aid of such classic record, and an uncolored print, our fair artiste has thoroughly possessed herself the meaning of this touching epic; for as we gaze upon her work, a feeling of intense sympathy sinks deep into the heart—a moral effect produced by the heroic composure, the sense of internal strength, portrayed in the features of the condemned. "Grief, in modern times, in a state of society, cold and oppressive as the present, ennoble its victim; and the being who has not suffered can never have thought or felt. But with the ancients there was something even more noble than grief. The lovely Grecian statues were mostly expressive of repose. The moral being was so well organized of old, the air circulated so freely in those manly breasts, and political order so harmonized with the faculties, that there did not exist that discontentedness of spirit, which, indeed, leads to the development of much refinement of thought, but which does not furnish to the fine arts the primitive elements of the feelings." This antique repose is well represented in the subject of the present painting. The head is sublime, with a large intellectual development; while the Helenian type of beauty is admirably preserved in the purity, the force, the brilliancy, and the evanescent gradations of the flesh tints. The drapery is also most artistically managed, giving that simple, but unapproachable grace and symmetry of contour belonging to the faultless creations of the Grecian pencil. In keeping, too, with the pathos of the subject, the sky is filled with dense massy clouds, through which struggles a mysterious ruddy light, giving to every object a supernatural look. The happy rendering of all these accessories, proves that Mrs. Clement has not only studied well her subject, but is also possessed of sensibility, imagination and quick perception of form and color, with considerable powers of association. These qualities should give her confidence to attempt a composition of her own, and we hope to find some production of her atelier competing for a premium, among the original paintings at the next exhibition.

Herbert Burgess, of San Francisco. The highly finished drawings of this gentleman afford most satisfactory evidence of his qualifications as a teacher of drawing in the San Francisco High School. We were particularly struck with the spirited "Spaniel's Head," which lives upon the paper. The eyes look out from between their silken-fringed lids as if their vital functions were fully developed.

Mrs. M. P. Benton, of San Francisco. Besides a highly creditable painting of a photographic view of the Yo-Semite Falls, many beautiful water-color paintings and drawings testify to the taste of this accomplished lady. So meritorious, indeed, are all of the delicate tracings of pencil, that it is difficult to determine upon a preference.

T. A. Levison, of Sacramento. Calligraphy has perhaps never been brought to a greater perfection than in the beautiful design of a bouquet of flowers, exhibited by this accomplished penman. This remarkable display of art, which has been entirely achieved by the use of a pen and colored inks, we commend to the especial attention of the Executive Committee.

Besides those we have thus honorably mentioned, there are many others

of our productions in each department named in the schedule, possessed more or less merit, but between which we find ourselves unable to discriminate as to relative pre-eminence. Very few fall absolutely beneath the level of criticism. Of course it would be supererogatory in us to comment upon the two paintings, claimed as original from the hands of old masters, and which are hung against the walls, merely for ornament and decoration; the one, a pig-sty, by Moreland; the other, a group of sheep and goats, by Rosa de Tivola. We trust, however, it will not be considered invidious to call attention to the drawings and water-colors of the students of the San Francisco College, of the best of which, we consider, are the two moral scenes, "At Home," and "Abroad," and which reflect much credit upon that institution. Also, to the spirited pencil sketch, by Frederick S. Butler, aged ten years, son of our tasteful Architect, of the manches throwing the Lasso and catching Wild Horses." These productions of the nascent talent of our vigorous young State, augur well for the future, and give promise to expand at some future exhibition of this institution, into many more of those higher productions of art, which go so far in refining and elevating the peoples of every nation. In conclusion, the undersigned, acting as Chairman, regrets that in the discharge of the duty of drawing up this report, he should have devolved upon one so much less conversant with the details of the knowledge therein involved. With the valuable assistance, however, of the two other members of the committee, Messrs. W. C. Felch, of Sacramento, and R. H. Vance, of San Francisco, particularly the former, whose sound judgment and experience have been called into consultation; and aided by such acknowledged authority and sources of information as were accessible to us, more especially the "Art Hints" of the *New York Crystal Palace Exhibition*, and the criticisms in the *New York Home Journal* of the "National Academy of Design," etc. the language and ideas of which have in many instances been adopted, it is hoped a decision has been arrived at which will be found based upon a proper and impartial consideration.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

THOS. M. LOGAN, M. D.
Chairman of Committee on Paintings, etc.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 52.

ESSAYS.

Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

The committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of essays, would respectfully report:

In examining the essays submitted to our consideration, which were three only in number, all on the subject of "Irrigation," we have decided that the best is signed by the name of Wm. Thompson; the next best signed by W. Wadsworth, and awarded the prizes accordingly. In the department of statistics, we award the first premium to the table compiled by Mr. Daniel J. Thomas.

J. G. BALDWIN,
F. C. EWER,
CHAS. T. BOTTS.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 53.

LAGER BEER, ALE, PORTER, CIDER, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your special committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Lager Beer, Ale, Porter, Cider, etc. would respectfully report:

That we award the first premium for lager beer on exhibition to B. Cole, Pacific Brewery, Sacramento.

To Smith & Co. of Sacramento, for best brown jug ale—first premium.

To Smith & Co. of Sacramento, for best brown stout, xxx—first premium.

We also award to S. S. Philips, for the best specimen of spice and wood bitters—the first premium.

M. F. BUTLER,
FREDERICK BUTMAN,
J. POWELL.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 54.

DRUGS, PERFUMERY, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Drugs, Perfumery, Matches, Artificial Teeth, Patent Trusses, Kerosene Oil, Glass Work, Varnish, Chandelier and Gas Fixtures, Patent Roofing, etc. would respectfully report:

That we have examined a medicine chest, exhibited by C. Morrill, and find it one of the most complete ever imported. The samples of imported drugs are of good quality, and the same may be said of the oils, camphene, and burning fluid.

C. E. Hinckley, (Keith & Co.) exhibits a splendid collection of imported surgical instruments, probably the best in the country. The specimens of chemicals manufactured by them, are very good articles, and we would recommend that a premium be given for their chemicals and perfumery. We would especially particularize their Monsel's salt, pepsin, and phosphites, and their distilled verbena water.

J. L. Polhemus exhibits some California saffron, stramonium, orange peel, natural paints, and glue, which we recommend as worthy of a premium.

Matches, by J. T. Haviland. These are the first of a new manufacture just established in this city. They ignite very readily, and are not blown out by a current of air. They are intended especially for the use of miners, and as a new manufacture especially adapted to the wants of this country, we would recommend that a medal be awarded to Mr. Haviland.

G. C. Kellum, quartz and gold filling for teeth. We would recommend a premium to Mr. Kellum for his gold restorative work.

W. L. Boyle, exhibits a sample of continuous gum work, which is very beautiful, and we would recommend that a premium be awarded to him for.

Dr. D. L. D. Sheldon, exhibits a beautiful and highly finished instrument, new invention, for the radical cure of hernia. A very ingenious article

likely, in proper hands, to answer the purpose for which it is intended. We would recommend a gold medal to Dr. Sheldon.

John Mallon, pioneer glass-cutter of California, exhibits some very good work which is worthy of a medal.

H. Marsh, glass-blowing and fancy glass work—curious examples of science and industry.

Stanford Bros. oils, camphene, burning fluid, spermacetti, etc. We would recommend that a medal be awarded to this firm for their sperm and polar oils.

Stanford Bros. and J. B. Owens, exhibit an oil for burning in lamps which is produced from bituminous coal. This material, we believe, is cheaper and better than any material yet used for illumination,

has the distinguishing merit of being as harmless as oil. Your committee would recommend a diploma to each of these firms for introducing

valuable an article into this market, and we hope it will speedily banish that dangerous article, called burning fluid, from the State. The lamps sold by Stanford Bros. are furnished with Deitz's patent burners,

those of J. B. Owens, with Hale's improvement. We have carefully compared the two lamps, and are of the opinion that the light given by

Hale's Burner, (J. B. Owen's,) is the brighter and steadier of the two, and the same quantity of oil and the same sized burner. The Deitz burner is simpler and easier to trim.

JOS. M. FREY, M. D.
R. H. McDONALD,
THOMAS G. BRADFORD.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 55.

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLE-WORK.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your special committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Sewing Machine Needle-Work, found the following machines on exhibition: Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's, Frinkle & Lyons' and Singer & Co.'s. After making a careful examination of the work done by the different machines, would respectfully report:

That we have awarded to work done by Wheeler & Wilson's machine the first premium.

To work done by Grover & Baker's machine—the second premium. To the embroidery stitch, peculiar to the work done by Grover & Baker's machine, we would recommend a special premium.

A machine recently introduced in this State, Frinkle & Lyons make, did little work on exhibition, much to the regret of your committee, and from specimens seen, we would suggest a favorable notice.

Of which is respectfully submitted.

MRS. D. J. STAPLES,
MRS. FERRIS FORMAN,
MISS C. A. SMITH,
MRS. J. H. MCKUNE.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 56.

ORNAMENTAL HOUSE PAINTING AND GRAINING.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your special committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Ornamental House Painting and Graining, would respectfully report:

That they have examined specimens of work in this department, and recommend the first premium to Fredericks & Krebs, of Sacramento, for an exhibit of imitations of bird's eye, maple, plain maple, oak, Egyptian marble, Sienna marble, glass work, etc. The Egyptian marble is a superior piece of work, and reflects great credit upon the artist who executed it. The Sienna marble is good, but inferior to the first. The maple is excellent, and bears fair comparison with the Egyptian marble in skill of workmanship. The oak is ordinary, and is in better company than it has claims to.

The oak graining on the doors of the pavilion are entered for competition with the above. The imitation of oak is good, and in all respects superior to the above. We therefore recommend the second premium to A. C. Judy, of Sacramento, who executed the work.

W. C. FELCH,
Chairman committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 57.

DOUBLE ACTING FORCE AND LIFT PUMP.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your special committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Pumps, would respectfully report:

That we have examined a double acting force and lift pump, manufactured and exhibited by James Bowstead, of Sacramento, which, considering with the necessity for ordinary packing around the piston, worked with unusual ease, is simple, and not likely to get out of order, and is recommended to your favorable notice.

Respectfully submitted,
E. G. SMITH,
W. H. HOWLAND,
Committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 58.

BEDS AND BEDDING.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your special committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Beds and Bedding, would respectfully report:

That Messrs. Collins & Co. of San Francisco and Sacramento, are the only exhibitors, and after an examination of their spring beds, mattresses, and the workmanship thereof, your committee are of

that they should be awarded a diploma or special premium for exhibition of spring beds and mattresses, pillows, etc. of which is respectfully submitted.

C. CROCKER,
M. D. CULLEY.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 59.

REGALIAS, GIMPS, ETC.

Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Regalia, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, Tassels, etc. respectfully report:

Your committee find but two competitors, both of whom have on exhibition very beautiful specimens of silver and gold embroidered regalia, although both are highly meritorious, your committee decide that Rogers Johnson is entitled to the first and highest premium offered by the society.

Examples of Mr. Norcross, in point of elaborate execution, being equal to that of Mr. Johnson's, your committee would recommend to the society's second premium.

We also recommend an especial award to Mrs. D. Norcross for a fine set of fringe and gimps, cords and tassels, all manufactured by the firm in San Francisco.

In conclusion, we beg to call especial attention to the large and fine regalia made by both of the exhibitors, and can, without prejudice or injury assure the public that it becomes no longer necessary to import domestic or foreign ports the class of goods above referred to.

WM. H. WATSON,
Chairman.
MRS. G. M. SMITH.

In regard to the recommendation made by Mrs. Geo. M. Smith, the committee, in a special report herewith annexed, relative to a special award to Mrs. Norcross for a Knight Templar's cloak, I respectfully differ.

Respectfully,
WM. H. WATSON,
Chairman.

We to recommend to Mrs. D. Norcross an especial premium for a Knight Templar's cloak, which is quite superior to any one piece in Mr. Johnson's case.

MRS. G. M. SMITH.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 60.

CIRCULAR SAWS.

Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your special committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Circular Saws, would respectfully report:

That they have carefully examined the saws, and investigated respective merits, and they are convinced by the favorable reports of many practical mill owners who have used the circular saws with Emerson & Spaulding's false teeth, that they possess superior merit and practical utility. This kind of false teeth being a California invention, and ingenious and skillful workmanship displayed, in the opinion of the committee should entitle Messrs. Emerson & Spaulding to favorable notice. And as this article is not in the list for which regular premiums are to be awarded, we would respectfully recommend the awarding them a diploma and special premium.

MARK HOPKINS,
WM. H. WATSON,
C. P. HUNTINGTON

OF COMMITTEE NO. 61.

COLTS.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your special committee appointed to award the premiums offered by Werner, Esq. for the best and second best "Hamlet" Colts, also, for the best and second best "Rattler" Colts, would respectfully report:

That the number of colts by "Hamlet" entered as competitors were five, of these your committee award as follows:

To "Celem," a horse colt, five months old, owned by Mr. Pier Solano—first premium, seventy-five dollars.

To "White Stocking," a horse colt, six months old, owned by Morris—second premium, forty dollars.

For the best "Rattler" colt your committee find that the number entered as competitors were nine. By the appointment your committee are necessarily compelled to make a selection which in some points required nice discrimination, and in doing so the committee award to J. F. Brady the first premium for his horse colt, seven months old, hundred dollars.

The second premium we award to horse colt "Billy Shears," owned by Jerome C. Davis, of Yolo, fifty dollars.

Your committee cannot close this report without mention of this group of colts reflecting great credit on their owners, and of which Californians, may well be proud, placing us in no small degree under obligation to Mr. Werner for his laudible enterprise in the importation and introduction of the best blooded horses. Your committee can say until after the award.

J. R. CRANDALL,
Chairman of committee

P. S.—Your committee would express the same sentiments in relation to the "Hamlet" colts, as set forth in the foregoing report.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

POMOLOGICAL REPORT.

Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

The undersigned undertakes the task assigned him by the officers of the Society, under a full appreciation of the difficulty of preparing a report worthy of the occasion, upon a subject which in all times past has engaged the attention of many of the most distinguished for scientific attainments and celebrated for their power of practical illustration.

Whatever views I shall present, the endeavor will be made to use plain and direct language, that I may be more readily understood by the great masses of men, whose occupations necessarily so limit their time that they can ill afford to waste a moment in searching authorities for names or words, which in this age of telegraphic directness should in the first instance have been rendered in intelligible English.

Opinions may be advanced on this occasion conflicting with the practices of individuals which hereafter will prove fallacious—if so no one will cheerfully recant. Having no preconceived notions I am as ready to receive instruction as to give it, fully impressed with the conviction, that in the exploration of the new and exhaustless field before us, we should discard the practices and customs of other lands, where the science have combatted empiricism, through dim ages, and trampled the dust of oblivion, fallacies which in all ages too long receive public approbation?

A source of congratulation that our population is made up of all peoples of the earth, each bringing the customs of father land, sanctified by the usages of many generations. In this contact of individuals, strange, and sometimes rude elements of barbarian life, thrown into a state of competition, modify and give new and forcible direction to the material matter, which had been regarded as the immovable structures of civilization.

CLIMATOLOGY AND METEOROLOGY.

In treating upon the horticulture of California, it must be borne in mind that the meteorology, or dry and rainy seasons, are the same all

over its great extent of latitude and longitude, though the climate varied as regards heat and cold, humidity and aridity, than that of other territory of equal extent on the globe.

During the summer season cold winds sweep down from the ice of Northeastern Asia, and Northwestern America, which are called the northwest trades. These winds, as they approach the coast, meet under eddy current of heated air reflected from the land, and a seasonal puff from the calm latitudes of the tropics. This hot air is forced down upon the surface of the water by the undeviating counter the northerly trade-winds, condenses a vast column of fog, reaching a little distance to sea, and finding ingress upon the land wherever depression is found in the coast range of mountains, which rise in places above the currents of the trade-winds from Oregon to San Francisco. From the latter point to the bay of Monterey, the land forms is low, so that no obstacle is presented to the march of the fogs and winds into the interior, whose daily humid visitation adds much to the comfort of animal life, and promotes, in a marked degree, the success of agricultural and horticultural pursuits. The effect of this climatic influence upon three leading fruits, the apple, peach, and grape, is very notable, as upon the first its cooling moisture is favorable, while with the two latter it is highly detrimental, as will be shown more in detail.

On the north the track of the ocean winds crosses the lower part of Sonoma, Napa, Solano, Yolo, and Sacramento counties, seldom reaching above Sacramento City. Its southern margin takes in a portion of Monterey, all of Santa Cruz, San Mateo, San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, and a part of San Joaquin counties, seldom extending beyond Stockton, while its effects are visible over the northern portion of the State, all of El Dorado, and the southern part of Placer counties, the vegetation there having a soft velvety appearance whenever the breeze comes from seaward, while with a north wind it is parched and crisp.

I have dwelt thus much on the climatology of the State, because of its direct effects upon orchard and vineyard enterprises, and at the risk of being considered dogmatic in my opinions, I assert that for extensive apple plantations a cool temperature and moist atmosphere must be sought, not that I would discourage the amateur and votary of experiment from trying its culture everywhere, but when abundant and saleable crops are the desired object, and the longevity of the tree is had in view, inquiry as to soil and locality should be a primary consideration by those proposing to invest capital, time, and patience, in this precarious pursuit.

California presents the anomaly of the fruits of the tropical and temperate zones flourishing side by side, yet each is matured in a greater or less degree of perfection, as corresponding soils and climate to which they are indigenous, are selected for their production.

THE APPLE.

The best soil for the apple in this State is a black, gravelly loam, underlaid by a calcareous, clayey marl, of which there are vast beds in many of the valleys bordering our numerous bays and rivers; next to this is the sandy loam, with a compact undersoil, to prevent leaching. Red, or reddish clay lands should be avoided as they are too heating for this fruit.

Much controversy is had respecting the mode of cultivation, so as to encourage the growth of surface or tap-roots. My experience is in favor of surface-feeders, which are within the reach of atmospheric influence. Such cultivated trees come into bearing sooner and produce finer flavor.

It is noticeable that on the deep alluvial bottoms of some of our valleys, where the tap-root penetrates to a great depth, that the trees make no vigorous growth of sappy, spongy wood, destitute of fruit spurs. It is to be seen whether such trees, after they shall have obtained a certain size and age, and have thrown out side-roots, which will arrest the ascending sap and render the tap-root less influential in its action, will make up in quantity at a future time for their failure in not coming early bearing.

Over all of our great valleys, and over the rolling hills, we are subject to great storms of wind at the change of the seasons, both in the spring, when the blossoms are setting, and in the autumn, before winter varieties are ripened, therefore, it is a matter of prudence to cut the newly planted tree down so that it will form a low head, thus the branches being near the roots, the action of the ascending and descending sap is rapid, the trunk of the tree becomes stocky, and able to resist the gales, which blow off most of the fruit on those trained up in whip-stock fashion. Another advantage of low pruning is that the tree is kept in reach of the pruning knife, and when the tree comes into bearing a great saving is made in gathering the fruit, as where labor is high, and likely to remain so, and fruit shall be cheapened, the difference between picking the tree while standing on the ground and climbing a ladder is a large item. There is another reason in favor of low training more important than others. The fruit-growing season on the Pacific coast is subject to an almost endless sunshine, and when the trunk and branches are exposed to constant rays, the bark becomes dry, and vegetating action ceases on those parts affected, premature decay takes place, and what little fruit it produces will be blistered to a greater or less extent, and set to the dry or bitter rot.

Scarcely too much pains can be taken in selecting healthy young trees, and in thoroughly preparing the ground for their reception, as the after success of an orchard depends in a great measure upon these prerequisites, the care it shall have the first two years, when the roots will be established and the top have received the general form which it will afterwards retain. Dig broad, deep holes, throwing the top soil, and if convenient, a few spadefull of manure, into the bottom, and be careful not to place the tree deeper than its natural position in the nursery; many trees are lost because their roots are placed so low that the early warmth of the spring expands the buds before the earth has become sufficiently warm so as to form the granulations, and force the emission of fibrous roots in time to sustain the incipient shoots. Years of experiment as a nurseryman and orchardist have satisfied me that orchards should be planted in this State as early in the fall as practicable, even before the trees shall have shed their foliage, as some portion of the sap being up, its descent aids materially in forming the granulation of the roots, and the ground being frozen in the fall, the emission of spongioles takes place during the reception of the early rains, and harden into rootlets through the winter, so as to be a supply of food to the buds on breaking early in the spring. I am confident that trees sustain no injury by removal after the first of November, although the leaves may have to be stripped off by hand, and the trees set in dry soil, as by that time the weather is cool, and the newly formed earth becomes an absorbent of moisture from the humidity of the nights.

THE PEAR.

My experience is demonstrating that the pear withstands the vicissitudes of

climatic influence far better than the apple, and it is a subject for contemplation that its extensive culture in all parts of California is destined to meet complete success. Of all fruits, perhaps, none are so adapted to general use as an article of food as the pear. Its inviting aspect, springy, vinous flavor, sugary melting, aromatic taste, and nutritious ingredients should commend this fruit to an increased and extensive cultivation. It succeeds equally as well, and coming almost as soon into bearing when worked on its own stock as when dwarfed on the quince, scarcely a choice can be made as to which is most preferable, it being rather a matter of locality as regards exposure to strong winds, the dwarf being of a habit which can be trained to the height of a field of grain, at which height little injury would be perceptible in the most exposed situations. A remark is frequently made that pears grown on a quince stock are of more melting flavor than those produced on standards, the natural inclination being, that as the pear root is of a tap tendency, the small feeder are at a great depth, where the ground is cold, consequently, the fruit does not get up gives the fruit a coarse, watery, gritty, character, while the quince root being a surface feeder is within the influence of light, heat, and moisture, requisites to the healthy functions of the tree. Much complaint has been made of the ill success attending the culture of dwarf pear trees in this State; non-success is, in a measure, owing to the fact that at an early period some nurserymen, owing to the scarcity of imported stocks, used the California Mission quince to propagate trees on, a stock totally worthless for that purpose, as the trees worked on this variety make but a feeble growth, and soon perish. Another cause of failure is the planting of the trees on bad soils. The dwarf pear requires a moist, rich situation and clean cultivation; with these requisites, when worked on the right kind of quince, its extensive cultivation will prove highly remunerative. A prejudice exists against dwarf fruit trees for large plantations, because it is alleged, that they are shorter lived than standards. Now, as early fruiting is a paramount object in a country where fruit is scarce and high it will be seen that dwarf plantations will repay the outlay before standards have produced samples of fruit; and although the dwarf requires better soil and more expensive cultivation, yet no investment will pay a better return. It is a stupid error to suppose that after carelessly planting trees they can be left to neglect, and survive, or ever give satisfactory returns. In the Atlantic States trees neglected in this way sometimes struggle into bearing condition, because there they have the aid of periodical summer rains, but in this State the reverse is the rule, and this accounts for the vast number of fruit trees which have annually been sent out by nurserymen, two-thirds of which, it is safe to affirm, have perished.

THE PLUM.

This fruit has proved to be an abundant, certain bearer in all parts of California, not only on the coast in the sweep of the fogs and ocean breezes, but in the hot valleys and in its indigenous state on the high ranges below the bald peaks of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Its cultivation should be largely extended, particularly of the damson and prune varieties, for purposes of preserving. Scarcely a limit can be fixed to the demand for the prune of commerce. Exemption from the diseases which this tree is subject in most all other countries and our cool nights which prevent the ravages of the carculio, render the culture of the plum on a large scale a matter of certain profit, and for hedges to surround vineyards and dwarf fruit trees it is peculiarly adapted, as it is of

and resists the wind by its tenacious upright habit, and requiring aid from the pruning knife. A thick set hedge is no detriment to bearing fruit.

THE CHERRY.

The delicious and cooling fruit has not yet become plenty, although it has great promise wherever it has had a trial. Low training, so that the branches shade the body to prevent the sun from cracking the bark, and makes them gum badly, is necessary to the health of this tree, and finally the pruning knife should be used as little on the cherry tree as possible.

THE PEACH, APRICOT, AND NECTARINE.

The above three fruits possess the same general characteristics, except in the range of the coast winds, where the peach and nectarine are subject to the curl of the leaf, occasioning the loss of the fruit and the desolating of the tree of its first spring foliage. Scarcely a fair crop of peaches has yet been obtained from any of the large peach orchards in the range, and it is a noticeable fact that of the immense quantities of peaches to be found in the San Francisco market during the season, most of them are received from orchards in the neighborhood and above Eureka or the north part of Sonoma and Napa valleys.

THE FIG.

The fig, especially from the Mediterranean, grow to great perfection in all parts of the State, out of the immediate effects of the cool and moist atmosphere of the coast. Enterprise could not fail of success by growing largely in the culture of this fruit for purposes of packing for

SMALL FRUITS.

The blackberry, raspberry, strawberry, currant, and gooseberry, are said to succeed very well in the moist districts of the coast range, but in the warm, dry localities, their extensive cultivation cannot be recommended, except in moist situations.

THE GRAPE.

In the culture of the vine the writer hopes to be pardoned for indulging in extended remarks, believing, as he does, that this branch of industry is destined, in no long time, to become the leading pursuit of California enterprise, associated as the vintage is with the various manufactures of manufacture, utensils for packing, storage, marine commerce, and monetary exchange.

It is admitted that in all countries national and individual prosperity depend upon the proper economy of labor and a multiplication of the industrial pursuits. This truism has been lost sight of by the farmers of California, who, as a general thing, occupy all of their available land for a crop of wheat or barley, depending upon a distant market for supplies of meat, vegetables, and sometimes hay for their teams, thus expending themselves to an expense which often swallows up the product of their solitary resource. To this lack of a proper division of labor can be attributed the precarious business of farming, as many of the producing districts of the State are subject to such frequency of inundation or drought that the grain crop is quite as often a failure as a

Now, over large districts of the great valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, extending up into the foot-hills of the mountains, are of sufficient extent to occupy millions of people in the cultivation of the vine, and were joint stock companies formed for the purpose of bringing out the rivers at the foot of the hills to aid in the planting of vineyards, I think capital so invested would be far more remunerative than an outlay in fluming rivers for golden treasures, which most frequently such undertakings are found to have taken "to themselves wings." Every farmer to plant five or more acres of vineyard he would be sure to find a ready cash market for his grapes by hauling them to the nearest market, and there would be little more trouble or expense than in the cultivation of an equal number of acres of grain, while the receipts would be so vastly in favor of the vineyard that there could be no comparison. The wine market cannot be readily overstocked, while the wheat market is such periodical fluctuation as often to entail disaster, because much of the value is consumed in freight and wastage when seeking a market abroad, while on the article of wine benefits are acquired by a voyage at sea more than counterbalancing the cost of shipment and accruing interest.

Of the manner of planting vineyards and the various operations connected therewith, I beg to refer to the treatise upon the vine furnished by the State Agricultural Society, at a previous annual exhibition, by Colonel Gustin Haraszthy, of Sonoma, as the value of that report by this intelligent and practical vintner can never be too highly estimated, and the large editions of this essay scattered broadcast among our people it will materially aid the development of this growing interest.

Much doubt exists as to the kinds of grape most desirable to cultivate. Future experiment can only solve the problem. However, no risk has been run in planting largely of the California Mission, the Catawba, Black Hamburg, and all other strong growing sorts. The Mission grape is peculiarly adapted to this climate, as it is a very strong grower, and it makes a good stock to graft the more feeble foreign sorts on, thus the vineyards can be expeditiously changed to any variety which shall be found to possess the best qualities for wine making. All of the delicate foreign grapes come to great perfection in open culture throughout the grape growing districts, but whether they acquire the high flavor and aroma of their native districts, where the nights are warm, is a question for be it not forgotten that all over California the nights are cool. This phenomena presents to my mind the only obstacle against our State becoming famous for the production of the richest vintage of all vine-lan-

Most of our citizens coming from portions of the Atlantic States and Europe, where the vine is little cultivated, much ignorance consequently exists among them with regard to the habits of the vine and its proper treatment, the prevailing error seeming to be the selection of rich, moist soils for vineyard sites, where a rank growth of wood is secured at the expense of quantity as well as the quality of the fruit.

The most desirable site for a wine-producing vineyard is a red soil, longer than ten years since, it was a subject of congratulation to termixed with the debris of volcanic remains, irrigation being of seeking people that the Sandwich Islands were in reasonable dary importance and mainly useful only in bringing the young vines of the placers, so as to furnish supplies of fresh vegetables, such sooner into the bearing of a greater quantity of fruit. On dry soil, es, onions, and pumpkins. No one then dreaming that in half a vines should be planted quite near each other, and allowed to trail a this entire State was to grow on her own soil the products of the ground, which keeps the moisture from evaporating. On deep time, and in such abundance that the markets of our cities are the land, they should be trained up quite high to a stake so that the sun our citizens and the wonder of strangers, and all this, too, of a warm the ground and stimulate the roots, which are apt to run too a defy competition and mainly raised without the aid of artificial On planting a vineyard the young plant, on removal from the nu subject of irrigation involves the science of vegetable physiology, should be exposed as little as possible to the sun or a cold wind, and

the grape is very sensitive. When it is desirable to plant cuttings in standard form, or place them in nursery, the first year they should be taken from the old vines as soon as the leaves begin to drop, while a portion of the sap is up, as this materially assists the cutting in the granulation from which the roots are emitted. By adopting this course only a small percentage of the cuttings will fail to grow, whereas if left on the vines and exposed to frost, many of the eyes will be frozen as they begin to swell in the warm days of January and February. The effect of pruning on the old vine is to bring it into leaf and blossom, the following spring, some days before those later pruned, and consequently to mature in equal ratio the time of ripening, but where it is desired to keep the vines on account of danger from late spring frosts, the pruning should be delayed until the sap has begun to rise, the bleeding of the vine should be no injury, but rather tending to the strengthening and establishing of the blossoms into well regulated clusters and increased fruitfulness, particularly in moist, rich, localities, where the vine is apt to grow too much to need unless checked in this manner. Repeated experiments convince me that where the object is to bring a tree or vine into fruiting the pruning should be done when there is a movement of the sap either upward or descending. This applies equally to root pruning as well as to pruning of the branches. But where the object is a great growth of wood, then all amputations should be made when the tree or vine is in a perfectly dormant condition, at some time after it has cast its foliage, and before the buds begin to swell in the spring.

Intelligent vintner of Los Angeles reports that the present season has been as favorable to the grape in that locality as former years, for two causes; the first, the ravages of the cut worm, which eat up the shoots just breaking into blossom, and a species of mildew by a long term of cold, foggy, weather, while the grapes were in the process of stoning. From these causes he estimated that there would be a loss of ten per cent. in the crop, and that the wine would have less body and bouquet; however, the vintage was regarded as satisfactory, and is receiving increased attention, which may also be said of all other viticultural localities. Indeed, the statements of the proprietors of small vineyards in the mining districts are of so encouraging a character that persons who have been engaged in mining for a series of years are turning their attention to vine-growing as a more pleasant and, it is believed, profitable employment.

WINTER IRRIGATION.

the acquisition of California by the American people, it was supply all new comers that artificial irrigation was requisite to success cultivation of any kind of crops, and one has only to consult the files of the newspapers published in the country to be reminded longer than ten years since, it was a subject of congratulation to seeking people that the Sandwich Islands were in reasonable of the placers, so as to furnish supplies of fresh vegetables, such peas, onions, and pumpkins. No one then dreaming that in half this entire State was to grow on her own soil the products of time, and in such abundance that the markets of our cities are the our citizens and the wonder of strangers, and all this, too, of a defy competition and mainly raised without the aid of artificial

Subject of irrigation involves the science of vegetable physiology,

and the limit to which I must confine this report will permit no elaborate treatment of it at this time; suffice, however, to state, that vast quantities of water are annually being done to young orchards and vineyards by an indiscriminate use of water. Where the water is turned on to the land as soon as the rainy season closes, the plants and trees, owing to the wetness of the ground, and the drowning effects of an excess of moisture, have a sickly, yellow appearance until late in the season, and where irrigation is not applied until the ground becomes dry, it induces the emission of a quantity of fibrous surface roots which afterward perish, unless the water is kept on in copious supply, which being done, the tree makes a rapid growth of wood, unripened at the approach of winter. I do not wish to be understood as condemning irrigation, but only its excessive and untimely application. The most beneficial use of the artificial application of water which I have observed is copious winter irrigation, which has been had on almost every acre of arable land in the State at a moderate cost of money, if properly undertaken, as will be seen by taking Yolo County as an illustration; during the rainy season Putah and Cache creeks are charged a vast body of water into the tule. Now, were dams made at the foot of the hills, and these streams turned into ditches and carried to her great plains her farmers would be able to raise sufficient grain each year to supply the State, whereas, owing to our late dry winters, crops have been almost total failures. The expense of this mode of irrigation is, when apportioned among many, but a trifle compared to the annual losses sustained by drought. Our soils being deep, and naturally retentive of moisture, winter irrigation would form vast reservoirs, which cultivation of the soil during the summer, would produce capillary attraction of the moisture to the surface through the dry season, insuring the healthful and natural maturity of crops.

EXPERIMENTAL GARDEN.

Possessed of a climate and soil with every grade of heat and cold, the zones, it is believed that all the fruits and plants indigenous to the climes could be acclimated with great facility for general culture in California. Now, for the successful collection and experimental trial of proper distribution of these, with reliable information as to their habits and uses, there needs be an initial point of concentration, presided over by a botanist of the highest abilities. Owing to the infancy of our State and the natural selfishness of communities thus circumstanced, it can be expected that private enterprise will devote the capital necessary for such an undertaking, therefore, it can only be done by legislative enactment, which, by the judicious expenditure of public funds, receives the evidences of its enlightened stewardship by the prosperity of the people thus promoted.

WILSON FLEMING

REPORT ON NATIVE WINES.*

In reporting on the wines presented for competition at the late fair, your committee have availed themselves of the occasion to offer remarks on the general character of the wines, rather than to enter into details as to the merits of the different varieties of wine to which prizes were awarded. They have also considered that the facts which

*The society does not hold itself responsible for the opinions or deductions of contributors.

under their observation, in judging of so many samples of wine, (one hundred), produced in different sections of the State, might be offered to them to offer some suggestions on the further development of this important branch of industry, which may be useful to those engaged, or who may engage, in it.

As we can, we think, be but one opinion as to the peculiar advantage which California, as a wine producing country, possesses, advantages which are not to be found combined in any other country in which the culture of the grape has been introduced. The nature of our climate is such that the grape invariably grows and comes to maturity, under conditions which are universally acknowledged to be the most favorable for the production of the finer varieties of wine. When, as occasionally happens in wine producing countries of Europe, they have a summer approach, the vintages, in such seasons, never fail to be of a superior quality. Here, at least, this element of success in wine growing is never wanting; as often as the summer comes round, so sure is it to bring a favorable for making first class wines.

As regards soil and elevation, we possess advantages which are not to be surpassed. The different ranges of mountains traversing the State in all lines, through its whole length, afford innumerable localities in the lower hills, in which, according to all analogy, vineyards for the production of the finer wines can be planted, with every advantage of soil and exposure. Up to the present time, however, judging from the wines exhibited at the late State fair, our wine growers have not been able to fully avail themselves of these advantages.

Never agreeable the task would have been to have bestowed every effort on the productions of our own soil, yet a regard for what we believe to be the truth, and a consideration for what we think will eventually be most conducive to the true interests of our wine growers, leads us to express the opinion that up to the present time, the wines of California have not reached that standard of perfection which our climate and soil may one day enable them to attain.

One of our number, Dr. Blake, has taken the trouble of submitting to a full chemical analysis, one of the best of the wines exhibited, and found that it contains as much as fifteen per cent. of alcohol—almost as large as is found in the stronger wines, the ports, sherry, and Madeiras, of Europe, and fully twice as much as is contained in the common drink in wine producing countries. The quantities of vegetable acids, (tartaric and racemic), in our wine is very small, being not more than one-fourth of that which is contained in the ordinary French and German wines. A comparison of the figures, taken from Mulder's work on "The Chemistry of Wine," with the results obtained by the analysis of our native wine, will fully confirm these observations:

Variety.	Alcohol.	Tartar.
.....	7 to 10	1.5 to 0.8
.....	8	.....
.....	7.4	1.9
.....	10.3	1.3
.....	15.00	0.28

In order, if possible, to arrive at the cause of these differences in analysis of our wines, as compared with that of other countries, a chemical investigation of the juice of the grape as it came from the press, was taken. The most important elements to determine were the amount of sugar and of free acid contained in the grape juice, and to compare results with those obtained from the analysis of the juice of grapes known to furnish a superior wine. The only analysis of foreign grape-juice was available for comparison, is contained in Kopp & Will's "Jahrbuch der Chemie," for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, was made by Fresenius, a celebrated German chemist. It furnishes the following figures:

Variety.	Sugar.	Free acid.
Oesterreicher grape, (fully ripe,).....	13.78	
Ripe Kleinberger.....	10.59	
Riessling	13.5	
California grape, analyzed by Dr. Blake.....	21.0	

It is evident from these figures, that the amount of sugar contained in our native grape is much greater, and that the amount of free acid is much less, than in the grapes which are used for the manufacture of lighter German and French wines.

In view of these facts, your committee believe they are authorized to call the serious attention of our wine growers to the necessity of an introduction into this country of varieties of foreign grapes which are to possess those qualities which are wanting in our own, or, in other words, which contain less sugar, and more free acid.

On the importance of the presence of free acid in the grape, we quote the following observation of Mulder, who has written a valuable work on the "Chemistry of Wine:"

"Lastly, I must mention that as a rule, the most odoriferous ingredients predominate in wines containing free acids—tartaric acid, for example. Very sweet wines obtained from grapes which contain very little free acid, or have this acid softened by excess of sugar, are generally much less fragrant than some French or Rhenish wines. This confirms the opinion I have given as to the influence of the free tartaric acid in the formation of the compound ethers," (the odoriferous principle.)"

As to recommending any particular varieties which are most likely to fulfill these objects, your committee feel that the want of experience which, after all, must decide as to the grape that will produce the wine in this State, will render any suggestions they may offer of doubtful value. In referring to different works on the culture of the grape, and on the making of wine, they have found, however, descriptions of some varieties which would promise to fulfill the necessary conditions. In the south of France, the white and red Muscat are most cultivated. They produce a wine which is highly esteemed as a dessert wine, but which is too alcoholic for an ordinary table wine. Among the most cultivated in the east of France, and producing lighter wines, are the Poulard, the Baclan, or Beclan, and the Enfarine, (very tart.) The principal varieties from which champagne is made, are the Franc Pinot, Plante Doré d'Ay, and the Plante vert Doré. The best wines of Bordeaux

the clarets, are made from the Verdot, (a different plant from that introduced into this country under that name,) the Cabernet-Sauvignon, Franc, and Malbec; this last a very free bearer. Among the most valuable varieties for the commoner table wines are the Auvernat, and the Gamai blanc; for abundance of yield, and for the quantity of free acid contained, this last variety, the Gamai blanc, appears to surpass all others. It might afford a valuable juice for mixing with that of our native grape.

Besides these French grapes, there are the Riessling and Kleinberger, very good varieties of German grapes, which would probably do well on our hill-sides. We say probably, for it is impossible to form an opinion as to the effect that our soil and climate may have on any of these plants. Apparently capricious is the vine, that the variety which yields a fine wine when planted on a hill-side, will give an inferior wine when planted in the plain at the foot of the hill, while the plant which on the hill yielded a good wine, has its produce deteriorated when planted on a hill-side. Mr. Rendu, Inspector General of Agriculture in France, in his most valuable work he has published on the vineyards of that country, has enumerated and described one hundred and forty-four varieties of grapes that are there grown for the production of wine, and as they have been cultivated there for centuries, there can be no doubt but that each variety has some properties which render it most appropriate for the soil and climate of the locality where it is grown. In view of this fact, our wine-growers must certainly produce a far superior article, when experience shall have taught them what varieties of grape are most suitable to the many and marked differences in soil and climate that are found in this State, and shall not attempt to make one variety of grape yield good wine on the hills and in the valleys, on the moist, sandy, flats of Los Angeles, and in the clayey soil, and heated, dry, atmosphere of the northern valleys. After alluding, in the work above named, to the different soils which are found in the wine-growing districts of France, Mr. Rendu observes:

"Almost every variety of soil is found in our most celebrated vineyards, and appears able to furnish a superior wine, when the variety of grape cultivated has been well selected; that is, when it is perfectly appropriate to the soil and climate. *The choice of the proper variety of grape will suit the soil and climate, is after all the great secret for obtaining superior wines in a climate where the grape flourishes.*"

The best red wine that was exhibited was made by Mr. Delmas, of San Francisco, from foreign grapes, and although as appears by his catalogue, these grapes had been selected more as table fruit than for wine making, yet the sample of wine exhibited by that gentleman only shows what could be done by a judicious selection of proper varieties. There were also exhibited some specimens made from the Muscat, possessing a great deal of bouquet, and which, as desert wines, would be far superior to the products of the California grape, and may probably become valuable wines for exportation.

With these remarks your committee would conclude their report, and in doing they cannot avoid expressing the hope that the facts and observations contained in it, may lead our wine growers to see the necessity for the introduction of varieties of foreign grapes.

JAMES BLAKE,
WM. L. SIMMONS.

In order, if possible, to arrive at the cause of these differences in the analysis of our wines, as compared with that of other countries, a chemical investigation of the juice of the grape as it came from the press, was undertaken. The most important elements to determine were the amount of sugar and of free acid contained in the grape juice, and to compare the results with those obtained from the analysis of the juice of grapes known to furnish a superior wine. The only analysis of foreign grape-juice, that was available for comparison, is contained in Kopp & Will's "Jahresbericht der Chemie," for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and was made by Fresenius, a celebrated German chemist. It furnishes the following figures:

Variety.	Sugar.	Free Acid.
Oesterreicher grape, (fully ripe,).....	13.78	1.4
Ripe Kleinberger.....	10.59	0.8
Riessling	13.5	0.7
California grape, analyzed by Dr. Blake.....	21.0	0.2

It is evident from these figures, that the amount of sugar contained in our native grape is much greater, and that the amount of free acid is much less, than in the grapes which are used for the manufacture of the lighter German and French wines.

In view of these facts, your committee believe they are authorized to call the serious attention of our wine growers to the necessity of an early introduction into this country of varieties of foreign grapes which appear to possess those qualities which are wanting in our own, or, in other words, which contain less sugar, and more free acid.

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JAMES BLAKE,
WM. L. SIMMONS.

REPORT ON BEE-KEEPING.

"*Bee-Keeper's Directory*—Being the result of varied, extensive, and successful practice in Apian pursuits, during a period of sixteen years, four of which have been in California—a California work, but adapted for use wherever the honey-bee will flourish. By J. S. Harbison: Sacramento, 1860."

The above is the title of a work about to be issued from the press. The author has kindly furnished the following extracts, making a paper of rare interest:

FORMATION OF COLONIES.

The proper time to commence colonizing is from one to two weeks before the natural swarm would be likely to leave the parent hive. This must depend upon the early or lateness of the season, which varies in different localities. It will usually be from eight to ten weeks after the bees begin to gather pollen from the willows and other pasturage.

In the vicinity of Sacramento this work is commenced about the first of February, and the first swarms, for the past three years, have come out from the first to the fifteenth of April, but the majority of all swarms may be expected from the middle of April to the last of May.

PRIMARY DIVIDES.

One primary divide with the queen nursery formed may be depended on to supply from three to eight embryo queens, (sometimes a greater number,) though an average of five may be depended on.

THE OPERATION.

Suppose the owner finds, on the twenty-second day of March, that his bees are becoming crowded in the hives, and from the favorableness of the season he believes they would swarm early in the following month, then let him proceed to make one primary divide, and from a queen nursery in the queenless division. For this purpose choose a hive that is strong and likely to have the most brood. There should be at least five sheets of comb containing brood in the hive selected for this purpose. Commence by opening the hive, and then remove the chamber floor and the glass frame, and choose the side of the hive having the straightest combs. Now raise the front tenons of four frames out of the grooves in the front board. If they are glued fast with propolis take a chisel and pry them loose; then remove the second, third, and fourth one, away from the first, so as to give that more room for its removal without injury.

POSITION.

Let the operator stand with his left side close to the hive, and with his left hand take hold of the corner of the frame resting against the front board, and with the right hand the outer corner. Now raise the left hand carrying the frame upward and outward, moving on the fulcrum until free from its rest in the sill. This movement should be slow and gentle. Now place this frame in an empty hive ready at hand. Then take hold of the second frame in the same manner and turn it with the left hand enough to keep it from rubbing the bees and adjacent combs. Then by the upward and outward movement it is freed from its rest, and

out jar, the same as the first one. This frame is to be examined for queen, and is also in the empty hive with the previous one. Each of the other frames are removed in the same manner, a portion being placed in the new hive, and a part left in the old hive, all having been moved to their original places.

FINDING THE QUEEN.

A sharp watch should be kept for the queen, and if found she should be placed in the new hive; but if she has not been found during the removal of the comb, spread a sheet on the ground and take out the comb, giving the frame a quick, but careful motion, by which the bees are shaken off and fall upon the sheet. In all cases, when handling comb, the frames should be kept in an upright position to prevent the comb from breaking. The queen will most likely be found in the cluster on the sheet—some-times she crawls off the comb, and is found on the inside of the hive. Then examine the comb and place one-half the most mature brood comb and place them in the new hive with the queen. One sheet of comb containing stores should be placed at the side of the hive and the brood comb placed compactly adjoining. The empty frames are added, and the hive is ready to receive its complement of the bees.

QUEEN NURSERY.

The other half of the brood combs, in which are principally eggs and larvae, together with the remainder of the store combs are to be placed in the original hive after the vertical queen nursery is arranged, and is done in the following manner:

Take a comb and choose that portion of it in which a small number of newly-hatched larvae are found, and with a knife cut out a piece three inches long and one and a quarter wide. The ends are cut at an angle to form supports for the piece of comb which is to be inserted. The piece of comb is cut to fit and then inserted with the cells in a vertical position, instead of horizontal, like the remainder of the sheet. There is a space about half an inch cut out below the inserted piece to give room for the development of queens in a perfectly straight and natural position. Two of these sections should be thus prepared in one sheet of comb, and two sheets thus prepared are placed adjoining each other, and are placed to the first sheet of store comb at the side of the hive—next to them the remainder of the brood and store comb is placed in a compact manner. Then one empty frame is placed on the side and a cloth spread over it, and hanging down to the bottom, to protect from chill and prevent animal heat.

DIVISION OF THE BEES.

The bees are now to be equally divided between the two hives, and the chamber floor and honey-board put to their place and the hive closed up, the apertures arranged for the ingress and egress of the bees. The frames are then to be placed, one on the right and the other on the left of the center of where the original one stood, and within a few inches of each other.

TIME OF DAY.

A primary divide is best performed in the evening, about one hour after sundown, yet it will do at any time of the day. They should be watched for the first few hours that they fly, to see that a proper propor-

tion of them enters each hive. If more are found to enter one than the other, move the one into which the greater number enters further from the other, and nearer to the center of where the original stood. If the object is not thus effected, close the entrance of the strong one for about two hours, and thus force the returning bees to enter the weak one, when the apertures are again opened; or a board or cloth may be so placed as to change the appearance of the one receiving more than an equal share of the bees, which will tend to effect the same object.

CONSTRUCTION OF QUEEN CELLS.

The bees in the old hive now finding themselves without a queen, but in possession of the means to rear young ones, at once commence to enlarge and build downward a number of the cells containing eggs, in the under side of the inserted pieces of brood comb. At the same time the young larvae are supplied with a whitish substance called royal jelly, which is of a slightly acid, pungent taste, and is different from the food on which the common brood are fed. These royal cells are sealed, a part on the sixth and the balance on the seventh day from the time of forming the nursery. The queen cells are straight, and occupy a pendant position. The queens are larger, more perfectly developed, and a greater number is reared by this method than when the colony is left to rear from cells in a horizontal position.

DRONE LAYING QUEENS.

It sometimes occurs that the young queen is unable to fly out, on account of defective wings, in consequence of which she fails to become impregnated, which can only take place on the wing. She, however, lays eggs, which produce only drones. These eggs being laid in worker cells it is not easy to determine their character until they are sealed up. The only indication while in the egg is, a portion of them appear deficient in size, being only the covering without the substance. After they are sealed up, or nearly so, it is easily detected. There being but a part of the cells occupied it presents the appearance of irregular rows and clumps. These cells are raised and oval, being lengthened out and enlarged to accommodate this unnatural production. Drones thus raised are only about half the size of those properly raised, and are very short lived. A hive with a drone-laying queen will soon become depopulated, and fall a prey to robbers. As soon as it is discovered that a hive has such a queen she should be sought out and destroyed; then all the comb occupied by her brood should also be destroyed, for it is utterly useless. The balance of the comb should then be exchanged for perfect brood, and a queen or royal cell supplied. But if there are only a few bees remaining, break up the colony and give the remaining comb and bees to another hive.

Occasionally a young queen will lay only drone eggs (but in worker cells) for the first few days after impregnation, but afterwards will produce workers and drones perfectly developed, in their proper order. When the raised oval cells are found, search for the queen, and if her wings are defective destroy her, but if they are all right it is best to wait a few days longer, when if she has changed for the better, the last brood sealed will be smooth and regular.

THE SEX OF EGGS.

The sex of eggs is determined at or previous to the time of deposit in the cells by the queen. All laid in drone cells will produce drones only.

while those laid in worker cells can be developed perfect queens or perfect workers, at the pleasure of the nursing bees. In proof of this I add the following experience: In practicing the dividing system I have frequently found the bees to build some of the queen cells on drone comb, containing drone larvae; and in three instances all was built the same. In two cases of the latter I supplied comb the second time containing eggs and larvae, both in worker and drone cells, and in both cases the queen cells were all built on the drone comb, and in one instance this was repeated three successive times. I have given these apparent queen cells to queenless colonies, but in no instance has either a queen or drone emerged from them. I have opened nearly one hundred of these cells, at various times, and have found them to contain larvae of considerable size, but none had become a pupa; all had died on reaching that age. These cells are larger than those built for the worker brood, and should be destroyed as soon as found. Many of the failures to produce queens have resulted from using such cells without knowing their true character. The use of the queen nursery formed as heretofore described, such failures will in a great measure be prevented.

ESSAYS.

ON IRRIGATION.

—
BY WILLIAM THOMPSON—TO WHOM WAS AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM.
—

"Rura mihi et ugui placeant in vallibus amnes
Flumina amem sylvasque englorius."—VIRGIL.

PART FIRST—QUALITIES OF WATER.

Agriculture has ever been the inseparable companion of civilization, traveling with her from east to west, flourishing when she has flourished, retarded when her progress has been interrupted, and sharing with her in her triumphs as one of the most indispensable of the useful arts. At first both were rude and homely; now, either is more deserving of universal homage. But while agriculture has acquired new accomplishments, knows how to do her work, and generally does it more perfectly, the westward march of empire and the arts, which carried her along with them, has nearly depopulated many of the countries which formed her early abodes, leaving but an enfeebled and degenerate race, who miserably represent their enterprising progenitors in ancient times.

The westward progress of agriculture has taken her into other climates, where other appliances have to be resorted to for the accomplishment of the same object. In the hot and dry valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris irrigation stood prominently forward as the most useful auxiliary of them all. In the moist climate of Britain the principal requisite, to reduce a large portion of the land to the most suitable condition, is draining—its apparent opposite. We are thus considerably at loss in regard to irrigation, which once proved of such essential service to countries which have a similar climate to that of our own State. If we wish to learn its use where it was first practiced, we find but the vestiges of ancient works and the retention of obsolete contrivances in the hands of a contemptible people. If we go to Europe or the older States, we find it of but minor importance and its adoption limited.

Let us resort to science. The petty fisherman, who "paddles his own canoe" around the margins of his native lake or bay, needs neither sextant nor compass. Every hillock is a landmark and every tree or rock a guide. They are, all and each of them, familiar and old acquaintances.

Take him out into the middle of the ocean, where the enlightened captain directs his vessel with nothing but the sun and stars to look to, and what would become of him? Yet are these latter as sure and certain guides as the other, and far more extensively useful.

Water performs several important duties in promoting vegetation. First, it is greedily absorbed by plants, and is so far indispensable; secondly, it regulates the temperature both of the soil and of the atmosphere; and thirdly, it dissolves and holds in solution many substances which enter with it into the organs of plants, and are essentially necessary in their construction. The first assumption requires no proof; the second but little. Every one knows that water forms a conducting medium of heat, which possesses greater powers of resistance than the soil; that it is penetrated by it more slowly and more slowly parts with it, and that the evaporation which is constantly taking place from moist soils and sheets of waters cools or warms the air in proportion to the amount of the vapor disengaged and the difference between the water evaporated and the atmosphere into which it escapes. The second duty is, therefore, of no small importance in irrigation. The third is more important still, and the capability of water to discharge it is manifest. By a little reflection we conclude, from *a priori* reasoning, that the atmosphere, which forms a general receptacle of all the gases, vapors, and odors, which are daily and hourly escaping into it, must sooner or latter part with them, and that they, having an affinity for water, get connected with it in its vapory state, or at all events, that the atmosphere gets cleansed and purified of such foreign substances by descending showers, by which they are carried along. The question does not admit of doubt. Liebig has discovered ammonia in snow-water, and Pereira, Brande, and Timmerman, traces of several salts, and even metallic oxides, in that of ordinary rain. Such is the natural condition of water when it first descends as rain or snow, at which time it contains the smallest amount of fertilizing qualities. Some portions of rain-water percolate into the soil and rise again at a lower level; others sweep the surface, either immediately after the fall of rain or as melted snow. The water of springs partakes of the qualities of the rocks through which it percolates (before it makes its appearance on the surface) and which it gradually abrades, disintegrates, and dissolves, by its continuous operation. Water which is formed from the immediate fall of rain or from melted snow contains only few mineral impurities, but, from its washing the surface of the ground instead of entering into it, is richer in vegetable matter. The limpid, and apparently pure, water of autumn contains a much greater proportion of mineral matters in a state of solution, in which they are more immediately available by plants, than the muddy floods of winter and of early summer. Both kinds act beneficially in promoting vegetation, but not in the same manner.

There is another kind of muddy water, however, which is extremely rich in partly dissolved, and constantly dissolving, mineral matters, although I am not aware of its entering into any of our California rivers—water from glaciers. These form the outlets of the great masses of snow which accumulate in the higher Alps, and in similar situations in other countries, where the height of the mountains and temperature of the climate admit of such accumulations and glacier formations. They are so many frozen rivers, slowly, but steadily, moving onwards, and carrying with them blocks of stone of enormous size. "For the moving of large masses of rock," says Professor Playfair, "the most powerful agents, without doubt, which nature employs, are the glaciers; those lakes or

valleys of ice, which are formed in the highest valleys of the Alps, and other mountains of the first order. These great masses are in perpetual motion, undermined by the influx of heat from the earth, and impelled down the declivities on which they rest by their own enormous weight, together with that of the innumerable fragments with which they are loaded." As the ice melts, the immense boulders of rocks, scattered over their surface, are tumbled into crevases, and wedged into fissures in which they are carried along, grooving the rocks which form the sides of the glacier valleys, in their passage, and grinding, or helping to grind, like so many immense millstones, the smaller fragments between them and the bottom, into an impalpable paste, which mixes with the bottom matter. Even the pulverized fragments adhering to the bottom of the ice may be presumed to resemble, in their effects, the emery powder of the lapidary. "There can be no doubt, from observation," says Professor Forbes, in his valuable "Travels through the Alps of Savoy," "that a glacier carries along with its inferior surface a mass of pulverized gravel and slime, which, pressed by an enormous superincumbent weight of ice, *must* grind and smooth its rocky bed. The peculiar character of glacier water is itself a testimony to this fact. Its turbid appearance, the same from year to year, and from age to age, is due to the impalpable fine flour of rocks, ground in this ponderous mill, between rock and ice. It is so fine as to be scarcely depositable. No one who drives from Avignon to Vancluse can fail to be struck with the contrast of the streams, artificially conveyed on one and the other side of the road, in order to irrigate the parched plain of Provence. The one is the incomparably limpid water of Petrarch's fountain, the other an offset from the turbid Durance, which has carried into the heart of this sunburnt region the unequivocal mark of its birth amidst the perpetual snows of Monte Viso. This is the pulverizing action of ice."

These surmises in regard to the *manner* of the operation of glaciers in grinding rocks, may be mere theory. The *fact* of the grinding does not admit of being disputed. We see the outward machinery and frame work of the mill, and find the impalpable, and scarcely depositable sediment of the muddy waters which issue from it, as therein manufactured. How the work has been done is of little consequence.

Rocks differ in their chemical composition, and so must also the water of different places, whether it filters through the rocks, or the rocks have got ground and been blended with the water. To be of most service, the water used in irrigation should supply the natural deficiency of the soil. Thus, a soil chiefly formed from the disintegration of granite, which generally contains but little lime, would be much benefited by being watered from a stream which has its rise in limestone or chalk; while a soil formed from sandstone, and naturally deficient in potash, would be proportionally benefited by being irrigated with water which has been percolated through granite. Where the composition of the soil and that of the water applied are approximately identical, the chemical benefits resulting from irrigation are confined to a supply of the matters which are abstracted by crops, so far as the water used is capable of affording them; the natural deficiencies of the soil must be supplied from some other source.

To this cause may be partly ascribed the want of success in the following instance, mentioned in "Young's Annals of Agriculture:" "Mr. Orchard, of Stokes Abbey, Devonshire, has two meadows. These meadows are situated on the side of a hill, their aspect nearly south—the superstratum, a fine rich loam, from eight to ten inches deep, on a sub-stratum of strong

yellow clay. No difference whatever can be seen by the naked eye in either the upper mold or the sub-stratum, or in the herbage growing on the surface of them, except that in the lower part of one a few rushes appear, in consequence of some small springs which rise near them, but the water from them is not sufficient to render any part of the land poachy. At the head of the two meadows is a large pond, formed by a collection of small runs of spring water rising near it, and which is also improved by the wash of a small farm-yard adjoining, which of course must add to its efficacy as a manure. When this water is thrown over one of the meadows it produces the richest herbage in abundance, and this field is regularly mowed for hay. On the other meadow, though repeatedly irrigated, it produces no good whatever."

The principal cause of the failure in this case, however, appears more evidently to have resulted from the impervious nature of the subsoil and from the land requiring to be drained. However paradoxical it may appear to some, the proper drainage of watered meadows is even more essential than that of other fields. I have seen so many instances of failure, in Scotland, when this fact has been overlooked, that I confidently assert what I say. Farmers not sufficiently acquainted with the principles of vegetable physiology would conclude that if certain fields were naturally too moist they might be irrigated with greater ease and a more limited supply of water. The result, in every instance, was an abundant crop of rushes and similar plants of almost as little value, but scarcely any of the more desirable grasses, which require a freer admission of air to their roots than they can procure in soils at all times wet. (See page —) Besides, it is a mistaken notion that the water used by plants is only required by them in the state in which we drink it. It has to be prepared and adapted to meet their several wants—some of them requiring its alteration to a greater extent than others. By means of the saline matters contained in water and the soil, plants are furnished with hydrogen, which we find forms a principal ingredient in all of them, entering, in combination with carbon and oxygen, into woody fiber, gum, sugar, starch, and oil. To effect the separation of the elements of water a certain amount is needed, whether it takes place in the plant or the sap undergoes a change before it enters it. All the circumstances of the case combine to show that the separation partly takes place in the soil. In fact, it must do so when the temperature admits of it. Where the soil is over-saturated with water it is generally much colder, and such a change must consequently take place with difficulty, if at all. Hence, the more valuable plants would languish, and inferior plants usurp their place. The art of irrigation consists in having the soil at one time dry, at another wet. The former state is as necessary as the latter.

The waters of different places differ in the proportion of their components more frequently than in the components themselves, the same as soils do: and rivers which collect their waters from different sources, so far as their united branches have been analyzed, are found to be very much alike. Dr. Bostock found in ten thousand parts of the water of the Thames, after most of its mechanically suspended matters had subsided, about one and three-fourths parts of foreign ingredients, as follows:

Organic matters.....	0.07 parts
Carbonate of lime.....	1.53 parts
Phosphate of lime.....	0.15 parts
Muriate of soda.....	0.02 parts

In an equal quantity of the waters of the Clyde, Dr. Thomson found nearly one and one-third part of solid matters in a state of solution, viz:

Muriate of soda.....	0.369 parts
Muriate of magnesia.....	0.305 parts
Sulphate of soda.....	0.394 parts
Silica.....	0.118 parts

The little Itchen which runs past Winchester, the waters of which are famed for their irrigating qualities, has its rise, as have also its tributaries, among chalky downs, and consequently it contains a large proportion of lime in solution. In ten thousand parts of its water two and one-half parts of solid matters were found, as under:

Organic matter.....	0.02 parts
Carbonate of lime.....	1.80 parts
Sulphate of lime.....	0.72 parts
Muriate of soda.....	0.01 parts

Rivers which rise among granite mountains, on the other hand, contain a large proportion of potash, a principal ingredient of plants, which scarcely enters into the composition of the water of English rivers, and does not appear to have been detected in any of the above analysis. But in their little variations, every similar analysis, or but partial examination, all goes to confirm the remark of Bacon in regard to the effects of water on meadows, that "it acts not only by supplying useful moisture to the grass, but likewise by carrying nourishment dissolved in the water."

The waters of the same river differ considerably, at different places, in their effects on vegetation, owing to other causes than the accession of tributaries of another character, or the nature of the soils to which they are applied. Water gets softer in its course, and becomes less suitable for irrigation, either from having deposited a portion of its saline matters, or from their becoming less active in their character by exposure to atmospheric influences, or from both or more causes combined. In the absence of more widely extended analysis, we are left, but half enlightened, to grope for the true cause, or causes, among inferences to be deduced from the certainties of abstract science. The fact, that water not enriched from extraneous contributions is less suitable for irrigation, is well known to every practical farmer who has at any time been engaged in this branch of husbandry. Water-cresses grow luxuriently in almost any spring-water not absolutely mineral; in river water they grow with difficulty, if at all. Mr. Simmons, of St. Croix, near Winchester, for a number of years enjoyed the exclusive use of a branch of the Itchen for watering his meadows. A farmer higher up the stream concluded to use it for a similar purpose before him. The result was, although Mr. Simmons received the water very little diminished in quantity, its quality was conspicuously deteriorated, as he found to his loss. Did this proceed from the plants and soil of the upper field having appropriated, in undue proportion, its more fertilizing ingredients, by subtracting them in greater quantities than those which were less useful? Or did it proceed from the water getting less energetic in its character, by being exposed in a broad sheet as spread over the surface of the upper meadow? Or from some deleterious

ious substances with which it had got connected, the exudations and excrementitious matters of the plants which grew on it? The experiments of Saussure, when he put living plants into a mixture of various salts, showed conclusively that they possess selective powers, and do not absorb them indiscriminately without regard to their qualities. The plants of our upper meadow having the first choice, it would seem had taken an unfair advantage; that they were capable of doing so, his experiments indisputably prove. (See my Premium Essay on Alkaline Soils, Tule Lands, and Salt Marshes, in the society's report for one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven.) As to the second query: The water of both springs and rivers contain lime—that of the Itchen conspicuously so—than which no earth more perceptibly undergoes chemical changes. When burnt, carbonate of lime parts with its carbonic acid, losing about forty-four per cent of its weight by the operation, but which carbonic acid it gradually regains by exposure to the atmosphere. When water is thrown on this quicklime it absorbs it greedily, and gets much heated. It is now hydrate of lime, and contains about twenty-four per cent. of water. When quicklime is exposed to the atmosphere it absorbs from it about twelve per cent. of water and twenty-four per cent. of carbonic acid, thus constituting a mingled carbonate and hydrate. In the form of a carbonate it is scarcely soluble; as a hydrate, it dissolves easily. Besides, when a strong acid is put on carbonate of lime it parts with carbonic acid, and combines with a larger proportion of oxygen (when oxygen forms the acidifying principle of the acid), the variations in the alkalinity of its character, in the new state, depending on the quantity of oxygen (or chlorine,) which the acid contains, modified by the nature of its former base. That which is contended for in this case is, that, in consequence of lime possessing these properties, limestone and chalk may part with a portion of their carbonic acid and become more soluble; that water containing such lime in solution would be apt to deposit it when spread in a thin sheet over the ground, in consequence of the lime being thus enabled to regain the carbonic acid previously given out, and that what it did not deposit might become less energetic in its character from meeting with acidulous matters of the soil, as well as by absorbing carbonic acid from the atmosphere. As to whether the excretions of plants are injurious to other plants of the same species, when mixed with their aliment, it is a fact well known to gardeners, that "the water in which bulbs have been cultivated, will not well support other bulbs, although such impure water is found to be more grateful than clear water to plants of another species." Now, if we may answer in the affirmative in regard to each of our queries, taken separately, we naturally conclude that the influence of these damaging causes in deteriorating water, when combined, must be considerable, and that what took place on the adjacent meadows on the Itchen, from the water being thinly spread, must have taken place, to a certain extent, in regard to all river water at a distance from its source, the length of its course having exposed it, though in a greater body, to similar influences, and sometimes in an equal degree.

But if nature withholds from those who dwell in the lower valleys, on the banks of rivers, the enviable water of the mountains, she has given them a richer soil, which is more easily stimulated. Besides, if river water gets poorer in its course in respect to mineral ingredients, it gets richer in organic matters. The former it brings with it from the bowels of the earth; the latter, being of more superficial origin, it mostly collects as it runs. The quantity of the latter, however, which is found in a state of solution in rivers, is so small that its increased supply is not

sufficient to counterbalance the advantages of spring water in other respects. It is when rivers are in flood that they more than compensate the soils on their banks for any slight deficiencies in their water at other times in *warping* them while they irrigate them, and thus continuously building up the mixture of scum and sediment of which they are composed.

PART SECOND—PRACTICAL IRRIGATION.

The facts in regard to water which I have been endeavoring to explain, and the inferences to be drawn from them, are of importance when we come to apply it to practical use in irrigating the soil; especially as variations in practice have to be adopted to suit the situation of the ground, the nature of the soil, and the quality and available quantity of the water to be applied. The principal use to which irrigation is turned in Europe, (almost its exclusive use in the British Islands,) is for the purpose of increasing the quantity of grass in meadows, for which it is a very efficient agent. "In the vicinity of Liegen, a town in Nassau," says an annotator on Liebig's Organic Chemistry, "from three to five perfect crops are obtained from one meadow, and this is effected by covering the meadow in spring by numerous small canals. This is found to be of such advantage, that supposing a meadow not so treated to yield one thousand pounds of hay, then from one thus watered, four thousand five hundred pounds are produced." The Freegate Whins, and ten acres of poor, sandy, land, in the vicinity of Edinburgh, were properly leveled, and formed into a water-meadow; the previous rent of the pasturage of the whole, (amounting to thirty acres,) being one hundred pounds sterling. After being irrigated the meadow was let at from fifteen to twenty pounds sterling per acre. The fact of the great increase in the produce of grass lands by such means is evident and indisputable.

The irrigation most suitable for the purpose of raising hay crops is that species of flooding which consists in spreading a sheet of water over the surface, and which I propose to call by the name of "Surface Irrigation," to distinguish it from another kind of which I shall have occasion to take notice, which may not inaptly be called "Subsoil Irrigation." In the practical application of water in the former manner, the first thing to be done is to have the ground properly leveled, or otherwise laid out to suit the circumstances of the case. This done, and the land having been sown with proper grasses which have acquired sufficient strength, and which, we shall suppose, have been closely grazed by cattle, the water is trained in little aqueducts over the whole surface, (say an inch deep,) in the fall of the year, and allowed to remain for two or three weeks, interrupted by an interval of as many days during that period, which gives it a good soaking to begin with. By irrigating in the fall the ground is preserved in a more equable and generally warmer state during winter, from the fact that water retains heat much better than earth, as well as acquiring it more slowly. It is consequently a great equalizer, which is a principal reason why it is so acceptable to grasses, which prefer a moderate temperature. The water thus applied should continue gently flowing so as to be constantly removing the partially exhausted water, and supplying its place with fresh water; and also, because water in a stagnant state to a certain extent undergoes decomposition, and is afterwards injurious, or at least, less beneficial to vegetation. Even with the water properly flowing among the roots of plants, decomposition soon commences, as is evidenced by the scum and bubbles which, after a time, appear on the surface. Under such circumstances the soil is parting with

its fertilizing components, for the bubbles are mostly occasioned by the escape of carburetted hydrogen. The farmer has to watch for such well known indications. They teach him when to turn off the water.

The land having received a good soaking of two or three weeks duration, (divided by a short interval,) is left dry for a week or longer; at the end of which time it is watered for a fortnight more, and sometimes this latest watering is repeated at the end of another week, the object being to render the land sufficiently compact from its being well saturated; the intervals being necessary to prevent the formation of scum and bubbles, or rather the decompositions which they indicate.

So long as the grass grows freely more watering is unnecessary, but as soon as it begins to flag the water should be turned on again. It is, as we have seen, a liquid manure, and being ready at hand, it is presumed no prudent farmer, who has his aqueducts and channels in good order, would neglect to do so, on all such occasions. The invariable rule should be—to water often and for a short time at once, to make the land as dry as possible after every watering, and to take off the water the moment that any scum makes its appearance. The reasons are obvious. The roots of plants require air to a greater extent than it is to be found in water. When water is turned over the surface of the ground, as it soaks into the soil, the air contained in the soil mostly escapes, the spaces which it occupied being taken possession of by water, and no free ingress of air can take place till the water is withdrawn. Plants, in consequence, must linger under circumstances which would eventually cause their death from asphyxia. The sooner the ground is rendered dry after watering, the sooner they are restored to a more suitable condition. Why we should remove the water on the appearance of scum or bubbles, I have already stated.

The fact that water gets deteriorated, has induced variations in the way of using it, in conformity with the quality of the water to be applied, and the quantity of it which is available. Where spring water is used, little else is required but to spread it over the surface in such a way that a small quantity of water may irrigate a considerable extent of ground. When the water is more abundant, but from previous usage, or long exposure, has been reduced in its energy, it is of importance not to apply the same water over too great an extent of surface. Consequently, it is usual, if the ground to be watered is extensive, to have one class of aqueducts for bringing on the water, and another for carrying it off. When it is abundantly available, as in the case of irrigating from rivers, it is customary, (to accomplish this object with greater ease,) if the land is naturally level, to form it into raised ridges. By having it in this form the water is brought on in channels along the central or highest portion of each ridge, from which it is trained over the slopes on either side, and then carried off in drains cut between the ridges, and into which it afterwards flows, by which means the whole grass is irrigated with water in the freshest state in which it is available.

When the ground is naturally sloping the same object is accomplished, when desirable, without being at the trouble of shaping it artificially, by making catch-drains, which prevent the water which is supposed to be partly deteriorated by immediate use from encroaching on ground which may easily be supplied with water in a fresher state. The formation of level meadows into ridges is also advantageous, especially if the soil is of a retentive nature, on account of the greater facility with which they become dry on the water being withdrawn. This, as we have seen, is a

matter of no small consequence, and ought to be taken into account, whatever may be the quality of the water applied.

Almost any description of grass will grow on water-meadows if the water is not allowed to cover the surface too long at once. But the grasses which have a natural predilection for moist soils will be found most productive, and if sown with others, will eventually take almost exclusive possession of the ground. We should trust to nature, and not be too conceited in our predilections for any particular grass, but sow a mixture of several kinds, so that with proper management in the course of a few years our meadows may be covered with those which are most congenial to the soil and climate, the others having gradually given place to them. Among those which are suitable for water-meadows may be mentioned the Meadow, or Fertile Fescue Grass, (*Festuca Pratensis*), the Meadow Foxtail, (*Alopecurus Pratensis*), the Raughish Meadow Grass, (*Poa trivialis*), Timothy Grass, (*Phleum pratense*), and Florin, (*Agrostis Stolonifera*), all of which are tall grasses, and their natural situation is a moist soil. To these may be added Rye Grass, (*Lolium Perene*), and the Great or Smooth-stalked Meadow Grass, (*Poa pratensis*), both of which, although not peculiar to moist soils, are found to grow well in irrigated meadows. By using a mixture of the seeds of these grasses, all of which are valuable, nature would be allowed a choice, and less risk would be incurred than in using any one particular grass, which might be found less suitable than where we formed our acquaintance with it. Where the ground to be irrigated does not require to be shaped, and is already in grass, it might be imprudent to break up the present sod, but in no case would it be amiss to scatter the seeds of such grasses as I have mentioned over the surface, after the ground has been well soaked and the water withdrawn, as by such means more congenial grasses than those indigenous to a dry soil would be introduced, and better hay crops procured.

The superior claims of surface irrigation rest chiefly on the immediacy of the action of water in assisting vegetation, and the facility with which by such means it may be turned on or off according to circumstances. But in many cases another kind of irrigation is adopted, which, though less serviceable for the purpose of growing hay, is used extensively, both for that object and for pasture lands, and also in warm countries, as an auxiliary in raising grain crops and fruit. This is what I propose to call by the name of "subsoil irrigation." According to this method the water brought in aqueducts and channels to the fields where it is used, is not spread over the surface as in the other cases, but is allowed to soak into the subsoil, and thus moisten the surface in a gradual and natural way. It is neither more nor less than draining reversed.

In a moist climate its benefits extend no further than in enabling those who use it to grow in greater abundance those plants which prefer a moist soil. In dry climates it often enables the inhabitants to grow plants which otherwise they might not succeed in raising at all.

There are many meadows in England which are watered in this manner—some of them devoted to hay and some to pasture. If they are less productive of hay than those which are watered in a different manner, they require less skill in their management, and are available in many places where the situation of the land does not readily permit surface irrigation.

The channels once made require no further trouble. In these the sleepy waters which have been separated from the adjoining river glide slowly and imperceptibly along—just fast enough to prevent stagnation. They are generally pretty deep, and in some cases too wide to leap. One

has therefore to look to the footpaths, or he might otherwise get bewildered and entrapped among them, as I have sometimes done.

The effect of the water thus brought in multiplied ramifications through those delightful meadows is half magical. Grass, cattle, trees—everything is thus improved—I had almost said brought to the highest state of perfection.

To render subsoil irrigation of more extensive use, and especially for the purpose of applying it in assisting the growth of grain plants, and for horticultural uses, it has been proposed to assimilate it more nearly to the reverse of thorough draining, by conducting water in covered channels through fields which are naturally too dry, in the same way as in the other case it is drawn off from those which are too wet; and a patent is said to have been taken out in England for that purpose. It is an interesting proposal, and much benefit would accrue, in cases where the land is meant to be cultivated in the usual way, by having the multifarious ramifications of the aqueducts covered up. But we must not be too sanguine of its practicability. It generally takes but little water to render land too wet, because in such cases its overmoisture usually proceeds from the retentiveness of the subsoil. Where lands are too dry, it almost invariably proceeds, in such countries as England, from the subsoil being unusually porous. It must, therefore, require a much greater quantity of water to render such land moderately moist than is carried off a field of the same extent which is too wet, so much, that it may often be impractical to moisten it to the desired extent by means of covered channels; or, at all events, not consistent with prudence to attempt to do so in ordinary field cultivation.

I believe that subsoil irrigation is likely to be of much greater utility in California than surface irrigation. But whichever is used, we must not forget that in either, or any case, the subsoil has to be well soaked, and that any attempt to irrigate the surface while the subsoil is too dry, is a mockery which must end in disappointment. In the county of Fresno the thermometer occasionally shows, in summer, a maximum heat of one hundred and twenty degrees in the shade; the whole district gets scorched, and the soil dried, as if in an oven, to a depth of twenty feet and upwards. On such ground I have seen gardening attempted, and little channels made to lead the water (which had been pumped up) over the surface, without any reference to the state of the subsoil; the water did not spread (how could it), but went straight downwards, the edges of the beds near the channels being too wet, and the centers of the same beds too dry.

Although, in England, it is usual in most cases where subsoil irrigation is adopted, to turn the water off in winter, by which means the channels which supplied the meadows with water in summer, becomes so many drains, through which the water which falls in rain is carried off, at a season when it would be detrimental. It is evident that in most cases in this state subsoil irrigation should commence in the fall, as surface irrigation is presumed to do in other places, and that we ought to rely on having the subsoils of the fields to be irrigated sufficiently soaked at a time when the natural rains and little evaporation of the season contribute to make it a comparatively easy matter.

In subsoil irrigation the channels should, if possible, be nearly on a level, having just enough of fall to make the water run, but so as to be scarcely visible, by which means a much less supply will accomplish the same object, and it is likely to be done more effectually. They should be pretty deep, so as to admit of the supply of water being regulated by

raising or lowering it, and should not be too far apart, as every practical farmer knows. A proper distance from the surface for the water to stand at in summer would be about eighteen inches, for grain and grass crops. In winter, after the subsoil has been sufficiently moistened, the comparative depth of the water, or its admission at all, must depend on the state of the soil, which would have to be seen before any advice could be given in the matter. For irrigating orchards the distance of the water from the surface would require, at all times, to be considerably greater than in irrigating for grass or grain—in consequence of the much greater depth to which they extend their roots, and in accordance with the experience of gardeners.

By adopting this system of irrigation we would be enabled to grow grass, grain, and roots, in endless succession, and in whatever order we might think most profitable or convenient, in many cases two or more crops in one year. When one crop was grown, instead of having to wait till the rains of winter had moistened the soil, we might, if we found it expedient, fill our channels and raise the water over the surface of the ground, so as to moisten it as thoroughly as it could have been by natural means, or, at all events, so far as to experience no difficulty in the germination of seed sown at midsummer. As Mr. Eno remarked, in his oration before the society, "we can render ourselves in a great measure independent of the seasons, but to do so must render art subservient to the great advantages which we possess."

I can fancy the poet—the especial poet of the seasons, who felt their power—as he stood on Richmond hill, and contrasted in his mind the glories of the southern land with the sterner beauties of his native Scotland, exclaiming, in a burst of natural eloquence—

"Heavens! what a goodly prospect spreads around,
Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
And glittering towns, and gorgeous palaces!"

And dream of the bright features of California, when a similar industry shall have transformed them to a similar extent. But even there, how turn the heart and eye to the emerald water-fed meadows which skirt the Thames in all its windings! We overlook the gaudier attractions in the panorama, and sigh for the blessings of the country to be found amid such green retreats, and those natural enjoyments without which, wealth and honors fail to satisfy us.

MILLERTON, August 10, 1859.

WM. THOMPSON.

ON IRRIGATION.

BY W. WADSWORTH—TO WHOM WAS AWARDED THE SECOND PREMIUM.

To secure a thrifty, vigorous, growth of vegetation, be it grass, plant, flower, fruit, or tree, has ever been the great aim of soil culturists; and yet the object can never be attained, be the soil ever so fertile, unless it contains during the growing season, a certain supply of moisture. Indeed, water is of itself one of the first great elements of fertility, besides being the medium by which the constituents of all vegetable growth are conveyed to their proper place. Seeds cannot germinate, and vegetable growth cannot be sustained without it.

The simple question then as to the adaptability of irrigation under any circumstances to California soils, can be easily determined. Have we any soils that during the growing season lack the necessary moisture for the fullest development of their vegetable products? If we have, then the advantages of irrigation are undeniable; for if the soils do not contain naturally sufficient moisture, it must be supplied artificially or the culturist must be content with partial or imperfect crops. In no country where a judicious system of irrigation has been once put in practice, was it ever abandoned. On the contrary, in the valley of the Nile, the oldest irrigated country, we have any record of, except the garden of Eden, irrigation is as necessary and as useful now as it was in the days of the Pharaohs. It was the wealth of Egypt then, and it is now.

That there are fertilizing properties in all fresh waters used for irrigation, requires no better proof than this: That whenever judiciously applied, lands are kept in a constant state of fertility for ages, without the application of any other fertilizer. The purest water obtainable from either springs or streams contains considerable quantities of soluble salts, themselves fertilizers, and in the very condition adapted for the food of plants; and this is the reason why irrigated lands are the only ones that without the application of any other fertilizer, can bear a constant annual removal of their entire product without deterioration. It is evident, therefore, that irrigation is a direct and positive fertilizer, as well as moistener of soils.

Vegetation may derive some portion of its sustenance from the atmosphere; but in quantity so small as to be almost unappreciable. That the air has a direct influence upon the growth of plants through their leaves or lungs, is highly probable and oven demonstrable; so has the air a direct influence upon animal life; but no one would ever think of living upon it alone. A large amount of moisture is constantly required to supply in all growing plants the loss of juices by evaporation from the leaves. That such evaporation is constantly going on, requiring in all plants with leaves a far greater quantity of juices than barely sufficient to carry the constituents of vegetable fiber to their proper place, is evident from the rapidity with which any portion of a growing plant or tree will wilt when detached from its roots and its leaves left upon it; but detach its leaves and the wilting process proceeds much more slowly.

An adequate supply of moisture is also necessary, as an auxiliary to a proper decomposition of such vegetable manures as the soil may contain, whether supplied artificially, or the natural product of the same. Heat, air, and moisture, combined, are powerful in aid of a rapid decomposition of other substances than mere vegetable manures or fiber; they act upon the solids, setting free carbonic acid and ammonia, which uniting with the lime, gypsum, potash, and other soluble salts contained in the soil or imparted to it by the waters of irrigation, are productive of the essential requisites of a vigorous vegetation. The effects of heat, air, and moisture, being more apparent upon and near the surface of the soil than beneath it, rain or irrigation is necessary to convey the product of such decomposition to the roots of plants, or they could derive no benefit from it.

It is evident, therefore, that in a country where we have no oft-recurring rains during the season of growth, however much of fertility the surface soil may engender by decomposition or contain by application, it cannot reach the roots of trees or plants without the aid of water as a solvent, as well as a carrier. This being true, it is a question whether any supply of water from deep beneath the surface and passing upwards to sustain vegetation, can be as well adapted to its sustenance as though

conveyed to the roots by means of rains or irrigation through the more fertile surface soil. Nature always places her manures upon the top, and fertilizes her soils by direct action of the rains upon them. Shall we follow the same rule or reverse it? Shall we put our manures below the subsoil, in order that the ascending moisture from deep beneath may in its passage upwards convey its fertilizing properties to the roots?

Recent scientifically conducted experiments, both in the Atlantic States and Europe, are going far to prove that manures have been buried too deeply; that to derive the greatest benefit, either from long and coarse, or from concentrated fertilizers, they should be subject to the action of heat and moisture for decomposition, and then to washings from rains or irrigation; as water alone has the power to convey the fertilizing properties to the roots.

It is frequently observed that the application of coarse vegetable manures beneath the surface of our soils, after the spring rains have ceased, are of little or no advantage to the growing crop, and often a positive injury by rendering the soil drier than it would have been without it. In all such cases had an adequate supply of moisture which the rains did not furnish, been supplied by irrigation, both objects would have been attained, a decomposition of the manure, and the consequent fertilization of the soil. It is evident, therefore, that irrigation judiciously applied under our desicating summer atmosphere, must be attended with good results, upon a great variety of soils.

It is objected to by some on account of its tendency to fill the land with weeds and coarse rank herbage; and yet, this is one of the strongest arguments in its favor. The vigorous growth of weeds, or other herbage, the result of irrigation, upon lands that never grew them before, is proof of its fertilizing and life-giving tendency. Girardin, on Irrigation, says: "It is, without doubt, the most simple and economical means of increasing the fertility of a field, conveniently situated, because it affords fodder in abundance, and, in consequence, a large supply of manure. For this reason are lands flowed and enriched by streams, the only ones which allow of a continued exportation of their products, without suffering deterioration."

It needs no further argument to prove the advantages of irrigation; but of its application, the time, mode, and quantity of water, much can be said, as upon these, and their conditions, depend the advantages to be secured, as well as injury done; for irrigation may be productive of inquiry as well as good. A field in which the product is grass or clover, and intended for hay or pasturage, would require an entirely different application of water and at a different time, from one devoted to the production of orchard trees and fruits. There is nothing more certain than this: disrobe our fields of their entire product of grasses at the usual season of cutting for hay, over a large part of California, where now, if herbage is not cut it dries up, and the land remains verdureless of every green thing, till December or January, for the want of sufficient moisture in the soil to maintain it, if such lands could be irrigated immediately after the removal of the crop, and to an extent amounting to saturation, or until the waters of irrigation meet those from below the subsoil, a new, rapid, and abundant yield of green herbage would be the certain result, but which can be secured by no other management. Mulching of such lands, even if grass lands could be mulched, would not produce it; no stirring up of the surface soil will do it; nothing but irrigation can secure a green crop of herbage from June to January. It is not meant by this that irrigation is to be resorted to in order to secure a continuance of

green pasture, or a second crop of hay, upon lands sufficiently moist to produce them without; but it is that there are vast tracts that might be kept in perpetual green by the introduction of the proper grasses and a system of irrigation adapted to their growth, that never will produce any green thing after the month of June of any year.

Irrigation, applied to the growth of orchard trees, is of varied utility. Upon almost all soils on which orchard growing has been attempted in California, if a proper system of planting had been adopted, irrigation might have been dispensed with after the first year; but many who have set new orchards, have learned that to secure a certain and vigorous growth the first year one or two waterings are required, or some of the trees will suffer from a lack of moisture, and others die. The application of water, if only by the pailful, to each tree, once or twice during the dry season, call it what you may, it is irrigation, and it is that which in many instances saves the tree. It is evident, therefore, that, though irrigation may be dispensed with upon some orchard lands, after the first or second year, it is highly desirable the first year; and if it could be secured at any reasonable cost, but few planters would allow their newly set orchard trees to dwindle and die for the want of moisture that irrigation would supply; and as the same reasoning will apply to the early growth of the vine, we claim that a judicious irrigation of orchard and vineyard grounds cannot be deemed wholly undesirable. To practice a constant flooding of orchard grounds, because the water for the purpose can be easily obtained, is not what intelligent culturists understand by judicious irrigation, any more than a constant stream of water running through a man would be called judicious drinking.

To say just how much water would be required, and the time of its application, in order to secure the fullest benefit from irrigation, must depend upon a variety of circumstances, as the season, the situation, and condition of the soil, its power to retain the moisture it may contain or receive from any source, the nature of its subsoil, and the quality of the water. It is impossible to lay down any general rule or practice applicable alike to all soils; but this is no reason why we should discard irrigation altogether. Nothing is more certain than that irrigation is destined to render fertile and productive large areas of California lands, clothing them in green verdure, throughout the entire of summer, where now only the dried herbage is seen for months. It enlarges the growth of fruits, vegetables, and trees; it doubles the annual product of hay, grasses, and clovers, and extends the season of green food for milch cows and other animals through the entire of summer, and it is a practice that has met the approval of scientific soil culturists, in all ages and in all countries.

ON IRRIGATION.

BY ROBERT E. C. HAWES.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13th, 1859.

The whole theory and practice of irrigation, or the artificial watering of lands by flooding the surface, as practiced in many localities in California, is of doubtful utility, for since the time of its first adoption here it is quite questionable whether a single instance can be shown where the benefits derived from its use have not fallen far short of the actual cost

attending it. That irrigation may be made available in some places of limited extent, to increase the vigor of trees and plants during the dry seasons of our summers, and particularly with amateur cultivators, there is not a doubt, but that it will ever pay the cost pecuniarily is extremely problematical when applied to extended field culture.

It is believed that there are other practices that cultivators may adopt to insure continued growth during our dry summers that would be quite as efficacious as irrigation and never attended with the least injury. One of these is mulching the surface of the soil with any substance that has a tendency to render it a non-conductor of heat, at the same time that its power of retaining moisture, with little loss by evaporation, is increased. Another practice is that of frequently stirring the surface soil, thus preventing the growth of all weeds. It is believed that either practice, or a combination of the two, can be made to take the place of irrigation, in and under all circumstances of soil and climate. It is equally adapted to sandy loam, clay, or adobe lands, and as no mistake in its application can possibly occur, there is not that liability to go wrong for a want of practical experience, as there is in the practice of irrigation.

In introducing what I have on the subject of mulching and stirring the surface of our dry soils, as connected with the subject of irrigation, it seemed the more necessary because to urge the abandonment of irrigation without providing a substitute would be to consign to sterility many beautiful places that, without regard to cost, are now the brightest gems of our State's horticulture.

It is to be regretted that in offering premiums for essays on irrigation, mulching and stirring the soil had not been connected with it, because the two can better be treated collectively than otherwise. Indeed, it seems hardly probable, with the present view now so generally entertained, that irrigation can be wholly dispensed with in the soils of California, that an essay upon the advantages to be derived from its continuance or further adoption will be even attempted. For, after years of trial and numberless experiments, the point is now conceded that not only are all nursery trees raised without irrigation preferable to those grown under its influence, but the fruit of such trees is superior in point of flavor, if not in size; and though but little can be said in favor of the irrigation of orchard trees or the nursery row, many reasons can be given why it often works a positive injury to both.

The liability to excess of moisture where water is easily procured and irrigation practiced, by which an excess of soft woody fiber is formed at the expense of the fruit-bearing propensity of the tree, is one of the evils, but the worst arises from the liability of such excess of wood growth to injury from late and early frosts, on account of its immature nature. Doubtless many of the diseases of trees, or their want of constitutional vigor, arises in the first instance from the same cause—climatic influence or the sudden changes of heat and cold upon soft, immature wood, souring and poisoning the juices and fitting the trees for premature decay.

Another evil consequent upon irrigation is its tendency to bring in a spurious vegetation, rendering foul the soil by the excessive increase of noxious weeds, the existence of which, in all orchard grounds, is the surest mode of robbing the trees of their proper nutriment and moisture, for weeds not only impoverish all soils, but drink up a large amount of moisture therefrom.

Irrigated lands are more likely to have their vegetable products injured by frost than those which are not irrigated. Rapid evaporation, in all cases, is productive of cold, by the rapidity with which heat is carried off

in the process. The products of soils in low, wet situations are always more liable to injury from frosts than though they were drier, and irrigation renders the higher grounds equally liable to injury from the excess of moisture imparted to them, while mulching and stirring the surface soil, as a substitute for irrigation, has directly the opposite effect, rendering the soil drier and consequently warmer.

Irrigation from artesian wells, in the valley of San José, has proved a failure. Fruit has been diminished in quantity by a tendency in the trees to produce an excess of wood and the increased injury from frosts, the result of causes already mentioned.

Therefore, to urge the continuance or the adoption of the practice of irrigation as being adapted to an improved system of California agriculture would be to recommend a positive evil.

There is no more necessity of irrigation on our gravelly plains or adobe lands than upon the river bottoms if a proper mulching is given them. Moisture can be drawn to the surface from below the subsoil amply sufficient for all the wants of trees or plants, and at a much less cost than it can possibly be supplied by irrigation.

In the foregoing nothing is advanced as theoretical; it is simply reason and common sense, based upon practical experience.

ROBERT E. C. HAWES.

ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE STATE.

BY DANIEL J. THOMAS, SACRAMENTO.

SACRAMENTO, September 13th, 1859.

To the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society of California:

GENTLEMEN:—The preparation of the accompanying, to compete for the society's silver plate, "for the best agricultural statistics of the State," was not undertaken for the purpose of obtaining the prize on account of its intrinsic value, as every one who has ever experimented upon a compilation of statistics is fully aware that the time and labor expended in gathering, examining, collating, and correcting, the necessary preliminary information alone, to say nothing of the work evidenced by the face of the several papers, would not be, even in a slight degree, compensated, in a pecuniary point of view, by any prize the funds of the society would warrant its offering. But there is a higher prize than the one you announce. And this prize is the anticipation of a gratified pride in carrying off the first premium for the best initiatory attempt at combining the heterogeneous materials of our floating agricultural statistics into a form of practical utility, for the use and advantage of our farmers and graziers, and perchance, also, for the consumers of, and operators in, much of our produce; and, beyond this, there is a further hope that the tables will benefit, as well, the State at large, as each individual within her borders, by drawing to our shores an increase of permanent settlers to farm our lands—men who may be enticed here by the fact that we send to their present homes a series of documents, authenticated by your adoption and publication, showing conclusively that for most of the important crops, (in fact for all, excepting only cotton, hemp, tobacco, and sugar,) neither our soil nor our climate is equaled in the Union; and that those who till our valleys, or keep their flocks and herds upon our hills and

plains, receive a larger return for their labor and capital than any other agriculturists in the world. And even with cotton, hemp, and tobacco, more particularly with hemp and tobacco, the experiments thus far made, give us reason to believe that within a very few years we will produce at least as much as the average of the several States now engaged in their cultivation.

In consequence of the difficulty of obtaining the market price of the minor crops for a series of years, several of the papers submitted are not complete; and some of them may be slightly erroneous. In fact, it is scarcely possible that they can be otherwise. But every effort in my power has been used to render them correct. I applied individually, and through friends, and by letter, to all the great agriculturists, and persons who feel an interest in such matters, with whom I was acquainted, or of whom I could obtain any knowledge; and I have also used, so far as it extended, and could be relied upon, the information gathered by the Surveyors and Assessors and transmitted, in their annual reports, to the Surveyor-General. But many of these were found to contain such egregious errors, to exhibit such a total absence of a knowledge of the principles of even moderately good guessing, and to have been hurried together

—scarce half made up,
And that so lamely—

that as a general thing they are of but little practical use; wherefore, I suggest, whether it would not be expedient for either the Executive Committee, or the society at large, at its annual meeting, to adopt a resolution, urging the Legislature to enact a stringent law, compelling the Assessors to furnish the Surveyor-General with the information his annual circulars require, and that when any crop named therein is not grown in the county, that that fact should be stated in the report; and also, that no Assessor shall have more than one-half of his account allowed by the Supervisors, until he has filed with their Clerk a copy of his report, with his affidavit thereon, that the original has been transmitted to the Surveyor-General. Such a statute would enable you in future years to arrive, almost without trouble, at a nearly exact statement of the extent of each important crop, and it would not cost either the State or county a dollar more than is now paid under the present very imperfect, and still more imperfectly complied with, law.

Your obedient servant,
DANIEL J. THOMAS.

TABLE I.

The Wheat Crop—Sixty Pounds per Bushel.

YEARS.	Acres cultivated....	Bushels produced..	Average Bushels per Acre	Average price*		Average value of Crop per Acre..	Aggregate value of Crop
				Per 100 lbs...	Per Bushel..		
1852.....	no report	271,763	.....	\$4 00	\$3 40	.....	\$652,331
1853.....	148,595	2,885,351	19.42	2 92	1 75	\$34 02	5,056,202
1854.....	170,018	3,445,019	20.25	3 03	1 82	36 81	6,258,363
1855.....	143,126	2,791,438	19.50	3 93	2 36	45 98	6,580,934
1856.....	197,869	3,750,172	18.95	2 75	1 65	31 27	6,187,364
1857.....	296,902	6,097,844	20.54	1 67	1 00	20 54	6,097,844
Average 4 years, '55 to '58	164,902	3,217,935	19.53	3 16	1 90	37 02	.....
Average 5 years, '55 to '59†	191,302	3,793,973	19.73	2 86	1 72	33 94	.....

TABLE II.

Increase of the Wheat Crop.

YEARS.	Increase Acres planted.		Increase Bushels produced.		Increase value Crops.	
	In number.	Per cent.	In number.	Per cent.	In Dollars.	Per cent.
From 1855 to 1856..	21,423	14.42	556,668	19.30	\$1,202,161	23.56
From 1856 to 1857..	decr. 26,892	decr. 15.82	decr. 650,581	decr. 18.90	323,571	5.16
From 1857 to 1858..	54,743	37.55	958,734	34.34	dec. 392,570	decr. 5.97
From 1858 to 1859..	99,033	50.05	2,347,712	62.60	dec. 89,480	decr. 1.45
Three y'rs '52 to '55.	.....	.....	2,613,588	961.72	4,403,971	675.23
Three y'rs '55 to '58.	49,274	33.16	864,821	29.97	1,131,162	18.28
Six years, '52 to '58.	.....	.....	3,478,409	1,279.97	5,535,133	848.65

*These prices are for the grain sacked and delivered in San Francisco. In California all grains, and in fact all other kind of produce, are sold by weight. The bushel is a measure unknown. Everything is priced by the pound. The prices given are the averages for the agricultural year, commencing with July (when the crops begin to come into market,) instead of with January. Those for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two are from the Census Report of that year—those of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five to one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, inclusive, are from the monthly averages published in the *Prices Current and Shipping List*; and for those of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine I am indebted to Joseph R. De Prefontaine, Esq. Editor of the *San Francisco Mercantile Gazette*.

†These have been added since the paper was originally prepared, and the prices given are the averages as furnished me by J. R. De Prefontaine, Esq. for the eleven months of the agricultural year to the first of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

TABLE III.

Number of Bushels of Wheat produced in the several Counties, and the Average Product per Acre in each, as returned by the Assessors.

COUNTIES.	1852.	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		Average Bushels per Acre.
		Number of Bushels.	Bushels per Acre.	Number of Bushels.	Bushels per Acre.	Number of Bushels.	Bushels per Acre.	Number of Bushels.	Bushels per Acre.	Number of Bushels.	Bushels per Acre.	
Alameda	new	460,000	20.96	462,134	20.95	252,000	18.00	256,060	20.00	443,670	20.46	20.07
Amador	new	26,980	26.82	28,000	35.00	31,125	25.00	31,125	25.00	39,000	20.00	24.36
Butte	3,355	46,625	25.00	*	*	53,868	15.48	46,829	18.76	109,726	20.83	20.00
Calaveras	none	*	*	*	*	*	*	6,760	10.00	*	*	*
Colusa	2,295	101,500	15.55	122,360	23.00	66,907	19.99	52,900	14.86	65,625	12.50	17.12
Contra Costa	17,060	105,000	15.00	301,385	35.00	162,216	18.00	286,790	17.00	583,200	30.00	21.00
Del Norte	new	new	new	new	new	10,000	40.00	24,800	40.00	29,568	33.00	37.07
El Dorado	*	11,700	26.00	17,280	18.00	18,200	14.00	17,258	10.12	17,000	18.83	17.40
Fresno	new	new	new	new	new	2,800	40.00	5,000	20.00	10,000	20.26	20.07
Humboldt	new	*	*	35,000	35.00	34,000	29.98	40,000	29.26	*	*	31.41
Klamath	none	*	*	*	*	30,000	25.00	37,500	25.00	24,200	22.00	24.00
Los Angeles	34,230	17,833	*	*	*	25,096	14.14	*	*	4,000	1.60	.....
Marin	none	*	*	21,384	33.00	19,710	30.00	21,840	40.00	4,000	20.00	15.38
Mariposa	none	*	*	*	*	1,035	11.13	4,200	15.00	*	*	.....
Mendocino	new	new	new	new	new	new	new	new	new	75,000	18.75	16.23
Merced	new	new	new	*	*	15,000	10.00	12,000	20.00	12,000	40.00	21.75
Monterey	1,781	24,000	15.00	*	*	12,540	22.00	2,610	10.00	72,760	40.00	21.75
Napa	37,735	132,696	12.00	*	*	*	*	500,000	31.25	867,110	25.00	22.75
Nevada	none	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23,915	25.00	.....
Placer	50	75,000	25.00	69,770	21.25	63,000	18.45	103,000	21.50	160,360	32.32	23.74
Plumas	new	5,765	*	24,500	18.65	*	*	48,200	15.00	*	*	.....
Sacramento	14,290	129,775	25.00	132,420	18.93	213,248	19.44	171,340	17.73	167,200	14.80	19.19
San Bernardino	new	12,000	*	30,000	*	18,500	*	13,525	25.00	8,000	20.00	.....
San Diego	1,056	3,000	*	5,000	*	*	*	16,000	20.00	*	*	.....
San Francisco	5,300	20,000	20.00	*	*	700	28.00	850	28.33	700	28.00	26.06
San Joaquin	5,145	198,841	19.50	247,120	20.00	354,260	27.85	300,000	15.00	635,200	14.98	19.47
San L. Obispo	1,210	6,000	20.00	10,800	*	*	*	3,000	6.00	12,250	25.00	17.00
San Mateo	new	new	new	*	*	75,810	35.00	74,400	30.00	96,000	20.00	31.67
Santa Barbara	615	*	*	*	*	4,000	20.00	13,525	25.00	*	*	.....
Santa Clara	12,192	240,000	12.00	180,000	15.00	200,000	12.50	145,000	10.00	522,900	25.00	14.90
Santa Cruz	7,028	30,000	7.50	*	*	76,310	25.00	98,250	25.00	420,000	30.00	21.88
Shasta	550	65,378	2.55	63,618	25.77	*	*	24,060	20.05	36,500	25.00	23.34
Sierra	none	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	.....
Siskiyou	none	60,000	20.00	149,900	20.00	130,000	20.00	140,000	35.00	90,000	15.00	23.00
Solano	8,395	*	*	182,333	*	*	*	165,164	20.00	294,300	20.00	.....
Sonoma	26,798	77,000	6.21	192,600	30.00	55,335	15.00	160,000	30.00	328,525	32.40	20.73
Stanislaus	new	55,260	15.00	16,960	10.00	7,038	8.93	18,500	10.00	20,000	10.65	10.92
Sutter	900	15,800	*	48,452	17.00	*	*	62,300	28.00	*	*	.....
Tehama	new	new	new	212,500	25.00	144,200	20.00	133,450	17.00	*	*	.....
Trinity	none	*	*	18,950	20.00	16,850	20.33	*	*	*	*	.....
Tulare	none	*	*	*	*	10,000	20.00	36,000	20.00	47,880	20.00	.....
Tuolumne	none	*	*	48,190	*	22,480	28.35	*	*	*	*	.....
Yolo	1,497	600,000	46.16	236,000	17.00	*	*	*	*	121,312	8.00	23.73
Yuba	6,345	36,900	20.00	60,380	20.00	46,000	23.00	85,975	25.56	90,000	30.00	23.71

* No reports from the county for the years marked thus.

TABLE IV.

The Barley Crop—forty-eight pounds per Bushel.*

YEARS.	Acres cultivated.	Bushels produced.	Average Bushels per Acre.	Average Price.		Average Value of Crop per Acre.	Aggregate Value of Crop.
				Per 100 lbs.	Per Bushel.		
.....	no report.	2,973,734	.....	\$2.92	\$1.40	.....	+\$4,163,227
.....	108,924	3,588,676	32.85	2.48	1.19	\$39.22	4,272,000
.....	168,370	4,365,203	25.93	2.16	1.04	26.89	4,527,469
.....	220,825	5,980,485	26.90	1.45	70	17.73	3,915,227
.....	241,870	6,405,813	26.48	1.25	60	15.89	3,843,314
.....	227,157	5,659,600	24.92	1.73	83	20.78	4,697,468
Average four years, '55 to '58	184,998	5,085,042	28.07	1.84	88	24.93	.....
Average five years, '55 to '59	193,429	5,199,955	27.44	1.81	87	23.87	.....

TABLE V.

Increase of Barley Crop.

YEARS.	Increase Acres planted.		Incr. Bu's produced.		Increase in value of Crops.	
	In number.	Per cent.	In number.	Per cent.	In Dollars.	Per cent.
from 1855 to 1856	59,446	54.58	776,527	21.64	\$255,469	5.98
from 1856 to 1857	52,455	31.16	1,615,282	37.00	decr. 612,242	decr. 13.52
from 1857 to 1858	21,045	9.53	425,328	7.11	decr. 71,913	decr. 1.84
from 1858 to 1859	decr. 14,718	decr. 6.04	de. 746,213	decr. 11.65	854,154	22.23
three years, '52 to '55	.....	.....	614,942	20.68	108,773	2.61
three years, '55 to '58	132,946	122.05	2,817,137	78.50	decr. 482,686	decr. 10.35
three years, '52 to '58	.....	.....	3,432,079	115.41	decr. 319,913	decr. 7.69

* All the notes at the foot of Table I, apply to this table.

There is an error of one million dollars in the extension of the value of the barley crop in Census Report, (page 8,) and the footings up of the columns show that it is not a typographical one.

TABLE VI.

Number of Bushels of Barley produced in the several Counties, and the Average Product per Acre in each, as returned by the Assessors.

COUNTIES.*	1852.	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		Average Bushels per Acre
		Number of Bushels	Bushels per Acre	Number of Bushels	Bushels per Acre	Number of Bushels	Bushels per Acre	Number of Bushels	Bushels per Acre	Number of Bushels	Bushels per Acre	
Alameda	new	753,720	55-00	918,000	45-90	1,174,000	40-00	721,320	30-00	522,120	30-00	40-13
Amador	new	29,375	24-58	52,990	35-00	58,550	25-00	36,560	20-00	31,175	25-00	25-38
Butte	32,940	72,000	30-00	a	a	61,017	15-25	78,669	19-25	138,886	25-89	23-48
Calaveras	none	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Colusa	33,185	94,066	17-79	114,608	26-00	125,000	22-97	96,906	20-00	39,375	15-00	20-36
Contra Costa	288,180	a	a	135,900	60-00	259,600	40-00	180,000	28-57	328,920	50-00	39-04
Del Norte	new	new	new	new	new	6,000	60-00	5,880	42-00	2,100	60-00	54-00
El Dorado	a	9,520	28-00	27,600	23-00	31,280	17-00	17,744	11-74	12,700	12-00	18-35
Fresno	new	new	new	a	a	33,000	40-00	20,000	20-00	20,000	25-00	28-33
Humboldt	new	a	a	15,000	30-00	19,840	40-00	10,000	40-00	a	a	38-87
Klamath	380	a	a	a	a	250	25-00	300	20-00	7,500	25-00	23-33
Los Angeles	12,120	a	a	a	a	42,660	9-73	a	a	7,000	2-92	.....
Marin	none	a	a	43,459	39-92	75,780	39-72	56,800	40-00	a	a	30-88
Mariposa	none	a	a	a	a	4,000	13-43	7,500	15-00	8,000	20-00	16-14
Mendocino	new	new	new	new	new	new	new	new	new	125,000	25-00	.....
Merced	new	a	a	a	a	a	a	25,000	25-00	140,000	20-00	18-75
Monterey	15,181	a	a	a	a	65,800	35-00	76,428	30-42	49,510	29-34	31-39
Napa	210,312	31,680	20-00	a	a	a	a	150,000	30-00	349,450	25-00	25-00
Nevada	14,310	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	42,500	15-74	.....
Placer	14,290	a	a	56,760	a	82,350	a	100,000	a	110,560	30-00	.....
Plumas	new	854	a	a	a	a	a	5,800	20-00	a	a	.....
Sacramento	157,071	168,410	30-00	210,360	26-45	420,046	23-88	516,782	24-11	586,450	25-00	25-39
San Bernardino	new	16,200	a	15,000	a	24,000	a	12,425	35-00	1,500	3-00	.....
San Diego	1,221	15,000	a	8,000	a	a	a	27,500	25-00	a	a	.....
San Francisco	18,450	a	a	a	a	4,300	38-18	4,000	40-00	7,500	30-00	.....
San Joaquin	111,439	346,470	30-00	435,200	20-00	845,675	40-00	600,000	16-42	527,400	17-49	24-78
San L. Obispo	3,845	3,000	a	8,000	a	a	a	2,500	7-29	5,000	31-25	.....
San Mateo	new	new	new	a	a	115,880	40-00	103,600	40-00	80,000	61-54	47-13
Santa Barbara	4,748	a	a	a	a	a	a	12,425	35-00	a	a	.....
Santa Clara	415,340	75,000	25-00	48,000	20-00	125,000	19-23	100,000	20-00	91,860	30-00	22-35
Santa Cruz	60,149	54,000	30-00	a	a	160,320	30-00	200,000	39-21	150,000	30-00	32-39
Shasta	1,490	74,875	25-00	70,779	25-72	a	a	26,592	14-20	33,660	17-00	30-40
Sierra	10	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	.....
Siskiyou	340	24,000	20-00	39,270	30-00	77,250	30-00	145,000	36-25	91,250	28-08	28-87
Solano	105,630	a	a	127,067	a	a	a	164,175	25-00	119,000	21-83	33-40
Sonoma	92,564	49,952	32-00	65,640	30-00	117,225	25-00	240,000	40-00	255,840	40-00	33-40
Stanislaus	new	44,620	20-00	33,480	12-00	45,078	13-97	43,000	12-00	70,000	20-00	15-40
Sutter	50,927	514,080	a	94,818	19-51	a	a	303,000	28-00	a	a	36-00
Tehama	new	new	new	150,000	30-00	228,500	25-00	232,000	24-95	a	a	.....
Trinity	220	a	a	38,880	33-60	17,100	14-61	a	a	a	a	.....
Tulare	none	a	a	a	a	13,000	30-00	6,000	20-00	26,475	25-00	26-00
Tuolumne	820	a	a	81,362	a	a	a	39,080	28-19	a	a	.....
Yolo	126,078	800,000	40-00	350,000	24-65	a	a	a	a	245,260	10-00	24-00
Yuba	312,376	54,975	25-00	111,400	30-00	88,800	16-79	153,765	26-72	177,000	30-00	28-71

* No report for the year marked thus a.

TABLE VII.

The Oat Crop—thirty-six pounds per Bushel.*

YEARS.	Acres cultivated...	Bushels produced...	Average Bushels per Acre.....	Average price.		Average value per Acre.....	Aggregate value of Crop.....
				Per 100 lbs...	Per Bushel...		
no report.	no report.	100,497	.....	\$2 78	\$1 00	.....	\$100,578
.....	32,429	1,181,159	36-41	2 61	94	\$34 21	1,109,738
.....	31,647	1,034,487	34-37	2 80	94	32 17	1,018,094
.....	40,601	1,286,182	31-92	1 91	69	21 95	991,192
.....	47,736	1,651,337	34-59	1 86	67	23 16	1,105,566
.....	56,313	1,917,187	34-05	0 88	75	25 54	1,437,890
Average four years, '55 to '58.....	38,106	1,300,791	34-32	2 25	81	27 80	.....
Average five years, '55 to '59.....	41,747	1,424,070	34-27	2 21	80	27 41	.....

TABLE VIII.

Increase of the Oat Crop.

YEARS.	Increase Acres planted.		Incr. Bbls produced.		Increase in value of Crops.	
	In number.	Per cent.	In number.	Per cent.	In dollars.	Per cent.
From 1855 to 1856...	decr. 792	decr. 2-44	decr. 96,672	decr. 8-12	decr. \$91,654	decr. 8-26
From 1856 to 1857...	8,954	28-29	201,695	18-60	26,802	2-55
From 1857 to 1858...	7,135	17-33	365,555	22-12	114,374	11-54
From 1858 to 1859...	8,577	17-98	265,850	16-10	332,324	30-06
Three years, '52 to '55.....	.....	.....	1,080,662	1,075-32	1,009,160	1,008-56
Three years, '55 to '58.....	15,297	47-16	470,178	39-80	decr. 4,172	decr. 0-88
Six years, '52 to '58.....	.....	.....	1,550,840	1,542-17	1,004,988	999-02

* All the notes at the foot of Table I apply to this table.

TABLE IX.

The number of bushels of Oats produced in the several counties, and the average product per acre in each, as returned by the Assessors.

COUNTIES.*	1852.	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		Average Bushels per Acre.....
		Number of Bushels..	Bushels per Acre.....	Number of Bushels..	Bushels per Acre.....	Number of Bushels..	Bushels per Acre.....	Number of Bushels..	Bushels per Acre.....	Number of Bushels..	Bushels per Acre.....	
Alameda.....	new	481,850	50.00	260,500	50.00	156,365	45.00	324,720	60.00	203,440	40.00	49.00
Amador.....	new	18,740	22.63	17,680	40.00	8,200	20.00	7,500	25.00	1,875	25.00	26.63
Butte.....	318	5,250	30.00	d	d	4,334	10.97	6,235	28.60	15,153	36.60	28.54
Calaveras.....	none	d	d	d	d	d	d	2,810	50.00	d	d	d
Colusa.....	890	1,500	20.00	d	d	d	d	23,550	30.00	d	d	d
Contra Costa.....	4,085	d	d	10,960	20.00	28,525	35.00	31,500	35.00	70,455	35.00	31.25
Del Norte.....	new	new	new	new	new	70,000	70.00	68,250	70.00	103,250	70.00	70.00
El Dorado.....	d	9,765	25.23	26,400	20.00	50,400	18.00	8,211	4.76	6,200	4.33	14.47
Fresno.....	new	new	new	d	d	1,400	70.00	d	d	d	d	d
Humboldt.....	new	d	d	40,000	42.10	56,250	50.00	40,000	33.33	d	d	d
Klamath.....	100	d	d	d	d	32,000	40.00	78,000	180.00	15,000	30.00	d
Los Angeles.....	none	1,565	d	d	d	500	10.00	d	d	1,000	20.00	d
Marin.....	none	d	d	29,412	43.00	97,200	36.27	130,000	40.00	d	d	d
Mariposa.....	none	d	d	d	d	1,000	20.00	1,000	20.00	2,000	20.00	d
Mendocino.....	new	new	new	new	new	new	new	new	new	d	d	d
Merced.....	new	new	new	d	d	6,000	15.00	100	20.00	10,000	20.00	d
Monterey.....	130	d	d	d	d	2,100	30.00	12,960	60.00	8,820	60.00	50.00
Napa.....	14,330	d	d	d	d	d	d	50,000	25.00	103,075	25.00	d
Nevada.....	307	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	39,000	26.00	d
Placer.....	610	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
Plumas.....	new	1,015	d	d	d	d	d	17,500	24.93	d	d	d
Sacramento.....	10,760	d	d	23,040	31.82	32,100	28.00	41,420	24.66	44,100	26.47	27.74
San Bernardino.....	new	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	300	30.00	d
San Diego.....	5	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
San Francisco.....	8,900	d	d	d	d	1,960	20.42	2,000	20.00	9,000	20.00	20.14
San Joaquin.....	1,625	47,712	24.00	58,760	30.00	56,460	30.00	40,500	25.00	45,000	25.00	24.80
San L. Obispo.....	none	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
San Mateo.....	new	new	new	d	d	79,160	40.00	75,075	35.00	73,500	35.00	36.67
Santa Barbara.....	none	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
Santa Clara.....	13,520	66,000	33.00	30,000	30.00	50,000	33.33	25,000	25.00	12,450	50.00	34.27
Santa Cruz.....	4,350	14,000	11.67	d	d	27,720	30.40	38,400	40.00	150,000	30.00	28.04
Shasta.....	1,200	4,956	23.74	17,985	20.34	d	d	14,000	20.00	8,500	5.18	17.32
Sierra.....	10	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
Siskiyou.....	1,408	37,500	25.00	92,680	35.00	122,500	35.00	142,500	40.70	135,000	30.00	33.14
Solano.....	15,870	d	d	16,667	d	d	d	24,960	30.00	9,000	50.00	d
Sonoma.....	2,828	98,040	30.00	162,965	35.00	200,000	25.00	119,580	20.00	287,000	49.65	31.68
Stanislaus.....	new	d	d	d	d	1,600	20.00	d	d	d	d	d
Sutter.....	360	1,207	d	2,747	d	d	d	28,000	20.00	d	d	d
Tehama.....	new	new	new	d	d	3,600	30.00	3,125	25.00	d	d	d
Trinity.....	2	d	d	14,422	45.00	18,975	51.35	d	d	d	d	d
Tulare.....	none	d	d	d	d	d	d	250	50.00	2,970	30.00	d
Tuolumne.....	100	d	d	16,201	d	4,740	15.19	d	d	4,000	25.00	29.00
Yolo.....	5,075	120,000	40.00	2,200	22.00	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
Yuba.....	14,377	4,400	30.00	9,240	30.00	12,000	30.00	8,700	39.00	10,500	30.00	23.80

* No reports from the county for the years marked thus d.

TABLE X.

The Maize or Indian Corn Crop—fifty-six pounds per Bushel.

YEARS.	Acres cultivated..	Bushels produced.	Average Bushels per Acre.....	Average Price.		Average value per Acre.....	Aggregate value of Crop.....
				Per 100 lbs.	Per Bushel.		
1852.....	no report.	62,532	.....	\$4.46	\$2.50	.....	.....
1853.....	7,212	251,791	34.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
1854.....	11,207	430,788	38.44	.....	.....	.....	.....
1855.....	13,355	479,239	35.82	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856.....	9,560	333,617	34.82	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857.....	26,314	884,793	33.62	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858.....	10,335	373,859	36.03	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average four years, '55 to '58.....	18,531	476,046	35.54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average five years, '55 to '59.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XI.

Increase of the Maize or Indian Corn Crop.

YEARS.	Increase Acres planted.		Inc. Bushels produced.		Increase value of Crop.	
	In number.	Per cent.	In number.	Per cent.	In dollars.	Per cent.
From 1855 to 1856.....	8,995	55.39	178,997	71.09	.....	.....
From 1856 to 1857.....	2,143	19.16	48,451	11.25	.....	.....
From 1857 to 1858.....	decr. 8,789	decr. 28.37	decr. 145,622	decr. 30.39	.....	.....
From 1858 to 1859.....	16,948	175.08	551,176	165.21	.....	.....
Three years, '52 to '55.....	.....	.....	189,250	305.86	.....	.....
Three years, '55 to '58.....	2,854	32.64	81,826	32.50	.....	.....
Six years, '53 to '58.....	.....	.....	271,085	433.51	.....	.....

* The Assessor of Sonoma returns more corn as having been grown in his county this year than I have estimated for the entire State. He reports one thousand three hundred and forty-eight acres as producing three hundred and forty-seven thousand bushels, or an average of two hundred and fifty-nine bushels per acre. Perhaps it is possible that with extraordinary cultivation and an excessive and extravagantly expensive use of highly concentrated fertilizers, such an average may have been grown at a great cost upon a small lot, but that two hundred and sixty bushels per acre were actually produced on one thousand three hundred and fifty acres in one county in this State could not be believed by any man who ever held a plow or swung a scythe—Sparrowgrass himself would not give it credence.

TABLE XII.

Number of Bushels of Maize or Indian Corn produced in the several Counties, and the Average Product per Acre in each, as returned by the Assessor.

COUNTIES.	1852.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	Average Bushels per Acre.....
	Number of Bushels ..	Number of Bushels .. Bushels per Acre	Number of Bushels .. Bushels per Acre	Number of Bushels .. Bushels per Acre	Number of Bushels .. Bushels per Acre	Number of Bushels .. Bushels per Acre	
Alameda.....		16,490 40-00	10,070 38-00	7,000 40-00	10,185 35-00	19,040 40-00	38-60
Amador.....				5,600 40-00	10,000 50-00	19,000 48-72	46-24
Butte.....			3,500 35-00	1,772 22-15	3,630 31-56	6,918 27-90	29-15
Colusa.....	200		2,000 30-00		5,350 35-67	5,250 30-00	31-89
Contra Costa.....	8,865					3,500 35-00	
Del Norte.....					750 75-00		
El Dorado.....					1,000 45-00	900 45-00	
Fresno.....				2,000 40-00	3,000 30-00	20,000 50-00	40-00
Humboldt.....			525 35-00		525 35-00		35-33
Klamath.....				1,150 28-75	2,200 36-67	1,750 35-00	35-47
Los Angeles.....	6,934	50,158	4,024	272,800 100-00		60,000 40-00	
Marin.....			440 23-15				
Mariposa.....				625 25-00		300 30-00	
Mendocino.....	981					10,500 35-00	
Merced.....			7,000 35-00	9,000 45-00	3,000 30-00	60,000 30-00	35-00
Monterey.....	6,208		2,800 35-00	750 30-00	430 10-00	1,900 10-00	21-25
Napa.....	2,770				50,000 25-00	276,000 30-00	
Nevada.....	9,950						
Plumas.....		5			1,000 27-75		
Sacramento.....	1,247		9,900 61-88	5,466 33-00	6,600 34-00	9,344 37-81	41-67
San Bernardino.....		2,300	20,000	10,000 2-00		10,990 35-00	12,000 40-00
San Diego.....	1,205	15,000	2,000		6,080 20-00		
San Francisco.....	1,360						
San Joaquin.....	1,245	4,150 35-00	6,750 28-72	10,150 50-00	9,120 35-00	12,574 39-53	37-65
San Luis Obispo.....	951	2,000	500		600 20-00	900 15-00	
San Mateo.....				470 35-00	1,520 16-00	3,450 15-00	22-00
Santa Barbara.....	2,316					10,990 35-00	
Santa Clara.....	19,645	6,000 20-00	1,200 12-00	1,500 10-00	1,500 15-00	1,460 15-70	14-54
Santa Cruz.....	1,342	3,150 35-00	12,250 30-00	4,500 30-00	9,000 30-00	18,000 30-00	31-06
Shasta.....	670	5,143 25-82	7,000 35-20	850 35-00	3,340 20-00	9,440 20-00	26-80
Siskiyou.....	25		5,250 50-00	18,375 35-00	12,500 25-00	10,000 20-00	27-50
Solano.....	3,565		15,000		8,560 20-00	16,850 30-00	
Sonoma.....	2,791	28,560 40-00	85,040 40-00	43,350 30-00	347,000 25-00	146,840 40-00	
Stanislaus.....			1,000 30-00	4,380 36-50	4,000 13-33	16,000 40-00	29-96
Sutter.....	100		2,547 10-00			4,360 35-00	
Tehama.....			9,000 30-00	7,500 30-00	600 9-00		
Trinity.....			9,500 32-00		2,375 50-00	2,480 35-00	
Tulare.....			4,133	1,500 30-00	8,000 40-00	10,620 24-53	51-53
Tuolumne.....			1,800 30-00		500 33-50	750 35-00	32-83
Yolo.....	1,310	9,000 30-00	2,100 35-00	4,400 40-00	5,075 35-00	7,500 35-00	35-00
Yuba.....	810	1,400 40-00	480 6-00	1,050 35-00	3,750 50-00	30,000 60-00	33-20

Note.—The counties that have never been returned as producing corn, are omitted.

* If the Assessors are to be relied upon, there was an astounding difference in the average crop per acre in the two adjoining counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven—one returns two thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight acres as producing two hundred and seventy-two thousand eight hundred bushels, or one hundred bushels per acre; the other, five thousand acres as yielding but ten thousand bushels, or but two bushels per acre.

† See note at foot of Table X for crop of Sonoma for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

TABLE XIII.

The Rye Crop—fifty-six pounds per Bushel.*

YEARS.	Number of Acres cultivated.....	Number of Bushels produced.....	Average Bushels per Acre.....	Average Price.		Average value of Crop per Acre..	Aggregate value of Crop
				Per 100 lbs.	Per Bushel.		
1856.....	292	8,685	29-74				
1857.....	1,059	35,775	33-78				
1858.....	2,345	57,360	24-46				
1859.....	2,470	59,688	24-16				
Four years' average.....	1,542	40,377	26-04				

* No rye was grown prior to one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six; but as it yields well, and has thus far realized a high price, it is probable that the crop will be materially increased, though it can never become one of great importance. The average crop in the United States, according to the last Census Report, was but thirteen and seventy-four one-hundredths bushels per acre against twenty-eight and four one-hundredths bushels, as above. Ohio, which grew the greatest average rye crop, produced but twenty-five bushels, and Vermont, the next highest, but twenty bushels per acre.

TABLE XIV.

Number of Bushels of Rye produced in the several Counties, and the average Product per Acre in each, as returned by the Assessors.

COUNTIES.*	1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		General average per Acre.....
	Bushels ...	Average per Acre.....	Bushels ...	Average per Acre.....	Bushels ...	Average per Acre.....	Bushels ...	Average per Acre.....	
Alameda	2,385	53.00	6,750	50.00	860	30.00	1,800	30.00	36.2
Butte			350	27.00	135	22.50	1,468	22.21	26.2
Calaveras			400	25.00					
Contra Costa			2,500	50.00	2,400	40.00			
Humboldt					200	20.00			
Los Angeles							250	25.00	
Marin	625	34.60							
Mendocino							1,873	25.00	
Napa							300	30.00	
Sacramento	450	12.88	1,925	21.39	100	30.00	580	21.50	21.44
San Bernardino			100	12.50	120	20.00	250	25.00	19.17
San Joaquin	1,456	28.00	2,500	25.00	2,050	23.04	2,696	23.86	26.48
San Mateo			8,560	40.00	11,760	35.00	9,600	30.00	36.00
Santa Barbara					120	20.00			
Santa Clara	1,000	20.00	500	16.67	500	10.00			
Santa Cruz			1,250	25.00	3,500	25.00	2,000	20.00	23.33
Siskiyou	609	30.00	2,500	25.00	12,500	25.00	10,000	20.00	26.00
Solano					1,000	10.00	800	40.00	
Sonoma	1,400	30.00	1,290	30.00	7,180	30.00	130	20.00	25.00
Stanislaus			542	15.00	1,500	10.00	8,000	20.00	15.00
Sutter					4,200	30.00			
Tehama			3,200	40.00	4,020	30.00			
Tuolumne							625	25.00	
Yolo							900	30.00	

* The counties that have never been returned as producing rye, are omitted.

TABLE XV

The Buckwheat Crop.*

YEARS.	Acres cultivated....	Bushels produced...	Average Bushels per Acre.....	Av'ge price.		Average value per Acre.....	Aggregate value of Crop.....
				Per 100 lbs...	Per Bushel...		
1856.....	1,087	27,375	25.19				
1857.....	1,171	35,398	30.00				
1858.....	1,085	20,256	18.65				
1859.....	1,833	48,596	26.51				
Five years' average.....	1,294	32,906	25.09				

*The average crop in the United States, according to the last census report, was but seventeen and one-hundredths bushels per acre against our twenty-five and nine one-hundredths for the years, as above; and no State exceeds our average. Indiana and Vermont, each of which had twenty-five bushels per acre, are the nearest. New York produces twenty-two bushels and Ohio and Connecticut twenty bushels each.

TABLE XVI.

Number of Bushels of Buckwheat produced in the several Counties, and the average Product per Acre in each, as returned by the Assessors.

COUNTIES.*	1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		General average per Acre.....
	Bushels ...	Average per Acre	Bushels ...	Average per Acre	Bushels ...	Average per Acre	Bushels ...	Average per Acre	
Alameda	7,350	70.00	5,750	67.65	1,400	10.00	740	20.00	41.91
Butte	200	40.00	60	60.00	715	50.00	150	50.00	...
Del Norte.....	...	...	1,250	25.00	500	25.00	...	...	...
Humboldt .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marin.....	980	96.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mendocino .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	25.00	...
Monterey .....	...	...	2,200	40.00	400	10.00	410	10.25	20.08
Napa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	625	25.00	...
Sacramento .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,540	17.11	...
San Bernardino.....	...	...	...	...	160	10.00	30	30.00	...
San Joaquin.....	925	25.00	1,525	25.00	900	20.00	1,880	20.00	22.50
San Mateo.....	...	...	260	20.00	1,160	40.00	2,000	20.00	27.67
Santa Barbara.....	...	...	...	...	160	10.00	...	...	...
Santa Clara.....	240	20.00	1,000	20.00	200	20.00	300	30.00	22.50
Santa Cruz.....	8,000	20.00	13,080	40.00	9,400	20.00	5,000	20.00	25.00
Sierra.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	36.00	...
Siskiyou.....	1,000	20.00	750	25.00	...	...	6,250	25.00	23.33
Solano.....	...	...	...	...	500	10.00	900	15.00	...
Sonoma.....	6,660	15.00	5,820	15.00	2,420	20.00	12,950	50.00	25.00
Sutter	96	32.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinity .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	30.00	...
Tulare .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	25.00	...
Yuba .....	...	...	...	...	500	25.00	400	20.67	...

* The counties that have never been returned as producing buckwheat, are omitted.

TABLE XVII.

The Pea Crop—fifty-seven pounds per Bushel.*

YEARS.	Acres cultivated..	Bushels produced.	Average Bushels per Acre	Av'ge Price.		Average Value of Crops per Acre.	Aggregate Value of Crops.....
				per 100 lbs..	per Bushel..		
1856.....	1,491	35,094	23.53	...	...	...	...
1857.....	2,127	65,469	30.78	...	...	...	...
1858.....	2,190	67,754	30.94	...	...	...	...
1859.....	2,281	150,970	28.55	...	...	...	...
Four years' average	2,772	79,822	28.85	...	...	...	...

TABLE XVIII.

The Bean Crop—fifty-seven pounds per Bushel.

YEARS.	Acres cultivated..	Bushels produced.	Average Bushels per Acre	Av'ge Price.		Average Value of Crops per Acre.	Aggregate Value of Crops.....
				per 100 lbs..	per Bushel..		
1856.....	11,126	160,976	14.47	...	...	...	...
1857.....	11,074	215,352	19.44	...	...	...	...
1858.....	9,073	174,040	19.18	...	...	...	...
1859.....	4,685	96,219	20.56	...	...	...	...
Four years' average	8,989	161,672	18.41	...	...	...	...

In the United States Census Report, the bean and pea crops are returned together, and the average product is thirteen and forty one-hundredths bushels per acre. Putting the two crops together in this State, the produce is twenty and fifty-three one hundredths bushels per acre—the best other State, Vermont, growing twenty bushels, and South Carolina, which ranks next, but eighteen bushels.

* See note to Table XVII—the Bean Crop.

TABLE XIX.
The Potatoe Crop—sixty pounds per Bushel.

YEARS.	Acres planted.....	Bushels produced...	Average Bushels per Acre.....	Av'ge price.		Average value per Acre.....	Aggregate value of Crop.....
				Per 100 lbs...	Per Bushel...		
1853.....		1,393,170		\$2 50	\$1 50		\$2,089,755
1855.....	13,997	1,256,173	90.00				
1856.....	13,437	1,169,875	87.06				
1857.....	20,864	1,944,796	93.25				
1858.....	15,989	1,423,202	89.00				
1859.....	24,900	1,938,671	77.86				
Five years' average.....	17,837	1,546,543	87.44				

NOTE.—I apprehend it is fair to conclude that this crop has fully reached the standard of consumption—has got to that point where the ordinary supply fully equals, if it does not exceed, the ordinary demand; and consequently that all the increase, except the moderate one to meet the increase of population, must operate to reduce the price of the whole crop and cause the entire loss of their portion to those who are unlucky enough to hold the surplus, unless it shall be found advantageous to grow it for our stock, or we discover some use for potatoes other than that of an aliment, or a means shall be devised to transport them in good condition to China and the East Indies.*

Notwithstanding the opinion which generally obtains to the contrary, and the unprecedented crops which have from time to time been reported (for instance, the two thousand five hundred bushels per acre claimed by an exhibitor, at the fair of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, to have been raised on the Mokelumne bottom), this is not a particularly good potato-growing State, though the yield in some of our counties, and the quality and size in all of them, is scarcely equaled in the Union. The average crop in the United States is one hundred and sixteen and twenty-two one-hundredths bushels per acre. Ours is but eighty-seven and forty-four one-hundredths. Texas averaged two hundred and fifty bushels, New Hampshire two hundred and twenty, Florida and Vermont one hundred and seventy-five each, and Massachusetts one hundred and seventy bushels. We only excel Alabama, Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia.

* As the proof-sheets are being read by the author, (July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty,) he begs to suggest that the crop of this year (one thousand eight hundred and sixty) and its present market price fully bear out the above remarks.

TABLE XX.
Sweet Potato Crop—fifty pounds per Bushel.

YEARS.	Acres planted.....	Bushels produced..	Average Bushels per Acre.....	Av'ge price.		Average value per Acre.....	Aggregate value of Crop.....
				Per 100 lbs...	Per Bushel...		
1853.....	188	86,975	196.66				
1855.....	499	100,723	201.60				
1856.....	605	105,484	174.35				
1857.....	1,174	186,245	158.64				
Four years' average.....	617	107,357	182.81				

NOTE.—I heard of no attempts to raise this crop prior to one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and the first official report we had of it was in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, in which year the legitimate "Carolina potato" was introduced; since when the crop has rapidly grown into importance in localities suitable for its cultivation, as its large yield and the high prices it has thus far commanded has rendered it one of the most profitable grown in the State. This crop, as yet, is confined almost exclusively to the counties of Sacramento, Yolo, Solano, and San Joaquin, though experiments are being made with it throughout the State with excellent success, particularly in Tulare and Fresno valleys. The crop in the United States averages but one hundred and forty-seven and fourteen one-hundredths bushels per acre against our one hundred and eighty-two and eighty one-hundredths bushels, and we are excelled by but two States, viz: Georgia, with four hundred, and Alabama, with two hundred bushels. Louisiana, the next highest on the list, produces one hundred and twenty-five bushels.

TABLE XXIII.

The Hay Crop.*

YEARS.	Acres cut.....	Tons produced.....	Average number of Tons per Acre.....	Average price per Ton.....	Average value Crop per Acre.....	Aggregate value of Crop.....
1855.....	57,021	48,598	1.05	.....	.....	.....
1856.....	75,419	84,636	1.11	.....	.....	.....
1857.....	89,420	104,849	1.17	.....	.....	.....
1858.....	106,794	139,248	1.35	.....	.....	.....
1859.....	117,498	150,401	1.27	.....	.....	.....
Five years' average.....	89,280	107,739	1.19	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XXIV.

Number of Acres of Land cultivated in the State.

YEARS	In Wheat.....	In Barley.....	In Oats.....	In Corn.....	In Rye.....	In Potatoes.....	In Sweet Potatoes.....	In Onions.....	In other crops †.....	Totals.....
1852.....	148,595	108,924	32,439	7,212	.....	13,997	.....	150,605	.....	110,748
1855.....	170,018	168,370	31,647	11,207	292	13,437	188	495	196,400	461,772
1856.....	143,126	230,835	40,601	13,355	1,059	20,864	499	1,115	273,493	592,084
1857.....	197,869	241,870	47,736	9,566	2,345	15,989	605	1,104	395,654	714,387
1858.....	296,902	227,157	56,313	26,314	2,470	24,900	1,174	1,398	.....	910,932
1859.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,053,646

* The quantity of hay cut from cultivated land in this State is so small that we are justified in saying that our whole crop comes from wild land. Our crop for five years averages one and nineteen one-hundredths tons per acre. The average of the whole United States is one and twenty one-hundredths tons per acre.

† Acres cut for hay not included, as but a very small portion of our land is cultivated for that crop.

TABLE XXV.

Number of Fruit Trees, Grape-Vines, etc.

VARIETY.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Grape-vines.....	324,284	1,442,491	2,048,241	4,090,026	6,668,717
Apple trees.....	101,085	290,808	579,517	752,920	891,994
Peach trees.....	173,753	634,317	974,784	1,565,618	1,484,181
Cherry trees.....	20,629	28,760	84,192	174,420	237,020
Plum and prune trees.....	8,171	15,854	47,749	87,492	117,466
Almond trees.....	11,649	18,054	39,645	101,343	126,252
Quince trees.....	4,450	13,652	37,601	113,098	143,841
Orange and apricot trees.....	4,548	4,705	31,023	51,775	51,798
Fig trees.....	1,325	4,379	10,972	19,625	22,323
Pine trees.....	503	627	4,338	4,826	6,680
Pomegranate trees.....	.....	1,490	4,594	6,078	6,224
Orange, lemon, and citron trees.....	.....	4,865	.....	5,551	6,510
Walnut trees.....	.....	384	5,286	7,159	14,910
Almond trees.....	.....	1,050	4,632	6,976	8,958
Almond trees.....	.....	4	193	309	427

TABLE XXVI.

Number of Working Stock.

YEARS.	Horses.	Mules and Asses.	Work-Oxen.
1852.....	64,773	16,578	29,065
1855.....	86,577	16,258	26,579
1856.....	97,685	20,538	27,580
1857.....	106,485	27,068	* 24,789
1858.....	151,606	29,237	27,447
1859.....	156,535	31,798	29,970

* The three thousand oxen lost this year, can only be accounted for as the Feeje Chief did for the missing Missionary, "Too good to live--ate 'em up."

TALLE XXI.

Number of bushels of Sweet Potatoes produced in the several Counties, and the average number of bushels raised per acre in each, as returned by the Assessors.

COUNTIES.	1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		General average.
	Bushels	Bushels per Acre.	Bushels	Bushels per Acre.	Bushels	Bushels per Acre.	Bushels	Bushels per Acre.	
Alameda.....					300	100.00	140	10.00	55.00
Amador.....			900	90.00	1,000	100.00			95.00
Butte.....			1,600	200.00	500	290.00	600	120.00	203.33
Fresno.....					1,000	250.00	4,000	200.00	225.00
Los Angeles.....			500	10.00			600	100.00	55.00
Merced.....			1,500	100.00					
Monterey.....							1,075	75.00	
Sacramento.....	1,181		54,605	240.00	87,200	224.00	65,644	247.72	237.24
San Diego.....	1,000				25	25.00			
San Joaquin.....	17,100	300.00	13,000	120.00	8,480	80.00	16,760	72.87	143.28
San Mateo.....					75	25.00			
Santa Clara.....			20	20.00					
Shasta.....							100	50.00	
Solano.....					21,850	182.00	20,000	200.00	191.00
Stanislaus.....			62	21.00					
Sutter.....	1,000	250.00							
Tehama.....			600	30.00	1,000	50.00			
Tulare.....					4,000	200.00	4,800	200.00	200.00
Yolo.....	13,300	133.00	18,000	200.00	17,100	180.00	20,700	225.00	184.60
Yuba.....							1,500	150.00	

NOTE.—Those counties that have never been returned as producing, have been omitted.

TABLE XXII.

The Onion Crop—fifty-five pounds per Bushel.

YEARS.	Acres cultivated....	Bushels produced ..	Average Bushels per Acre	Average price.		Average value of Crop per Acre..	Aggregate value of Crop
				Per 100 lbs...	Per Bushel ..		
1856.....	495	178,008	359.61	156.00			
1857.....	1,115	180,215	161.53	156.00			
1858.....	1,104	120,860	109.56	109.00			
1859.....	1,398	203,266	145.38	145.38			
Five years' average.....	1,028	145,325	141.60				

Of the one hundred and seventy-eight thousand bushels returned in the census of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, Santa Clara County produced one hundred and fifty-two thousand; Sacramento, thirteen thousand; Sonoma, eight thousand nine hundred, and Contra Costa, three thousand two hundred and fifty bushels, leaving but about one thousand bushels for the remainder of the State. In one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight Santa Clara reported only about five thousand, and in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, but two thousand eight hundred bushels. In one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine Contra Costa did not report any, and Sonoma but three thousand bushels, while Sacramento gives forty thousand seven hundred and sixty; San Joaquin, forty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-five; and Merced, twenty-five thousand bushels, but this latter is evidently an over estimate, being at the rate of five hundred bushels per acre for the ground planted. Those who remember the difference in the price of onions between the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, will be at no loss to account for a large portion of the reasons that urged the farmers of Santa Clara and Sonoma to change their crops. The same sized onion fields that in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two made exorbitant fortunes for their owners, a year or two later caused the ruin of many a man of moderate means who rushed to their cultivation with as little forethought, and with the same unbounded confidence of becoming millionaires within the year, as the gold-hunters exhibited in their frantic rushes to Eldorado, Gold Bluff, or Frazer River. The United States Census gives no returns of the onion crop, and I have not been able to find statistics in regard to it in the transactions of any State Agricultural Society at my command, but as two-thirds of the crop of the State are now produced in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, the ratio of our productions as compared with that of other States is not important to the general farming interests.

TABLE XXIII.

The Hay Crop.*

YEARS.	Acres cut.....	Tons produced.....	Average number of Tons per Acre.....	Average price per Ton.....	Average value Crop per Acre.....	Aggregate value of Crop.....
1855.....	57,021	43,598	1.05			
1856.....	57,021	50,580	1.05			
1857.....	75,419	84,336	1.11			
1858.....	89,420	104,849	1.17			
1859.....	106,794	139,248	1.35			
Five years' average.....	117,498	150,401	1.27			
	89,230	107,739	1.19			

TABLE XXIV.

Number of Acres of Land cultivated in the State.

YEARS	In Wheat.....	In Barley.....	In Oats.....	In Corn.....	In Rye.....	In Potatoes.....	In Sweet Potatoes.....	In Onions.....	In other crops †.....	Totals.....
1853.....										110,748
1855.....	148,595	108,924	32,439	7,212		13,997			150,605	461,772
1856.....	170,018	168,370	81,647	11,207	292	13,437	188	495	196,400	592,054
1857.....	143,126	230,825	40,601	13,355	1,059	20,864	499	1,115	273,493	714,937
1858.....	197,869	241,870	47,736	9,566	2,345	15,989	605	1,104	395,654	910,932
1859.....	206,902	237,157	56,313	26,314	2,470	24,900	1,174	1,398		1,055,646

* The quantity of hay cut from cultivated land in this State is so small that we are justified in saying that our whole crop comes from wild land. Our crop for five years averages one and nineteen one-hundredths tons per acre. The average of the whole United States is one and twenty one-hundredths tons per acre.

† Acres cut for hay not included, as but a very small portion of our land is cultivated for that crop.

TABLE XXV.

Number of Fruit Trees, Grape-Vines, etc.

VARIETY.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Grape-vines.....	324,234	1,442,491	2,048,241	4,090,026	6,668,717
Apple trees.....	101,085	280,808	579,517	752,920	891,934
Peach trees.....	173,753	634,317	974,784	1,565,618	1,434,131
Cherry trees.....	20,629	28,760	84,192	174,420	237,020
Plum and prune trees.....	8,171	15,854	47,749	87,492	117,466
Almond and apricot trees.....	11,649	18,054	39,645	101,548	126,252
Quince trees.....	4,450	13,652	37,601	113,098	143,841
Fig trees.....	4,548	4,705	31,025	51,775	51,798
Orange trees.....	1,325	4,379	10,972	19,625	22,523
Pine trees.....	503	627	4,338	4,326	6,680
Pomegranate trees.....		1,490	4,594	6,078	6,224
Lemon, lime, and citron trees.....		4,865		5,551	6,510
Walnut trees.....		384	5,286	7,139	14,910
Almond trees.....		1,050	4,632	6,976	8,958
Other trees.....		4	193	309	427

TABLE XXVI.

Number of Working Stock.

YEARS.	Horses.	Mules and Asses.	Work-Oxen.
1853.....	64,773	16,578	29,065
1855.....	86,577	16,258	26,579
1856.....	97,685	20,538	27,580
1857.....	106,485	27,088	* 24,789
1858.....	151,606	29,237	27,447
1859.....	156,535	31,798	29,970

* The three thousand oxen lost this year, can only be accounted for as the Feeje Chief did for missing Missionary, "Too good to live—ate 'em up."

TABLE XXVII.

Increase of Working Stock.

YEARS.	Horses.		Mules and Asses.		Work-Oxen.	
	In number.	Per cent....	In number.	Per cent....	In number.	Per cent....
From 1855 to 1856.....	11,108	12.83	4,280	26.33	1,001	3.62
From 1856 to 1857.....	8,800	9.01	6,500	31.65	decr. 2,791	decr. 10.13
From 1857 to 1858.....	45,121	42.89	2,199	8.13	2,658	10.72
From 1858 to 1859.....	4,929	3.25	2,561	8.76	2,523	9.19
Three years, from 1855 to 1858.....	21,804	33.66	decr. 320	decr. 1.93	decr. 2,486	decr. 8.55
Three years, from 1855 to 1858.....	65,029	73.23	12,979	79.83	868	3.26
Six years, from 1855 to 1858.....	86,833	134.06	12,659	76.36	decr. 1,618	decr. 5.56

TABLE XXVIII.

Number of Horned Cattle.

YEARS.	Milch Cows.....	Calves	Other Cattle, except- ing Work-Oxen.....	Total Cattle, including Work-Oxen.....
1852.....	104,339	*	315,392	448,796
1855.....	82,636	19,374	325,998	454,587
1856.....	98,767	47,251	456,150	629,768
1857.....	129,946	79,539	411,549	645,823
1858.....	186,990	138,033	534,879	857,349
1859.....	273,120	212,276	600,895	1,116,261

* The calves, this year, are included with the "other cattle."

TABLE XXIX.

Increase of Horned Cattle.

YEARS.	Milch Cows.		Cattle, excepting Work- Oxen and Milch Cows.		Total Cattle, including Work-Oxen and Cows.	
	In number....	Per cent.....	In number....	Per cent.....	In number....	Per cent.....
1855 to 1856.....	16,151	19.54	158,029	45.75	175,181	38.53
1856 to 1857.....	31,159	31.54	decr. 12,313	decr. 2.51	16,053	2.55
1857 to 185.....	57,044	43.90	181,824	37.03	241,526	37.40
1858 to 1859.....	86,130	46.0	149,259	23.48	238,912	25.91
1856 to 1859.....	decr. 21,703	decr. 21.0	69,980	23.19	5,791	1.29
Three yr's, '52-'55.....	104,354	126.3	287,540	74.62	432,762	95.20
Three yr's, '55-'58.....	82,651	79.2	357,520	113.36	438,553	95.49
Six years, '52-'58.....						

TABLE XXX.

Number of other Live Stock.

YEARS.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Goats.	Poultry.
1852.....	82,867	38,976	.....	96,230
1855.....	135,413	211,847	4,678	.....
1856.....	219,280	161,560	8,333	358,797
1857.....	282,865	158,164	13,269	598,280
1858.....	451,031	167,494	12,587	*781,183
1859.....	605,973	255,553	14,255	873,479

* This year the Assessor of Solano returned one million fowls for his county, just five hundred and seventy-five for every voter in it. But while the gentleman thus liberally supplies his constituents with poultry, he seems to have selected a horribly bad breed, as in the same report he represents the million to have produced but fifty thousand dozen eggs, or precisely four-fifths of an egg each during the year. The Assessor of Siskiyou was not quite as liberal, and was rather more fortunate in his choice of stock. He gave each voter seventy-five poultry, amounting in the aggregate to two hundred thousand, which he says produced twenty thousand dozen eggs, or an egg and one-fifth each, during the year. Of course such returns are worse than useless.

TABLE XXXI.

Increase of above Live Stock.

YEARS.	Sheep Increased.		Hogs Increased.		Poultry Increased.	
	In number.	Per cent.	In number.	Per cent.	In number.	Per cent.
From 1855 to 1856...	83,867	61.94	decr. 50,287	decr. 23.72	.....	.....
From 1856 to 1857...	63,585	28.95	decr. 3,396	decr. 2.10	239,483	66.75
From 1857 to 1858...	168,166	59.45	9,330	5.89	182,903	30.57
From 1858 to 1859...	154,947	54.35	88,064	52.58	92,296	11.83
Three years, '52 to '55	52,546	63.41	172,371	443.53	.....	.....
Three years, '55 to '58	315,618	232.34	decr. 44,353	20.94	.....	.....
Six years, '52 to '58..	368,164	444.28	128,518	329.74	684,953	711.78

TABLE XXXII.

Products of Live Stock.

YEARS.	Pounds of Wool..	Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	Dozens of Eggs..
1855.....	145,376	497,990	270,724	1,614,580
1856.....	273,880	2,137,147	1,144,159	2,691,260
1857.....	*927,934	2,597,120	1,237,918	3,515,320
1858.....	1,448,389	.....	.....	3,935,651
1859.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Until this year but little attention was given to wool, the sheep being mostly raised or imported for mutton.

TABLE XXXIII.

Number and Value of Cattle Slaughtered.

YEARS.	Number..	Aggregate Value..	Average val.
1857.....	80,894	\$2,378,485	\$41.76
1858.....	83,301	3,619,380	43.18
1859.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XXXIV.

Number and Value of Hogs Slaughtered.

YEARS.	Number..	Aggregate Value..	Average val.
1857.....	50,793	\$690,756	\$13.60
1858.....	57,095	669,100	11.72
1859.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XXXV.

Number and Value of Sheep Slaughtered.

YEARS.	Number..	Aggregate Value..	Average val.
1857.....	46,175	\$356,378	\$7.72
1858.....	47,990	338,961	7.07
1859.....	43,471	237,677	6.63

TABLE XXXVI.

Wages for Farm Labor.

It will strike most of you with astonishment to learn that since, and including, the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, the rate of wages paid to farm hands has scarcely altered, yet such is the fact, in the vicinity of Sacramento at least. James Rowan, who keeps the well known intelligence office, and whose attention to his business and reliability of character are proverbial, made a careful and thorough search of his books for me, with the following average result:

YEARS.	Farm Hands.	
	By the year.	During harvest.
1856.....	\$35 per month	\$40 to \$75, say \$2 per day
1857.....	35 per month	40 to 75, say 2 per day
1858.....	35 per month	40 to 75, say 2 per day
1859.....	30 per month	40 to 75, say 2 per day

The demand for good farm hands, at the above prices, he says exceeds the supply, and that during harvest he cannot procure one-fifth of the number he has calls to furnish. And there is always a demand for gardeners at from fifty to seventy-five dollars per month—ability to bud, and graft, and take care of orchards, being a *size qua non*.

The pay of wood-choppers has varied slightly within the last three and a half years, but principally in accordance with the nature of the wood to be cut. One dollar and eighty-seven and a half cents to two dollars per cord, and find themselves, may be taken as the standard; if they live with their employers, board and lodging is furnished them at four to five dollars per week.

Mr. Rowan says that the greatest difficulty he has in any branch of his business is to find good female help for the families of our farmers. The price for such help has been for several years forty dollars per month; it is now thirty-five dollars to thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents, and yet he never did and never could obtain one-half enough to fill his orders.

TABLE XXXVII.
The Average Yield per Cent. of the various principal Crops in California and the several other United States.*

YEARS.	Bushels Wheat	Bushels Barley	Bushels Oats	Bushels Corn	Bushels Rye	Bushels Peas and Beans	Bushels Buckwheat	Bushels Potatoes	Bushels Sweet Potatoes	Tons of Hay
Alabama.....	5	0	12	15	0	13	0	60	200	.....
Arkansas.....	10		18	23					100	.....
California.....			21	40			20	85		1-19
Connecticut.....	11		20	20			10			.....
Delaware.....	15		18	16				175		.....
Florida.....	5		13	16	7	5		125	40	.....
Georgia.....	11	40	29	33	14		15	115		1-50
Illinois.....	12	25	20	33	18		25	100		1-00
Indiana.....	14		36	32				100		.....
Iowa.....	8		18	24	11			130	65	1-50
Kentucky.....			16					120	175	.....
Louisiana.....	10	20	20	27	11			120		0-88
Maine.....	13		21	23	18			75		1-00
Maryland.....	16	21	26	31	13			170		1-00
Massachusetts.....	10		26	32			14	140		.....
Michigan.....	9		12	18		12		105		.....
Mississippi.....	11		26	24				110		1-25
Missouri.....	11	23	30	30	14			220		1-00
New Hampshire.....	11	18	26	33	8		16	75		.....
New Jersey.....	12	25	25	27	17		22	100		1-18
New York.....	7		10	17	15			65		.....
North Carolina.....	12	30	21	36	25		20	75		1-62
Ohio.....	15		23	20	14			75		1-75
Pennsylvania.....		18	30		16			100		.....
Rhode Island.....	8		13	11		18		70		.....
South Carolina.....	7		19	21	7			120	45	.....
Tennessee.....	15		20					250	45	.....
Texas.....	13		26	33	20	20	25	178		1-00
Vermont.....	7		13	18	5		7	75		1-00
Virginia.....	14	18	35	30				125		.....
Wisconsin.....										

* These figures, excepting those for California, are from page one hundred and seventy-eight of "A Statistical View of the United States," prepared by the Bureau of the Interior, and published by an order of Congress, made January twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES

FOR

SACRAMENTO AND FORT CROOK, CALIFORNIA,

BY

Drs. LOGAN AND HOLLENBUSH

Abstract of the Results of Meteorological Observations for the Year 1859, at Sacramento, Lat. 38° 34' 41" North, Long. 121° 27' 44" West; with the Averages of preceding Years, and Remarks: By Thomas M. Logan, M. D.

1859.																								ANN'L MEAN.		DEC.	NOV.	OCT.	SEPT.	AUG.	JULY.	JUNE.	MAY.	APRIL.	MAR.	FEBY.	JANY.	AVERAGES OF													
																		3 YRS.		4 YRS.		7 YEARS.																													
BAROMETER.																																																			
Maxima	30.401	30.382	30.385	30.371	30.171	30.311	30.066	30.080	30.126	30.270	30.326	30.368	30.266																30.248																						
Minima	29.498	29.626	29.771	29.668	29.744	29.603	29.747	29.731	29.728	29.664	29.701	29.788	29.697																29.706																						
Mean	30.211	30.026	30.151	30.004	29.976	29.556	29.917	29.892	29.927	29.943	30.040	30.167	30.008																30.004																						
THERMOMETER.																																																			
Maxima	57.00	62.00	64.00	76.00	80.00	98.00	87.00	85.00	83.00	88.00	88.00	88.00	74.42																75.80																						
Minima	34.00	39.00	40.00	40.00	53.00	61.00	60.00	58.00	56.00	49.00	42.00	34.00	47.17																46.70																						
Mean	44.87	50.49	51.47	57.11	63.03	74.83	69.07	67.16	65.89	63.28	54.05	48.52	58.73																59.36																						
THERMOTOGRAPH.																																																			
Maxima	58.00	63.00	66.00	78.00	84.00	102.00	92.00	89.00	85.00	87.00	70.00	54.00	77.33																77.99																						
Minima	30.00	34.00	36.00	36.00	45.00	51.00	51.00	52.00	50.00	43.00	37.00	28.00	41.08																41.46																						
Range.	28.00	29.00	30.00	42.00	39.00	51.00	41.00	37.00	35.00	44.00	33.00	26.00	36.25																36.53																						
FORCE OF VAPOR.																																																			
Maxima	3.62	4.36	4.10	5.24	5.92	9.42	6.77	5.64	5.81	5.24	5.59	3.84	5.54																5.92																						
Minima	1.20	1.73	0.78	1.33	1.36	2.63	3.88	3.80	3.23	1.86	1.89	0.87	1.93																1.97																						
Mean	2.31	2.99	2.37	3.21	3.65	5.55	4.69	4.51	4.10	3.67	3.47	2.80	3.53																3.57																						
RELATIVE HUMIDITY.																																																			
Maxima	93.00	94.00	92.00	87.00	82.00	83.00	77.00	82.00	84.00	85.00	94.00	92.00	87.00																87.81																						
Minima	32.00	60.00	19.00	30.00	19.00	15.00	36.00	29.00	25.00	32.00	51.00	30.00	31.75																69.95																						
Mean	78.05	73.73	68.23	68.90	64.51	59.51	66.95	68.68	65.61	64.41	82.32	80.30	70.55																76.15																						
Number of clear days.																								7	31	11	104	144	204	224	164	164	4	104	1624																176 7-15
Number of cloudy and foggy days.																								17	84	16	144	124	84	74	54	114	144	10	134	1824															138 1-15
Number of rainy days.																								7	16	14	5	4	0	1	2	16	5	70																63 1-15
Quantity of clouds																								6.3	5.5	3.7	2.9	2.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.3	5.7	4.1	2.9															8.3
Quantity of rain and fog																								0.964	3.906	1.637	0.981	1.037	0.000	0.030	0.000	0.025	0.000	6.485	1.834	16.899															17.032
First days, and 2d force of north wind.																								1142.3	441.8	843.2	542.5	6.2.9	3.1.0	1.0.6	130.6	742.2	1041.4	741.4	4441.4	8141.7															1.7
First days, and 2d force of northeast wind.																								6.2.0	1.1.7	1.1.2	242.0	141.1	14.0	0.0.0	130.6	0.0.0	0.0.0	2.1.2	141.2	5.1.7															1.2
First days, and 2d force of east wind.																								141.3	4.1.0	1.0.3	242.0	141.1	14.0	0.0.0	130.6	0.0.0	0.0.0	2.1.2	141.2	5.1.7															1.1
First days, and 2d force of southeast wind.																								642.8	8.3.1	5.3.3	84.0	4.1.8	24.1	442.2	542.3	4.0.8	341.6	842.7	7.2.1	134.1															2.1
First days, and 2d force of south wind.																								2.3.2	843.1	4.3.3	84.0	4.1.8	11.2	442.2	542.3	4.0.8	341.6	842.7	7.2.1	134.1															2.1
First days, and 2d force of southwest wind.																								142.5	341.8	4.3.3	84.0	4.1.8	24.1	442.2	542.3	4.0.8	341.6	842.7	7.2.1	134.1															2.1
First days, and 2d force of west wind.																								0.0.0	2.1.8	4.2.1	3.3.2	3.3.2	24.1	442.2	542.3	4.0.8	341.6	842.7	7.2.1	134.1															2.0
First days, and 2d force of northwest wind.																								243.1	0.0.0	2.1.8	4.2.1	3.3.2	24.1	442.2	542.3	4.0.8	341.6	842.7	7.2.1	134.1															7.9
																								47	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15															47

TABLE

Exhibiting the mean daily range of Temperature for each Month during the four Years specified—at Sacramento, California.

1856, '57, '58, '59.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	MEAN
Mean of all highest readings by day	deg. 50.26	deg. 56.82	deg. 60.73	deg. 66.50	deg. 71.29	deg. 77.71	deg. 92.71	deg. 88.77	deg. 85.68	deg. 47.59	deg. 45.49	deg. 37.66	38
Mean of all lowest readings by night	38.73	43.55	45.45	49.16	52.95	59.11	68.08	72.56	77.69	77.44	81.36	86.49	46
Mean daily mensural range	11.53	13.27	14.92	17.34	18.34	18.60	20.89	19.76	20.89	18.70	15.13	11.16	87

REMARKS.—The foregoing results are calculated from observations made in accordance with the uniform system adopted by the Smithsonian Institution, at seven hours, A. M. two hours, P. M. and nine hours P. M. The readings of the barometer have been reduced, according to the formula of Herschel, to the temperature of thirty-two degrees Fahr't, but not to sea-level. The height of the surface of the mercury in the cistern is forty-one feet above the level of the sea at San Francisco. The force of the wind is estimated and registered, in figures, from 0 calm to 10 a hurricane.

Contrasting the results of our observations, as above, with those published in these Transactions last year, we find little worthy of special remark. Although June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, proved the hottest month of the year, contrary to rule—warmer by ten degrees and forty-two hundredths than the corresponding month in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; still the temperature of the remaining summer months ranged much lower than usual, so much so as to cause a still further reduction of seventy-six hundredths of a degree, and to bring down the seven years mean annual average temperature sixty-four hundredths of a degree below what we incline to think is the true mean of our climate, viz: sixty degrees. The solution of this great depression of the summer temperature is to be found outside of the petty local influences by which we are immediately surrounded, in the immense deep-sea currents from the Polar regions that impinge against our seashore. This great mass of cold water, and its attendant cold surface-atmosphere, which appears only by the lifting of the waters on approaching the coast, develop a strong sea-wind towards our heated and rarified valleys and plains, and which, commencing at San Francisco at or before meridian, do not produce the maximum effect here at Sacramento, until late in the afternoon. The contrasts which induce these violent sea-winds exist only in the summer months, as at other seasons the ocean is warmer than the land, and whatever the degree of aridity, the sudden and extreme rarifications do not occur in the interior.

As the climatic feature of predominant interest in its practical bearing on agriculture lies in our periodical rains, we have arranged according to the seasons a rain-table embracing the eleven years since the settlement of the country, and brought down to the present moment of going to press, (July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.) The monthly amounts of

rain prior to January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, have been estimated and computed according to the most reliable information that can now be obtained, and are not wholly the result of our own positive admeasurements. It will be seen that the mean annual fall of rain reaches twenty inches, which would be ample for agricultural purposes if it were uniformly distributed through the rainy months of every season; but, as appears by the table, there is a great fluctuation not only in the monthly amounts, but also in the amounts of different seasons—so great as to lead to the conclusion that the husbandman cannot depend upon the rain alone, but must be prepared to supply the deficiency whenever it occurs by irrigation. For such emergency perhaps no other country is better adapted than California, both as regards soil and climate, as well as facilities of commanding water. From the apparent fact that the seasons of one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three were very rainy, and that six comparatively dry years elapsed before the present wet season, the idea is favored that every three and every seven years are periods of maximum rains. Should the first short cycle happen again in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, this conjecture would be somewhat sustained. On this point, however, it would be altogether antiphilosophic to express any decided opinion. Many more years must elapse before generalizations can be reliably deduced. A long series of continuous observations must absolutely be made to impart value or importance to any prognostications that may be predicated upon meteorological data. Anything short of this would amount to Charlatanry in physics—the most rigorous of the exact sciences.

TABLE OF RAINS

At Sacramento, California, arranged according to the Seasons, showing the amount in inches of each Month during Eleven Years; also, the mean quantity for each Month of the Year during that period, and the mean annual amount of Rain.

MONTHS.	'49-'50	'50-'51	'51-'52	'52-'53	'53-'54	'54-'55	'55-'56	'56-'57	'57-'58	'58-'59	'59-'60	MEAN.
July	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.012	0.000	0.030	0.004
August	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
September	0.250	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.116
October	1.500	0.000	0.180	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.596
November	2.250	0.000	2.140	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.596
December	12.500	0.000	7.070	12.410	1.500	0.650	0.750	0.651	2.406	0.147	6.485	2.089
January	4.500	0.650	0.580	3.000	1.540	1.150	2.000	2.396	2.632	4.339	1.894	4.443
February	0.500	0.350	0.120	2.000	3.250	2.670	4.919	1.375	2.444	0.964	2.310	2.520
March	10.000	1.880	6.400	7.000	3.500	3.460	0.693	4.801	2.461	3.906	0.931	4.039
April	4.250	1.140	0.190	3.500	3.250	4.200	1.403	0.675	2.878	1.637	5.110	2.827
May	0.250	0.690	0.300	1.450	0.210	1.150	1.841	0.000	0.203	1.037	2.491	0.375
June	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.310	0.010	0.033	0.350	0.008	0.000	0.017	0.073
Totals	36.000	4.710	18.000	36.361	20.039	18.620	13.770	10.443	15.003	16.021	22.107	20.025

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

At Fort Crook, California, Lat. 40° 10' North, Long. 121° 20' West, for November and December, 1857.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.								Quantity rain..
	MAXIMUM.			MINIMUM.			Greatest variations 24 hrs.	Monthly mean.	
	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.			
November.....	45	55	47	19	43	30	14	39.56	4.85
December.....	35	44	39	23	40	28	11	33.51	8.77

SUMMARY OF WINDS AND WEATHER.

MONTHS.	NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS AND SUM OF FORCE.								Number of days fair....	Number of days cloudy.	Number of days rain....	Number of days snow....
	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.				
	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.	Num.				
November	5153	814	35	71629	61238	1633	1368	11	20	11	6	3
December	51133	81	1635	71133	52349	11	20	11	20	11	6	3

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

At Fort Crook, California, for the Year ending December 31, 1858.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.							Quantity rain..		
	MAXIMUM.			MINIMUM.			Greatest within 24 hrs.		Monthly mean.	
	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.				
January	32	43	34	10	29	21	21	24	29.01	2.68
February	45	51	41	12	31	24	15	37.18	4.38	
March	46	56	49	21	30	29	14	41.01	2.57	
April	41	80	58	31	42	33	11	47.49	1.28	
May	50	78	60	45	60	46	9	55.08	.13	
June	64	97	73	47	60	49	15	65.46	.34	
July	66	103	76	52	76	58	8	71.18	.34	
August	67	95	82	47	75	66	11	70.55	.03	
September	63	91	80	35	67	53	22	64.49	.04	
October	47	80	60	24	48	36	25	48.15	3.67	
November	46	54	49	19	41	31	21	41.50	1.33	
December	34	36	33	-17	10	6	30	33.11	6.39	

SUMMARY OF WINDS AND WEATHER.

MONTHS.	NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS AND SUM OF FORCE.								No. of days fair.	No. days cloudy.	No. of days rain.	No. of days snow.
	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	SW.	W.	N.W.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.				
January.....	1029	518	1	11027	2	81033	1	515 40	14	17	2	12
February.....	515	516	1	1 715	2	81246	41331	9 18	10	10	11	15
March.....	2 7	312	1	11134	2	81237	1 642	157 13-33	17-68	17-68	17-68	17-68
April.....	1 5	2 8	1	1 513	2	8 727	3 945	149 18	12	12	6	6
May.....	212	522	1	11672	2	9 521	3 944	165 20	11	11	6	6
June.....	212	2 5	1	11352	2	9 625	3 948	192 23-33	6-66	6-66	4	4
July.....	212	2 5	1	1 311	2	9 414	3 948	159 24	7	7	4	4
August.....	212	1 3	1	1 827	2	9 414	3 948	159 24	7	7	4	4
September.....	212	418	1	1 828	2	9 414	3 948	159 24	7	7	4	4
October.....	410	2 6	1	11135	2	9 414	3 948	159 24	7	7	4	4
November.....	1450	315	1	11126	2	9 513	51524	62 23	8-66	11-33	3	3
December.....	1749	315	1	11436	511	928	1153	7 19	8-66	22-33	1	14

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

At Fort Crook, California, for the half Year ending June 30th, 1859.

TEMPERATURE.										Quantity rain..
MONTHS.	MAXIMUM.			MINIMUM.					Monthly mean.	
	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	Great- est vari- 24 hrs.			
January.....	36	44	40	-20	10	0	25	20-44	1-81	
February.....	38	45	36	4	26	25	25	31-29	5-96	
March.....	44	47	49	22	34	23	17	33-12	4-06	
April.....	43	70	54	18	41	30	14	45-61	1-26	
May.....	60	85	69	12	41	48	12	56-21	60	
June.....	71	99	86	51	67	56	10	72-59	....

SUMMARY OF WINDS AND WEATHER.

MONTHS.	NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS AND SUM OF FORCE.								No. of days fair.	No. days cloudy.	No. of days rain.	No. of days snow.
	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	SW.	W.	N.W.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.				
January.....	1134	3	916	41	2	41237	13	371232	17	14	5	6
February.....	11 5	1	21123	511	1763	1463	18 55	3 7 6	22	22	6	18
March.....	1032	1	2 925	612	416	1871	22 66	924 9-66	21-33	21-33	5	14
April.....	1756	2	8 413	3 9	1 124	5520	91 824	16-33	13-66	13-66	4	4
May.....	2191	2	8 721	3 8	1 1674	29108	417 19-33	11-66	6	6	1	1
June.....	720	2	3 7	1	1 1558	41135	1	24-66	5-33	5-33	1	.....

LAYING THE CORNER STONE.

The corner stone of the Agricultural Hall in Sacramento was laid July first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. According to previous arrangement, the Board of Managers of the State Agricultural Society were met on the ground at six o'clock, p. m. by the M. W. Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of California, N. Green Curtis, Grand Master, presiding. The City Guard and the Turn-Verein Rifles were out in uniform, and assisted on the occasion. A platform was laid over a part of the grounds on which the edifice was to be constructed, where a large number of ladies and others were accommodated with seats, and hundreds of spectators stood outside of the base walls during the exercises. The ceremonies commenced with prayer, by Rev. Mr. Hill. Gen. C. I. Hutchinson, the President of the Agricultural Society, then delivered the following address:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The work in which we are engaged to-day may well excite our profound interest. It is an occasion worthy of a passing enthusiasm. It is the inauguration of a new era in the history of the Commonwealth. The building whose corner stone we are about to lay, is the willing tribute of an enlightened people to a cause which is intimately connected with their own prosperity. It is a substantial token of the appreciation of our citizens of the object intended to be promoted. No imposing ceremony; no tinsel ornament of words, is needed to add to its importance, or endow it with a borrowed dignity. It is not for to-day, nor for to-morrow, nor for the brief period within which may be reckoned the limit of the existence allowed to those who now participate in its initiation. When our memory shall have perished, and the events of this day shall have been forgotten, it will stand, the silent interpreter of the past, and the eloquent exponent of the wisdom and liberality of its founders.

It is right, then, that the people should come together to witness its commencement—that in their individual capacities, and as organized bodies, they should congregate around the spot selected for its site, and with banners flying, and with stirring notes of music, with words of congratulation, and songs of exultation, join in celebrating the occasion.

Fellow citizens, the importance of this day's enterprise cannot be estimated by the mere cost of its completion. It is pregnant with results, the full fruition of which the future only will reap. Its influence upon agriculture is destined to be sensibly felt, not alone in its immediate neighborhood, but throughout the State. It is but the beginning of a series of enterprises, the ultimate object of which, and the crowning glory, shall be the promotion of our agricultural interests in all their branches, and

the advancement of the State in the essential elements of wealth and prosperity. It is under a full conviction of these truths, that I am, and have been, an ardent friend of this undertaking. Regarding it not merely as a local ornament—a massive structure for present and prospective speculation—I hail its commencement as a triumph for the cause to which it is to be devoted, and I rejoice that to Sacramento belongs the honor of erecting the first permanent building for agricultural purposes in the State. When completed, it will be a suitable offering of an intelligent people—a lasting testimony of the enterprise of our citizens.

No one is more fully aware than myself of the difficulties which have thus far surrounded this undertaking. Conflicting interests, real or imaginary, are ever prone to crowd themselves upon and embarrass any great public improvement. Yet now, that the first struggle is over, and the storm which, for a time, threatened to crush all our plans in its destructive sweep, is allayed, it is gratifying to behold the general acquiescence in the result attained, and the unanimity with which all concur in bidding God-speed to the glorious work.

Most Worshipful Grand Master: On you, as the recognized head of the time-honored fraternity of Masons, the duty of conducting the ceremonies of the day devolves. It is a privilege which custom sanctions, and which the beautiful ritual of your Order renders peculiarly appropriate.

Will not all unite in the hope that the work whose commencement we this day celebrate, may result not only in present advantage and convenience, but in the permanent advancement of the cause to which it is to be dedicated?

Grand Master Curtis responded to the address, and receiving from the President the copper box containing the following list of articles, and bearing an inscription commemorative of the event, deposited the same in the corner stone in due Masonic form.

The box contained:

Transactions of California State Agricultural Society for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, as far as through the press—three hundred and twelve pages.

Constitution of California State Agricultural Society, and the Constitution of California Horticultural Society.

Annual Reports of California Horticultural Society for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

Annual Reports of Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco, for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

Constitution and By-Laws of Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco.

California State Register for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Statutes of California, passed at the Tenth Session of the Legislature.

California Supreme Court Decisions for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

Daily, Weekly, and Steamer Union, of the present date.

Daily Standard.

Daily Bee.

Daily Register.

Proceedings of the M. W. Grand Lodge F. and A. M. of California, for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Constitution and By-Laws of the San Francisco Dashaway Association.

Constitution, By-Laws, and Roll, of the Alert Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, of the City of Sacramento.

California Cultivist, from June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, to July two, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Hutchings's California Magazine, for June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Hesperian, for June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

Boston Journal, for California, of June second, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Missouri Republican, for California, of June second, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Specimens of Overland Mail Envelops of June second, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Mountain Democrat, June twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Sierra Citizen, June twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Daily Times, San Francisco, June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Weekly Times, San Francisco, June twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Weekly Times, San Francisco, July two, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Police Gazette, San Francisco, June eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Police Gazette, San Francisco, June twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Spirit of the Times, San Francisco, June twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

California Pictorial Almanac, for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Lithographic View of Sacramento City.

Butte Record, June twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Mooney's Express, June twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Sierra Democrat, June twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Territorial Enterprise, Carson Valley, June twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Marysville National Democrat, June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Sacramento Illustrated.

List of Officers of California State Agricultural Society, for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

List of Mechanics.

Manuscript copy of Address prepared for this occasion by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, O. C. Wheeler.

The ceremonies were closed with an address by O. C. Wheeler, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN:—In attempting to address at this hour, I am constrained to inquire, Why all this parade? Why these assembling multitudes? Why the concentration at this hour, on

this spot, of our gallant military and our intrepid firemen? Why are the moral, social, benevolent, the native and foreign organizations of our youthful city and its surrounding country gathering here? Why are all classes here to act, and the press to record those acts? Is there here a military chieftain to display his prowess, or a Hercules to exhibit his strength? Has an actor advertized for this time and place his re-production of character, or a vocalist his powers of song? Has the cry "To arms!" called us here to listen to the history of aggression from a foe, or the fireman's doleful bell rung the alarm of sorrow and destruction? No; we are met of our own free will, unbidden volunteers, to engage in a service and to perform a duty worthy the combined efforts of the past and the present, and full of hope for the future.

Nor is it strange that this occasion has attracted such a multitude of our people. We have assembled to lay a corner stone, but this is no very strange thing. It is the corner stone of a large building, and yet many other large buildings have had corner stones laid; and we might go further and say, that this building is to furnish a hall, superior in its dimensions to any other of which we have knowledge in all the land; and yet, this will not account for the interest here manifested. We find a satisfactory solution only in this: It is an agricultural building. But is there anything strange in this? Other communities have erected agricultural buildings, beautiful in form and commodious in size. So they have; and yet, they have never done what we are here doing. Some County Agricultural Societies have, in different States, erected buildings for their accommodation, while some States have gone to large expense for similar purposes. And yet, this is an isolated case; it has no parallel in the annals of either agriculture or architecture, or both combined.

I hesitate not to say, for I hazard no encounter with history or fact by the saying, that this is the first instance where a county, of its "own free will and accord," has, without even waiting the active organization of an agricultural society within its bounds, voluntarily assumed the expense of erecting to the name and praise of agriculture such a temple as these foundations indicate. When we reflect that this county has been settled by white men, and municipally organized, less than ten years, and is in a country whose agricultural resources were scarcely the subject of thought until within the last seven years, and that within that time she has suffered greater comparative loss by fire and flood, has expended more money for municipal improvements, and paid higher taxes than any other people in Christendom—then, to see her come forward and cheerfully assume the erection of a more magnificent temple of agriculture than any whole State in the Union has ever done, is truly a wonder and an astonishment. I can scarcely credit the facts which I know to exist—facts which place Sacramento County, in California, at the head, yea, very far in advance, of the front rank of all the eighteen hundred counties within the territory of our vast Confederacy—facts which enable this little county to safely challenge the world for an equal. Friends and fellow-citizens, I never in my life conducted the acclamations of enthusiasm in the boisterous "hurra" for any man or any object, and I have frequently thought that I never would; but with my present views of this matter I pledge you here, before Israel and the Sun, that if I live to meet you on the occasion of the completion of this splendid temple to the farmers, (I have half a mind to propose it now), I will count it a high honor to swing my hat with my utmost energy, raise my voice to its highest notes, and lead you in three times three such cheers for Sacramento County as even this enthusiastic people, with all her conventions, has never heard.

But why so much enthusiasm about the culture of the soil? The culturist is a staid, sober, candid man. He is not the man for fashion and display; for shouts and enthusiasm. His golden harvest fields, his lowing herds, his bleating flocks, his fruitful vines, all inspire him with emotions holier than mirth, more dignified than enthusiasm. And yet, at his success, the world is full of joy. His "Harvest Home" is replete with earthly bliss; his well filled garner, and increase of fleece and fiber, inspires with joy and gladness the heart of all the world besides. In this success the soldier sees the guarantee of fuller, fresher rations, and the merchant of enlarged commerce, and more richly laden sideboards. In this success every laborious profession, every honest calling, every laudable department of human effort, is certain to share. It is indeed a very true maxim, that "as the farmer thrives, so the whole world lives." Hence the natural outbursts of joy at every move which promises an advance in the farmer's welfare.

But how is the erection of this building to facilitate his interests? Of what benefit to the culture of the soil can be these bricks and mortar, these stately halls and lofty ceilings? It confers honor upon the calling, and enlists attention to the business of farming. It brings into comparison the results of labor, and into competition the various modes of culture. It enables each exhibitor to avail himself of the theories, the practice, the experience, of all the others; for every exhibitor who has produced an article worthy of competition in these halls, is in duty bound to exhibit with his article the *modus operandi* of its production.

This enables each of an hundred men to see the result and learn the theories of each and all others, producing a reflex influence and doubling the system of learning without a rival in all the methods ever introduced for the instruction of men.

The erection of this building will tell a tale of enterprise more surprising to people of other climes than the tales of our mountain wealth, will lead an "onward march" which will resound through every vale and up from every hillside and mountain cliff, until every State in the Union shall have caught the sound, and every country shall have joined the column of that army which is to break in pieces and subdue the soil of the whole earth, and feed with wholesome food "all the inhabitants thereof." This building, when finished, all simple and inornate—yea, plain and barn-like" though it be—will stand peerless on the earth. Its windows and its walls will have no nameless, costly sculpture, nor will it, by angular profusion or labyrinthian windings, distract the eyes and confuse the brain of the beholder, like

"Some bedlam statuary's dream,
The crazed creation of misguided whim."

Let it will be located in this central point of this interior town; of this, this distant, this out-post State, like

"A violet opening from the moss,
Half hidden from the eye;
Fair as a star, when only one
Is shining in the sky."

Within these contemplated walls we are to see the tamed elements, from fire and the cloud, all docile as a lamb, harnessed to the car of thought, of invention's children, keeping holiday. Within these walls will be the finest samples of handiwork, the highest skill in art, the noblest specimens in nature. The first fruits of the grain field and the garden, the olive and the vine will be here, and, above all, the "Handiwork of man" in untold numbers, from infancy to hoary age, the tenements of

immortal spirits will be here; some to look at Nature's work—more piously to worship Nature's God; some to study Nature's works, and gather knowledge for more extended usefulness in life, and some to cultivate Nature's highest, purest, emotions; these, like those—

"In Eastern lands, will talk in flowers,
And tell in a garland their loves and their cares."

They will, amid Nature's fairest works, and Art's highest attainments, drink deep of Earth's most hallowed bliss, and from these scenes go to begin life anew. Here, too, the sage and the man of science will delight to linger and to muse. From here the farmer will bear the trophies of success, (more justly proud of his cup, his medal, or his diploma, than a monarch of his conquests,) to decorate his hall or his sideboard with monuments of his country's approbation, from which, in after ages, descendants yet unborn will read in imperishable language, the honors of their ancestor.

MEMBERS AND MANAGERS OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—Modesty might forbid, did not justice demand, that your agency in this enterprise be duly noticed. With some of your members the idea originated, and in your councils the idea was discussed, elaborated, and reduced to practical form, which results in the present enterprise. And although your programme has been somewhat modified, and some of your most cherished desires in the matter thwarted by circumstances which you could not control, yet I know you so well that I fearlessly and unreservedly, in your name and on your behalf, pledge to this community that you will not fail to make every effort, to concentrate every influence, and devote every energy within your power, to as great an extent, and with as untiring zeal as you would have done had your every wish been gratified, until the completion of this task, and the rendition of a faithful steward's account.

Not one dollar of this property is to belong to you or your successors; yet it is purchased and built for you and your successors. Without the investment of its cost, or the defense of its title, its use is all your own. This ground was purchased, and this building is erecting, according to the law authorizing the same, for your use, just so often and just so long as you may wish and choose to occupy. And that law has been approved by more than a Governor, and will be ratified and executed by more than any statutory power—the free will of the sovereign people of this county. And as a citizen of this county, though the humblest of all, in the name and on behalf of this municipality, I assure you of the high appreciation of your efforts in our midst. You have volunteered, without fee or reward, to do the drudgery, perform the labor, and secure to us, in fee simple the boon—a work which our people will hold in constant and grateful remembrance so long as youth and beauty shall multiply, or showers and sunshine flow upon the earth. And I will go further, and assure you of a most hearty welcome, a hospitable entertainment, whenever, in your journeyings through the vast domain of our State, you can make it convenient to spend a season in our midst, and should you choose, "carpet bag in hand," to continue your travels, we here, in this building, proffer to you a dormitory and a boudoir, shelves for your books, and a casket for your jewels. In short we welcome you to our midst, and to the inner courts of this temple as your house. And should you weary of your itinerancy, or should all others tire of your visits, I pledge you the honor of this most magnanimous people, that Sacramento will, with open arms and a swelling heart, welcome you as her perpetual guest, and insure to you an immortality of youth.

PUBLIC LANDS OF CALIFORNIA.

We are indebted to the *Sacramento Union* and *San Francisco Bulletin* for the following article:

The total number of acres of public land surveyed to this date is twenty-four million five hundred and thirty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-two. The number of private ranchos surveyed to date, after confirmation, is two hundred and twenty-seven. The aggregate area of the same is four million sixty-seven thousand six hundred and forty acres. From this single statement something like a correct estimate may be formed of the enormous dimensions of private landed estates in California. The average extent of each of these surveyed grants is seventeen thousand nine hundred and twenty acres, equal to one hundred and twelve good-sized farms in the new States of the Mississippi Valley, of one hundred and sixty acres each. The total number of private grants that have been presented to the public tribunals is stated at eight hundred and twenty-one, of which about six hundred are now in various stages of litigation. It is estimated that out of these six hundred pending and undetermined cases five hundred will be confirmed, comprising an estimated area of nine million eight hundred and fifty-six thousand. The aggregate quantity claimed in the eight hundred and twenty-one cases filed is fourteen million seven hundred and twelve thousand three hundred and fifty-eight acres; and the estimated quantity embraced within the seven hundred and seventy-one grants already confirmed and expected to be so is thirteen million eight hundred and sixteen thousand one hundred and fifty-eight acres. The estimated area of California, including all interior bays, lakes and rivers, is ninety-nine million four hundred and sixty-five thousand six hundred and eighty acres; thus leaving a residue of public lands of eighty-five million six hundred and ninety-four thousand five hundred and twenty-two acres. The total area of the public lands surveyed, according to the last annual report, is twenty-one million acres; and the aggregate cost of survey amounts to one million fifty thousand nine hundred dollars—equal to five cents per acre. The total amount of lands reserved and donated to the State for educational and other purposes is six million.

These facts are of the highest interest to persons endeavoring to obtain information on the condition of the lands in this State with a view to settling among us, and we trust that they may be widely copied, both at home and abroad. We ask our eastern exchanges to notice them, together with a few additional facts which we may mention in the same connection.

The total area of the lands of California has been set down at seventy-six million acres—thirty million of grazing land, and forty-six million “adapted to the purposes of agriculture,” including the five million of swamp and overflowed lands. This estimate was made five years ago; since which time it has been practically demonstrated that a very considerable extent of the lands set down as only fit for grazing purposes will yield handsomely in grain or fruit. The area of the cultivable lands in the State is being enlarged by every year’s experience in agriculture, and it would be safe to assume that of the thirty millions set down as only fit for grass at least one-third will be reclaimed for the purposes of tillage. This would leave fifty-six million of acres of agricultural land in California, of which amount, as shown by the above figures of the United States Surveyor-General, fourteen million seven hundred and twelve thousand three hundred and fifty-eight acres are embraced in private grants, assuming that they will be confirmed in the full quantity of land claimed, and that they consist altogether of agricultural lands. This would still leave over forty-two millions of acres of agricultural lands belonging to the State and to the United States in California.

But the fourteen million seven hundred and twelve thousand three hundred and fifty-eight acres embraced in private grants do not all consist of agricultural lands. They were taken up for grazing purposes by the original owners, and, as such, were granted by the Mexican Government. The main body of this land is situated in the southern counties of the State, where the want of water would be a serious detriment to agriculture, even should the soil be otherwise generally susceptible of cultivation. It includes those hilly portions of the southern and middle counties favorable as ranges for the vast herds which roamed this country in times past. It may be stated with perfect confidence that about one-half of the fourteen million of acres embraced in these private grants would be rejected from a calculation made on the basis of our present knowledge of the lands suitable for agriculture within their limits. Nor does it appear from the Surveyor-General’s statement that over thirteen and a half million of acres will be included in these grants when all finally confirmed. This would leave the proportions of agricultural and grazing lands in this State, and their disposition among governments and large land-holders, as follows:

Description, etc.	No. Acres.
Estimated total acres of land in the State.....	76,000,000
Estimated aggregate of lands only fit for grazing purposes....	20,000,000
Probable aggregate of lands fit for cultivation.....	56,000,000
Of which will probably be confirmed under Mexican grants...	6,250,000
Total public lands fit for cultivation	50,750,000
Of which the swamp and overflowed lands belonging to the State are.....	5,000,000

The total amount of lands reserved and donated to the State for educational and other purposes is six million acres, which it is not convenient to classify at this time. The remainder of the public domain belongs to the United States, of which, we are informed by the Surveyor-General’s last report, twenty-one million and six thousand acres are already surveyed.

The above figures correspond very nearly with the estimates formed in this paper about three weeks since, the design of which was to show the extent of our unoccupied lands. We take this occasion to again impress upon our readers, particularly those correspondents of Eastern journals and others writing upon the prospects of our State who may have use for the information, that of the supposed cultivable area of California, shown to be not less than fifty-six million of acres, the total amount under cultivation last year did not exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand acres, and that the entire quantity of land inclosed for agricultural and stock purposes was but little rising a million of acres. No other argument is necessary to disprove the statement too often made and credited in the Atlantic States that the agricultural lands of California are all taken up. Will those Eastern newspapers which have unwittingly given circulation to this injurious misstatement, copy the above facts and do California justice?

APPENDIX.

NEWSPAPER REPORT OF THE FAIR

BY THE SACRAMENTO DAILY UNION—TO WHICH WAS AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM.

THE PAVILION.

The State fair of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine has been so long connected in the popular apprehension with the ordinary attributes of power, from the wisdom, magnitude, and efficiency, disclosed in the general arrangement, that we may as well, in treating of it, at once accept the common phrase, which points to it as the great fair of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. That it will be great in the scale of proportions is a well-settled fact, and already we have evidences that it will not want in the next substantial element of the greatness pertaining to such shows, viz: popular sympathy and support. It is a day too soon to speak of the nature of the exhibition, but, judging from the fact that the Board of Managers are already in despair at the prospect of not having room enough to accommodate as they would like all the articles of which they have promise, we may set it down for certain, that those who visit our city will not be disappointed in the extent of the fair. Should its character and quality, however, fall below the public expectation, the citizens of Sacramento have no cause to fear that their labors in the matter will be unappreciated.

They have erected a building and provided grounds for the accommodation of the fair which are not surpassed for favorableness for the objects intended by any of our youthful sister States.

As our pavilion is receiving the admiring comments of hundreds who are now daily arriving, we may be permitted, while the work of arranging the exhibition is going on inside, to survey minutely the noble edifice which now stands forth complete, an ornament to the capital of the State, an honor to our generous townspeople, and a proud and towering landmark for the city of the plains.

In accordance with a wish very generally expressed on the part of our tax-payers, operating through the Board of the Agricultural Society, the Legislature of last winter passed an act submitting to the people of the city and county a proposition to appropriate money for the purchase and construction of suitable grounds and buildings for the use of the State

Agricultural Society, and for other purposes, in the city of Sacramento. The bill proposed to levy a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on all taxable property in the city and county.

At the special election held on the nineteenth of February last, this proposition came directly before the electors on the simple issue of "for" or "against the tax," and was sustained by a very near unanimous vote. The bill named a Board of Commissioners to select and purchase the grounds, and conferred power on the Board of Managers of the Agricultural Society to erect the buildings.

In the selection of a proper site the Commissioners were brought into the usual difficulty in such cases of choosing among conflicting interests, public sentiment finally dividing and settling down in favor respectively of two principal localities—one on I street, at the north side of town, and the other the present site of the pavilion, south of the business portion of the city. After some indecision the latter point was chosen by the Commissioners from among the several proposals received, and the grounds purchased, the title vesting in the Board of Supervisors. The two lots, eighty by one hundred and sixty feet each, were the property of R. M. Jessup, and were taken at seven thousand five hundred dollars, twenty-five hundred of which were contributed from among our citizens, our Supervisors not feeling disposed to invest more than five thousand dollars of the Agricultural Fund in the purchase of the grounds.

The lots thus chosen form a square of one hundred and sixty feet, on the northeast corner of M and Sixth streets. The ground is high, sloping off towards the south and east, and the location a very healthful and pleasant one. M Street is one of our widest streets, being one hundred feet across, and in the locality of many handsome private residences and gardens. Sixth Street contains more large public edifices than any of the streets running laterally with the river. Adjacent to the pavilion is the Franklin School House, the largest of our public school buildings. The Methodists are erecting a fine gothic church on Sixth street, between K and L streets.

The purchase of the grounds for the pavilion was completed about the middle of June. Meantime the Agricultural Board had advertised for plans and proposals for the building. Four designs were submitted. On the twentieth they selected the plans of F. M. Butler, architect, of this city. At the time of its acceptance the *Union* published a detailed description, complete in every main specification. There were six or seven bids for the contract, which was finally let to J. P. Kirwin, of this city, for twenty-one thousand dollars. Mr. Kirwin broke the first ground for the building, but proceeded no further, relinquishing the contract, which was immediately re-let to A. Henley, builder, of this city, who commenced operations on the twenty-eighth of June. The corner-stone of the building was laid on the first of July, with appropriate exercises. The contract called for the completion of the building by the first of September. Of course, this necessitated extra dispatch. Instead of hastening the progress of the work by the too common method of slighting minor portions, the Contractor brought to his aid mechanical means to expedite the labor of the workmen, who were also organized in gangs, and assigned their separate parts of the work. Derricks, with horse power, were employed to hoist the brick to the masons, who carried up the walls evenly on each side for the foundation. In forty-four days from the time the first brick was laid the immense structure was finished, and the builders partook of a collation within its walls, entertaining their friends with speeches and wine. The walls were laid on six feet foundation, battling

upwards two inches on each course to the superincumbent walls. The walls of the first story are seventeen inches to the second tier of beams, thence thirteen inches to the roof, supported in front each with two feet buttresses, built solid and tied into the main walls for the "principal" rafters to rest upon. The whole building covers one hundred by one hundred and forty feet of ground.

We now approach the pavilion in its complete state, saving and excepting the addition of the cornices, for which, however, we see the supports are placed. The best point from which to get a view of the edifice is on the south side of M Street, as you approach its intersection with Sixth Street. Here the ground is low, and the eye takes in "quarteringly" the whole front and side view, while the walls rise into colossal proportions aided by the rise of the hill. The first impression which the mind receives is that these proportions have been accurately adjusted or balanced. There is an air of repose about the vast work which denotes harmony in the plan. The next feature which strikes us is the perfect finish of the structure, the smoothness and regularity of the masonry, and the apparent thoroughness with which the design of the Architect has been executed by the builder.

The architectural style may be set down as approaching the Romanesque. There is the front, with its arcade, projecting wings, and arched doors and windows. A flight of twenty-three steps, forty-eight feet in width, conduct us to the main floor of the building. The present ascent, however, is less troublesome than it appears at sight, the rise of each step being only eight inches, with a thirteen inch tread. There are twenty-three of these to surmount, and then we enter through the arched openings, of which there are three, the arcade, ten feet deep, and the same breadth as the steps, (forty-eight feet), opening by three entrances, the center one double, to the main hall. At each end of the arcade is a door leading into a committee room, each twenty by thirty feet dimensions, and seventeen feet high, the walls hard finished. The left hand room is occupied by the Secretary of the society, who is Clerk of the exhibition. This is the business office, where the books are kept, and the articles for the fair duly entered.

And now we stand in the main hall, which is the largest clear chamber or public room in the United States. Its proportions are noble, and, with the exception of the windows being cut up into too many and too narrow panes of glass, (which *may* be the result of their inconvenient dimensions), the details of its fitting up are in harmony with the proportions. The smoothness of the masonry permits the whitewash, which has been temporarily substituted for plaster, to take fairly and evenly, while the size of the hall is such as to relieve the walls of an unfinished appearance under their temporizing treatment. Overhead, the same agreeable effect is produced by the finish and architectural adjustment of the beams or rafters, which we shall notice presently, in speaking of the roof. In the center hangs a gas chandelier having fifty-six burners, the largest in height, circumference, and the number of burners, in the State. It is suspended midway between the rafters and the hall floor. The gas "main," for the building is two inches in diameter.

In each of the four corners of the hall are suspended smaller chandeliers, each supplied with twenty burners, while around the great hall, at intervals, are placed brackets, which already swell the total number of lights to something near three hundred, and to which additions are contemplated. The chandeliers are tastefully festooned, the central one with evergreen, the others with handsomely colored paper, wrought in ingenious

devices. One central appendage represents a passenger balloon, probably the *Atlantic*. The walls are festooned, but we cannot say with much taste, with evergreen, the seven window frames on each side being encased with green. At the north end of the hall, inclosing the rear entrance, is a species of floral and evergreen temple, very neatly designed and arranged, and making a conspicuous object among the ornaments in the hall. But the thing of most beauty is the splendid marble fountain, brought up from San Francisco for the occasion. It occupies a space between the center and rear of the hall. The water which supplies it is forced by a Worthington pump connected with a steam engine on the lower floor into a tank raised on a frame work in the rear to the height of the building, and thence distributed in crystalline purity through the building. The end of the hall in which this fountain stands will be devoted to the fancy articles and goods. There are several mammoth show cases distributed about, which will be occupied chiefly by foreign merchandise. They are showy, but take up too much room in the present anticipated scarcity of that convenience. The front portion of the main hall is provided with eight fruit tables of forty feet each. The sides have similar tables, but the arrangement and apportionment of articles for them is not complete. On the east side midway, from front to rear, is a raised speaker's stand, from which the addresses will be delivered, and other exercises conducted. Taking a peep over one shoulder above us, we get a view of the "gallery" and upper rooms in front of the building. The stairs start on each side, from the right and left entrance doors of the hall in which we are standing, and run up to a balcony forty-eight feet long and five and a half feet wide. Here the band will be placed during the fair. Behind them is a gallery corresponding in dimensions with the arcade below, and also opening into committee rooms, one in the right and the other in the left wing of the building. These rooms and the gallery, giving eighteen feet by one hundred and eight feet space, are set apart for the pictures and paintings sent up for exhibition. The artists could scarcely desire a more quiet and commodious receptacle for their offerings.

The lower hall or basement floor of the pavilion is constructed, according to the plan published in this paper at the time proposals were issued for the contract, saving only there are fewer and heavier columns or supports than were originally contemplated. The dimensions are the same as those overhead, (one hundred by one hundred and twenty feet), and there are two front rooms, one on each flank, as above, of the same length and width. Corresponding with the arcade is a space to be used on this occasion, we hope on no other, for bar purposes. On the east side of the lower hall is an apartment twenty by seventy-two feet, now occupied for a refreshment room, which was not specified in the original plan. This is now lathed and plastered and handsomely ornamented with signs. The floor on which we now stand, together with the remaining portion of the pavilion grounds outside—fifty by one hundred and sixty feet dimensions, and covered with an awning—are set apart for machinery and other heavy articles. A steam engine and boiler are in operation in the southern end of this space, and a shaft extending through the hall is designed to propel the running machinery of the fair.

From the basement to the roof is but a step on paper, and that step we now take for the purpose of introducing the reader to Mr. Butler's roof. This is one of the most prominent features of the entire structure. It has been framed of Puget Sound lumber, in one span of one hundred feet without any support. There are six principal rafters, the sizes and

dimensions of which are : Tie beam, nine by sixteen inches ; rafters, eight by twelve inches ; staining beam between rafters, eight by fourteen inches ; queen posts, nine by twelve inches, with iron head plates and bands ; auxiliary rafters, four by eight inches ; stringing sill on tie beam, four by nine inches. All the above timber is securely framed and bolted with iron, having nuts on both ends, with plates, etc. The tie beam is put together in ten pieces, of three by sixteen inch timber, joined with "ship laps," and firmly bolted through. When the "principals" were put together on the walls—where they have a bearing of twenty-five inches—the tie beam crowned precisely eight inches. When the blocking was knocked from under them they settled only three-fourths of an inch, showing what we believe to be a very superior specimen of framing. The entire weight of each principal rafter is only nine thousand two hundred pounds. The whole is covered with Child's patent cement roof. There are two octagonal ventilators en the roof, ten feet in diameter, covered with glass.

From these special dimensions, we come now to speak of the work we have been reviewing in its grand proportions.

Grounds	160 feet square
Building covers.....	100x140 feet
Main hall.....	100x120 feet
Lower or basement hall.....	100x120 feet
Six committee rooms, each.....	17x27 feet
Arcade in front of main entrance.....	10x48 feet
Lobby directly above.....	10x48 feet
Lobby directly below.....	10x48 feet
Refreshment room on lower floor.....	20x72 feet
Yard covered with awning.....	50x160 feet

The whole surrounded by a high fence, the space between which and the building, on the southwest corner, is inclosed for a few feet, and occupied as a temporary ticket office. The materials used in the construction of the pavilion are as follows :

Brick.....	850,000
Rough timber and lumber.....	120,000 feet
Dressed lumber.....	35,000 feet

The flooring of the main hall is laid with three inch Puget Sound pine, which forms a very neat floor. It is neatly laid, and this leads us to speak of the builders and furnishers of the pavilion. We can only note them by name in the space left us from the long description of their work. Of Mr. Henley, it will, perhaps, be proper to say here, that our city owes him its very sincere thanks for the efficient manner in which he has fulfilled his contract. As we have said, the building stands a superior specimen of workmanship and finish. Its completeness is due to the manner in which the builder has discharged his superintending trust. Of the Architect we have already specially made mention. The following are the names of other parties engaged in furnishing the work and material of the pavilion :

Wm. Carr, Sacramento, foreman of mason work.
J. T. Kendall, Sacramento, furnished the iron work.
H. Eagan and J. O'Neil, Sacramento, were the plasterers.
H. Ames, Sacramento, furnished doors and sashes.
D. W. Clark and Bro. and Wm. H. Hoyt, Sacramento, were plumbers.
T. Hanbridge, Sacramento, supplied gas fittings.
A. C. Judy, Sacramento, performed the painting.
J. Morris was the stairmaker.
Jones (colored) was the whitewasher.
T. Ryan, T. O'Neil, and A. & B. O'Neil furnished brick.
N. L. Drew & Co. Sacramento, furnished timber and lumber.
Holmes Brothers, Sacramento, furnished the lime.
E. Piper & Co. Folsom, provided the granite for sills and lintels.
And this finishes our notice of the pavilion, of which, in general terms, we may say, in the language of the great Webster, alluding to his native State : "There she stands! Look at her!"

THE EXHIBITION.

SACRAMENTO, September 14, 1859.

All day yesterday the noise of the "hammer; closing rivets up," and giving the finishing stroke to the interior arrangements of the pavilion, was to be heard above the shuffle of feet and sliding of heavy bodies into their places by exhibitors preparing for the show. The great halls afforded a scene of unremitting activity, but it was apparent from a very early hour in the day, that strive as they might to get their house in order, exhibitors and managers were doomed to witness a comparatively meager display for the opening night. The most popular cause assigned for this was that the extra freight boat expected from San Francisco yesterday morning, and which was to have stopped at Benicia to take on an immense load, had not come up. There were disappointed and anxious faces, blank looks among the managers, and blanker looks from the tables. It was three o'clock in the afternoon before appearances indicated decidedly that there would be a respectable array of agricultural or horticultural products. Under some magical influence about this hour the fruit tables commenced bearing, and below stairs almost simultaneously a plentiful crop of vegetables suddenly spread out over the floor, as though every inch of Puget Sound lumber in the south end of the hall had been transformed into a running vine. Most of the products of the orchard and garden were labeled "Sacramento."

Before entering upon an inspection of the articles exhibited, it will be proper to make a slight correction in the description of the pavilion given in the *Union* yesterday. The name of J. T. Kendall, as the maker of the iron work, was given for that of T. Maguire, while we omitted to give to Mr. Kendall his proper honors as the chief of the carpenter work. This correction is due the individuals in question as well as the justice of our report.

The general plan of the departments in the exhibition was outlined yesterday. It will be necessary, however, to an understanding of our notes, to make another classification. From the center doorway of the main hall, (closed for the present,) an aisle, ten feet broad, extends up to the brink of the fountain. On each side of this aisle, running parallel with it, are four forty feet tables, the three nearest of which, on both

sides, are set with fruit. The extreme fourth, right and left, are held partially in reserve, although being occupied. Arriving at the end of these tables, the center aisle is intersected by a similar passage-way extending across the building from east to west. Another row of shorter tables for miscellaneous wares starts from the edge of this aisle on each side of the center, and runs up on the line of the fruit tables, the rest of the distance to the fountain, which makes the limit of the tables, and indicates the beginning of the fancy goods department, which extends quite the breadth of the building, occupying all the north end of the hall. Around the sides of the hall are eight feet tables, and terraces of various dimensions. In the gallery above, as we remarked yesterday, are the pictures. Below stairs a somewhat similar arrangement prevails, excepting that the fruit tables here merge their character into vegetable stands, and are fewer in number, and also, instead of a fancy department at the further end, there are agricultural implements and machinery. The wagon department is on the east side of the hall, next to the saloon; the statuary on the west side. Not much system has yet crept into the arrangement of this floor, but another day will bring order out of chaos.

Commencing in the main hall, we note the following articles:

SOUTHWEST CORNER.

Percussion Matches.—J. T. Haviland & Co. Sacramento. A pyramid of the newly manufactured miner's matches, cut in blocks, and "warranted to stand dampness." The proprietors of this new branch of home industry are sanguine of success.

Glassware.—Three shelves, Joseph Loryea, Sacramento. A handsome variety of elegant Bohemian and other wares; fine set of China, Britannia and silver articles, parlor lamps, etc.

Daguerreotypes.—Vance & Co. San Francisco and Sacramento. The fine photographic portraits from these establishments are hung against the south wall in the west corner, and are a highly attractive feature in the exhibition. The likenesses of some of our Sacramento citizens will be noticed very faithfully preserved. There is a colored view of "Vernal Fall," (Yo Semite,) worth attention. A table is also occupied by Vance & Co. for their material, but it is not yet in order.

Confectionery, etc.—N. Namur, Sacramento. Niagara laying cable, in candy, and model of pavilion, in candy, very neat; center case candies and bon-bons, sugar ornaments, French work boxes and baskets (imported), pyramid cake with armorial bearings, standard of preserves, jellies pickles—great variety.

CENTER DOORWAY.

A large terrace of pot plants, of every conceivable variety, stands against the center main entrance. The lots are not specified.

SOUTHWEST CORNER.

Netted Curtains.—By Mrs. G. G. Waters, Sacramento. A new style of work, very light, graceful, and delicate. Its fineness will attract much attention from the ladies.

Shell Work, Chenille Work, etc.—Mrs. F. P. Medina, Calaveras County. A framed specimen and a shell basket, both exquisite pieces of handicraft. The chenille work, which represents a basket of flowers, is the most superior evidence of skill in this art that we have ever seen.

Hair Wreath.—Mrs. Galthola, Sacramento. Very dainty and artistic.

Cabinet of Minerals, old Coin, and other Curiosities.—J. L. L. F. Warren, San Francisco. Also, a glass case of agricultural specimens, petrifications, and natural wonders, most of which have been before exhibited. On the wall above the cases is a neat show of paintings and pictures, festooned with evergreen. A portrait of General Sutter occupies the center space. *Cases of Wool Samples.*—J. L. L. F. Warren. Exhibited last year. Also, a case of wax fruit. Some fine grades of wool are in this lot. The wall over this table, like that above the mineral specimens, is hung with pictures of fruit. One center piece of worsted work, representing Mary, Queen of Scots, resigning the crown, is a fine specimen of skill in this art. The lithographs of fruit are very superior.

WEST SIDE.

Alta Telegraph Company.—The managers of this line have a branch office on the west side of the hall, where a small table and machine connects the world within with the world without, to the uttermost parts of the State, the wires entering by the open windows. Case of telegraphic specimens. Also, drawing of House & Hughes' Combination Patent Printing Telegraph instrument, by W. E. Lovett. The machine represented is a combination of the old House and Hughes instruments, much more simple than either. It was first brought into use last May, by the American Telegraph Company, and is now extensively used in the United States. It is known as the Wave instrument, and will print, on an average, two hundred and seventy letters per minute, but may be forced to three hundred and fifty per minute. The printing is very clear, and a system of abbreviations enables the work to be done with great rapidity. The instrument is operated by keys, like a piano. The messages in the case come from every part of the Union, showing the use the machine has attained. It is the intention of the agent to bring the invention into use in this State.

Needlework and Embroidery.—Juliana Bayer, Sacramento. Knitting, netting, straw embroidery, raised worsted, silk canvas embroidery, chenille work, crochet, bead work, darning. In the latter respect the samples are well worthy attention, being done to match the color and texture of the material mended. A large center piece represents, in worsted, a German scene, "Going to Church;" the figures are very easy and natural in their positions, and the colors very artistic. There are sixty-four different patterns of knitting in one piece, a table cover. The crochet work is also very superior.

WEST OF CENTER AISLE—FOURTH TABLE.

Embroidery and Worsted Work (opposite table from Warren's).—Katie McEvoy, aged twelve years. The specimens of silk embroidery, as well as the transfer work in this lot, would do credit to grown persons. Some of the pieces are from the hands of Rose McEvoy, aged only eight, and are well worth attention. The crochet samples are good.

Pine Burrs.—A natural cluster of sixteen, exhibited by W. Keefer, Georgetown, El Dorado County. A curious sample of nature's prodigality in the mountains.

Pair of Cotton Tidies.—Mrs. M. H. Terrill, Folsom.

Convolvulus Mat.—Mrs. L. P. Collins.

Crochet Mats (very fine).—Mrs. T. Hedenberg.

Crochet Work.—Mrs. H. M. Heuston, Sacramento. A white shawl, made

with a great deal of skill. Patchwork, by the same, very delicately wrought; the colors well disposed.

Embroidery.—Mrs. Lamott, Sacramento. A handsome scarf.

Cushion.—Mrs. J. H. Bullard, Sacramento.

Fancy Ottoman.—Mrs. D. W. Welty, Sacramento.

Leather Work.—Mrs. P. Decker, Marysville. Two elaborate pieces of workmanship.

Embroidery.—Mrs. Lawrence, Ione City. The "Shepherd Boy," double cross stitch, of which there are one hundred and six thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. Some ottoman covers are in the same lot.

A Silk Pincushion.—Mrs. M. J. Bennett, Sacramento. A very simple and tasteful piece of work. There is a mat and some other work by the same lady.

Cut Glass Samples.—John Mallon, San Francisco. Are some beautiful specimens of glass cutting and grinding. The showcase embraces one large sash frame set with plates of ground glass, on which figures of fruit and flowers are wrought out with great skill and precision. Below an equally fine specimen of sign cutting and emblems; also wrought in glass previously ground or stained.

NORTHWEST OF CENTER AISLE—FOURTH TABLE.

Glass case of California Drugs, Essential Oils distilled from native plants, California Paints, Glue, Minerals, Natural Wonders, etc.—J. L. Polhemus, Sacramento. A book of prescriptions occupies one corner of the case.

Physician's Chest.—C. Morrill, San Francisco. A very complete affair. There are also some jars of California camphene, burning fluid, bay rum, cod liver oil, and other apothecary materials.

Cameos.—P. Mezzara, San Francisco. Some really beautiful specimens framed in one case.

NORTHWEST OF CENTER—THIRD TABLE.

Cigars.—P. Franklin, Sacramento. These are some of our city manufacture. A box of one hundred very tempting looking "weeds."

Case of Surgical Instruments.—W. H. Keith, San Francisco. Also, a stand of chemical extracts, two jars—one verbena water, the other cologne. Some handsome fancy articles appear in the case.

Samples of Binding.—A. Buswell, San Francisco. The specimens are very creditable.

NORTHWEST OF CENTER—SECOND TABLE.

Australian Birds.—W. Howard, Sacramento. Ten species of parrots, including King Parrots, Blue Mountain, Green, Lory, Rosella, Grey; five species Paroquets, Love Birds, Turkey Birds, Rose Cockatoo, White Cockatoo, Bronze-winged Pigeon, Doves, Quail, Land and Water Rails, Woodpeckers, Robins, Diamond Finches, Humming Birds, Kingfishers, Honeysucker (three varieties), Diamond Birds, Wrens, Butcher Bird, Jays, Satin Birds, Mocking Birds, Bower Birds.

NORTHEAST OF CENTER—FIRST TABLE.

Oils, Spermaceti, Lamps, etc.—Stanford Brothers, San Francisco and Sacramento. Six jars of sperm and lard oils, camphene and burning fluid. The contents of three other jars show the processes through which the sperm oil has passed, and exhibit the cake and Spermaceti in three

different stages. This work of expressing the oils is carried on at the factory in San Francisco. The display of kerosene lamps on this table is very fine. They are from the agency in this city, and embrace a number of new and beautiful styles of parlor lamps.

NORTHEAST CORNER.

Regalia.—Exhibitor and manufacturer, T. Rogers Johnson, San Francisco. This is an elegantly arranged exhibit of Masonic and Odd Fellows' regalia, sashes, plumes, trowels, and other symbols. The upright case, occupying a position on the eastern side of the upper hall, between the second and third windows from the northeastern corner, is eight feet fifteen inches long, ten feet high, two feet five inches in depth. Displays are made at the back of the case, and specimens are tastefully hung against the plates at either end, and distributed upon the shelf at the bottom. The center-piece is a venerable looking Masonic regalia, (apron). It bears upon the scroll drawn immediately beneath a lappel decorated with the emblems of the order, the initials "W. S. B." A paper is appended, upon which is written: "Masonic regalia worn by a member of St. John Lodge, No. 1, Portsmouth, N. H. previous to the revolution." To the left of this are placed five highly finished swords, the scabbards and hilts being of different patterns, colors, and workmanship, and of varied material. The center exhibit, in the background, is a finely worked Templar's regalia. The shelf is covered with jewels, embracing an entire representation of those in use by the secret orders named—columns, (two), plumes, (four), silver and gold tasseling. Another case of regalia is placed against the northern wall, to the right of the apartment devoted to Grover & Baker's sewing machines. The exhibitors are Mr. and Mrs. D. Norcross, of No. 144, Sacramento Street, San Francisco. A card laid at the bottom of this upright case contains this most worthy announcement: "Every article in this case, except sword and column, was manufactured in San Francisco, by D. Norcross." Thirty-six pieces of regalia are spread upon the walls in this case. Every degree in the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Lodges has its badges and emblems here arrayed in significant order. This case is about the size of its companion (or rival) before described. It is surmounted by a festooned American flag, the middle of which, at an elevation of four feet above the case, depends from an eagle's bill. Beneath and in front of this frame is a small case four feet long by a foot and a half in other dimensions, in which the jewels of the orders, an elegant sword and a staff array of epaulets, are displayed.

Dress-Making.—Mrs. Irwin, of San Francisco, maker of fashionable dresses and under linen, exhibits a case of ladies' dresses and girls' garments. One frame develops a costly wedding dress, one a rich morning gown, and the third a triple flounced silk. Shawls and laces of various patterns and foreign make adorn the back of the case, but manifest of some ingenuity and industry nothing of California opulence. The samples of children's clothes form the most creditable portion of this exhibit. They are excellent in all respects.

Dry Goods, (Importations).—C. Crocker exhibited in a case, twelve feet four inches by eight feet. This case stands in the northeast corner, immediately towards the center from the outside of the portion devoted to sewing machines. In the northeast and southwest corners of the case are placed the most expensive articles on exhibition. They are two skirts of silk ground work with raised patterns of velvet flowers attached. The value of each of these articles of respectable feminine apparel is put

at two hundred and fifty dollars. In the northwest corner is a rich *moire antique* double skirt dress of magnificent pattern. The value of this dress is one hundred and seventy-five dollars. Immediately in front of the doors and in view from the rear of the case is a heavily embroidered velvet cloak, trimmed with crochet fringe twelve inches deep. This article is one hundred and seventy-five dollars. On either side of the cloak above described are shawls of genuine chantilly lace. The entire contents of the case are of corresponding richness with the articles enumerated. The aggregate value of the goods is about five thousand dollars. The upper portion of the case is festooned with rich laces, *pointe-gage*, brussels, applique, vallencienes boniton. The case itself is of fine structure, with double sashes opening from behind. The glass plates are thirty-six by forty inches; and eight feet in front and rear, and four on either side. Gas burners are fixed in each corner.

Willow Ware.—Thurnauer & Zinn, of No. 92, Battery Street, San Francisco, exhibit a densely packed case of willow ware; their stand being immediately to the left of Johnson's regalia case. The case is five and a half feet long, by three feet in depth, and four feet in height. The exhibits consist of sewing baskets, work stands, bird cages, encased bathing pans for children, pocket pistols, artificial fruit and flowers, boxes and miniature caskets, for feminine convenience and comfort, of nearly every description. Receptacles for thread, needles, handkerchiefs, perfumery, etc. etc. are shown in fish and fowl forms and lilliputian dimensions, in style and quantity to suit the most microscopic observers. A very small proportion of these articles are of San Francisco manufacture. But this constitutes hardly one-half of the bulk of this material already on exhibition, and in the name of the firm already cited. On top and without the case, beneath, around it, directly under the windows south of Johnson's regalia case, are placed numerous and exceedingly valuable articles, reported to be of California material and construction, consisting of cradles, stools, chairs, etc.

This takes us through the incomplete show, reserving the fruit tables in front for particular notice, when they are all full. The most complete assortment noticeable yesterday was Osborn's Oak Knoll display. For similar reasons, viz: the imperfectness of the exhibition, we reserve the picture gallery for another occasion. We have left, in this hall, a number of articles unspecified in the fancy goods department, to be noticed on a second visit. On the lower floor, starting from the main central doorway, we note as follows:

CENTER OPENING.

A semi-circular Stand of Pickled and Preserved Fruits.—Erzgraber & Gotjen, San Francisco, have almost every variety of pickles represented on this stand, with some half kegs of vinegar, all native manufacture. Mrs. E. B. Crocker, Sacramento, exhibits some of her choicest preserves; also can fruit from E. B. Crocker. G. G. Briggs, Marysville; peaches from the latter put up without sugar or syrup. Mrs. Hedenberg exhibits some delicious looking preserves, dried and brandied fruit. Two jars of brandied peaches and plums from Mrs. L. Saunders, Jr. Sacramento.

EAST CENTER AISLE.

Stand for preserved fruit. (Not filled up).

FIRST TABLE.

Native Wine.—Kohler, Frohling, & Bauck. The lot is small, but embraces white and port wine, angelica, grape and peach brandy, and aguardiente. Peach brandy of the vintage of one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine. The other wines are of recent date.

Sonoma Red and White Wine.—M. G. Vallejo. From the Lachryma Montes Vineyard; handsomely put up; no later vintage than one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

Grapes and Wine.—Butte County seed produce.—Frank Keller. A basket of white and purple clusters; not marked. Were of the vintage of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. Grape seed planted in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

A Bottle of Tomato Wine.—Mrs. J. J. Mills, Sacramento. Made without alcohol; is one year old.

Yeast Powder.—J. P. Leonard, Sacramento.

Fine Table Salt.—D. A. Wilson. From Marysville Pioneer Works.

Glue.—G. S. Dana, San Francisco. Looks equal to the best imported; a sample of some made from beaver skin is exhibited. There is also glue from Fuller & Heather, Sacramento; made by them. It is highly superior.

French Plate Glass.—Fuller & Heather, Sacramento. It is imported; an inch thick. Also, samples of varnish.

EAST OF CENTER AISLE—WAGON DEPARTMENT.

Wagons and Buggies.—Three from J. A. Mason, Sacramento. One is a handsome and substantial concord wagon. The buggies are heavy but of superior finish.

Robes.—From F. Rabel, Pioneer Tannery, Sacramento. Two elegant bear and other skin robes.

Patent Wire Ropes, for Ship's Standing Rigging, etc.—A. S. Hallidie, specimens of wire of various thickness—some in coils, tarred.

Corn.—Some of the stalks are fourteen feet high and bearing plump ears. No names.

In the center arch is the model of a self-supporting railroad bridge, twenty feet long, very ingenious. No names.

WEST OF CENTER AISLE—FIRST TABLE.

Vegetables.—A table full. Six mammoth squashes, A. P. Smith, & Co. Also summer scallop squashes, early frame cucumbers from seed, a foot long each; egg plants from seed; large French cantelope melon; Boston manor squash; some tomatoes. The curious heads of the caper or pickle plant attracts much attention. All of the above lot are of the choicest kind. The squashes' weight not known. A beautiful variety is called the New York cream squash.

Graham's Seedling Tobacco.—A tall stalk, but not much to brag on. A. P. Smith.

Hops.—A sack of superior Sacramento grown hops, from D. Flint, Sacramento. Pronounced excellent by good judges.

Hungarian Grass.—A fine specimen, stock four feet long. Cary Peebles, Santa Clara.

Water and Mush Melons.—L. P. Hooker, Sacramento. The largest water melon is two and a half feet; the greatest girth of any on the stand, over three and a half feet.

WEST OF CENTER AISLE—SECOND TABLE.

Mammoth Cheese.—Steele Bros. Punta Reyes, Marin County, weight six hundred and eighty pounds. The milk of one hundred and sixty-three cows for two days, amounting to six hundred and sixty gallons, was used in the manufacture. Steele Bros. also exhibit three cheeses, weighing one hundred pounds each, and two cream cheeses, fifteen pounds each.

Dairy Cheese.—Laird's Ranch, Punta Reyes, Marin County, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds.

J. Q. Stevens, Placer County, one cheese weighing twelve pounds, made from fourteen gallons of milk. This is exhibited as a fair sample of cheese made in that district.

Hancock Bros. Sacramento, five cheeses, varying in weight.

MACHINERY.

Model of Tail Flume.—Ewing & McDowell, Sweetland, Nevada County. The flume consists of fourteen feet joints; the bottom is formed of blocks of wood set on end, with spaces between for the deposit of quicksilver. Across each joint of flume is a row of Briggs' Patent Quicksilver Blocks. This flume, it is said, is getting into very general use, and as a means of saving gold has as yet no equal.

Agricultural Implements.—Thomas Ogg Shaw, manufacturer, San Francisco. Cheese and wine press, small self acting cheese press, largest size steel breaking plow, cast steel plows, cast steel subsoil plow, double hinged harrow, fanning mill, Peck's California clipper or header for four-horse power, one clod crusher, with twenty-two rollers, acting independently.

Baker & Hamilton, Sacramento, manufacturers. Improved fanning mill, patent churns, and barley forks.

A Ellison, Marysville. Improved Buckeye gang plow, for which a patent has been applied. This plow moves on three wheels, and possesses advantages which will be apparent to the examiner, as unnecessary friction is entirely done away with. Buckeye premium plows, right and left handed.

Combination Safe or Bank Lock.—Ira Glynn, Placerville. The lock exhibited will be sent to Washington with the application for a patent. No keyhole or key is required in using this invention. In the knob or handle are four rings and eight tumblers, and the secret of locking or unlocking consists in arranging the rings so that letters on them come in line and thus spell words known to the operator. The inventor claims that the lock will defy gunpowder and every other agent of the burglar.

Cue Trimmer.—Glynn & Borowsky, Placerville. This neat and perfect instrument for cutting the ends of billiard cues exactly true has been patented, and will be admired for its simplicity.

Brass Work.—W. T. & J. Garrett, San Francisco, manufacturers. This comprises hydraulic pipe, nozzles, steam gages, steamboat gongs, steam whistles, oil globes, etc. and forms a very neat assortment of domestic manufactures in brass.

Seed Sower.—James P. Ewing, Sacramento, Agent. Exhibits a model of Babcock's patented seed sower. The advantage in this agricultural implement is that the seed is covered with dirt by means of rollers, and that an index wheel attached to the machine shows what number of acres have been traversed by the seed sower.

Potteries.—Pacific Pottery, Sacramento. Chemical jars, Rockingham ware, stone ware, butter and preserve jars.

D. Brannan, Alameda. Samples of fine brick, stone jars and jugs.

Dog Power.—T. Hansbrow, Sacramento. Attached to one of Paxson's double action irrigating pumps, which has three and one-half inch suction, and three inch delivery. Previous experiment show that the dog and his power work admirably.

Our survey of the exhibition on the lower floor is far from complete. Another day will enable us to do it justice, while it will also increase the extent and variety of articles exhibited in every department.

THE STOCK GROUNDS.

From the pavilion it is only a pleasant walk to the grounds where the stock is exhibited. Passing through the northeast entrance, we come upon the broad and level tract selected for this interesting portion of the fair. The following are the names of the officers in charge of this department:

Superintendent.—Jerome C. Davis.

Assistant Superintendent.—Thomas Pierson.

Recording Secretary.—D. W. Gilmore.

Gatekeepers.—C. M. Gale, George Wheeler, and C. Stevens.

Police Force.—Six men.

Our labors in the review of the stock commence with—

Stall, No. 1.—T. D. Kirk, Yolo. Bay stallion, "Yolo," four years old, sixteen and one-half hands high, weight one thousand three hundred and eighty pounds, California bred, of "Dragon" and "Medoc" stock.

Stall, No. 4.—T. D. Kirk, Yolo. Brood mare, with colt, sired by "Yolo;" mare imported from Tennessee, but pedigree not known.

Stall, No. 6.—Drury Chanton, Yolo. Dark bay draught stallion "Planter," five years old, seventeen hands high, weight one thousand five hundred and fifty-six pounds; sired by "Dragon," out of "Medoc" mare.

Stall, No. 9.—Charles St. Louis, Yolo. Chestnut sorrel stallion, "Tom Moore," fifteen hands high; pedigree of this animal not to be obtained last evening.

Stall, No. 10.—Edward St. Louis, Yolo. Dark sorrel stallion, "Tom Duroc," three years old, sixteen hands high, weight one thousand two hundred and five pounds, entered as a roadster; sired by "Jerry Duroc," he by "Duroc," dam of "Trustee" stock.

Stall, No. 13.—Holloway and Poynter, Sutter. Full blooded Durham cow, seven years old, crossed the plains in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; sired in Kentucky, and calved in Missouri.

Stall, No. 14.—Holloway & Poynter, Sutter. A California bred jack, one year old.

Stalls, Nos. 15 and 16.—Holloway & Poynter, Sutter. Two two-year old sorrel mules, California bred.

Stall, No. 18.—Holloway & Poynter, Sutter. Two jennies, one imported, and one California bred.

Stall, No. 20.—D. N. Hershey, Yolo. Brood mare, "Mary," and colt; mare six years old, colt four months; colt sired by "Argyle," but pedigree not further known.

Stall, No. 21.—D. N. Hershey, Yolo. Brood mare, "Puss," fourteen years old, with colt five months old, sired by Mage's Messenger horse; "Puss" an Eastern mare, but stock or pedigree not known.

Stall, No. 22.—D. N. Hershey, Yolo. Dark brown iron-gray filly,

"Jane," two years old, fifteen and a half hands high; sired by "Dragon," out of "Puss."

Stall, No. 23.—D. N. Hershey, Yolo. Iron-gray stallion colt, "Young Ben," one year old, out of "Puss," and sired by "Dragon."

Stall, No. 24.—D. N. Hershey, Yolo. Iron-gray stallion, "Argyle," three years old, sixteen hands two inches high, out of "Puss," by "Messenger."

Stall, No. 25.—Benjamin Fowler, Yolo. Black mule, "Sam," two years old, fifteen hands high, weight nine hundred and five pounds; entered for best single mule.

Stall, No. 27.—N. M. Lincoln, Solano. Sorrel stallion, "Young Goldfinder," fifteen hands high, weight nine hundred and fifty pounds, one year old; sired by "Goldfinder."

Stall, No. 35.—F. Babel, Yolo. Iron-gray stallion, "Charley," four years old, sixteen hands high, weight one thousand and forty-seven pounds; sired by Canadian stock, and out of American mare; pedigree not known.

Stall, No. 38.—J. S. Wilson, Sacramento. Bay filly "Lissie," three years old, weight one thousand two hundred pounds, sixteen hands one inch high; sired by "Ben Dragon," dam not known, but said to be a Pennsylvania mare.

Stall, No. 39.—J. S. Wilson, Sacramento. Bay filly, "Bets," sixteen hands high, weight one thousand one hundred and twenty-five pounds, three years old; sired by "Ben Dragon." Pedigree of dam not known.

Stall, No. 48.—W. W. Hannum, Yolo. Bay stallion, "Farmer," two years old, sixteen hands high, not yet weighed; sired by "Planter," he by "Ben Dragon"; dam's pedigree not known.

Stall, No. 61.—John J. Cook, Yolo. Brood mare and colt; colt five months old, sired by "Yolo."

Stall, No. 62.—C. Barney, Yolo. Sorrel filly, "Fanny Moore," twenty-six months old, California bred, fourteen hands three and one-half inches high; sired by "Tom Moore," out of "Ariel" mare; weight nine hundred and seventy-five pounds.

Stall, No. 65.—R. B. Blowers, Yolo. Bright cherry red, part Durham, heifer, "Olive," twenty-one months old; pedigree not known; entered for best heifer.

Stall, No. 73.—John Snyder, Colusa. Bay stallion, "Sir Franklin," California bred, one year old, fifteen hands high; no pedigree; entered for draught.

Stall, No. 77.—W. Bihler, Sonoma. Bay stallion, "England's Glory," eight years old, sixteen and a half hands high; weight one thousand nine hundred and four pounds; imported in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight from England, entered as a draught horse; pedigree, out of a chestnut mare, by that celebrated horse, "John Bull." He was got by "England's Glory," the property of Robert Brown, of Farleigh, near Basinstoke; he is a rich bay, with black legs, of immense power; rising seven years old, stands seventeen hands high; dam, a very superior mare; sire, Steward's noted horse, "Major," which took the prize ten years at Wisbeach; grandsire, Purant's "Honest Tom," great grandsire, Goodman's "Honest Tom," great great grandsire, Bingham's "England's Glory," which took the prize three years at Lincoln, and who refused four hundred and eight guineas for him; great great great grand sire, Wiseman's celebrated horse, "Old Honest Tom," purchased by Wood, of Cotenham, for four hundred guineas.

Stall, No. 79.—C. Merritt, Sonoma. Black stallion, "Young Kentucky," four years old, seventeen hands high, weight one thousand five hundred

pounds; pedigree, sired by Ben Porter's "Gilbert," and he by imported "Gilbert," out of a Buzzard mare. "Young Kentucky's" dam was sired by Kibby's "Swiss" horse, he by imported "Swiss," out of a Pacolet mare, and his granddam out of Mr. Bess' mare, pedigree not known.

Stall, No. 81.—John P. Rhodes, Sacramento. Sorrel stallion, "Boneset," three years old, weight one thousand one hundred and seven pounds, sixteen hands high; sired by "Ned Burns," he by "Winnebago," "Winnebago" by imported "Glencoe," dam of Ned Burns' "Rowena," by "Archy," dam of Boneset, a "Messenger" mare by a "Medoc," "Medoc" out of "Gray Fanny," "Gray Fanny" by "Bertrand." Entered for blood and speed.

Stall, No. 85.—C. Gallup, Sacramento. Black stud colt, "Black Pilgrim," one year old, weight nine hundred and sixty pounds, fourteen and one-fourth hands high; sired by "Pilgrim," out of a half "Morgan" mare; pedigree not furnished.

Stall, No. 86.—C. Gallup, Sacramento. Brood mare, "Jane," with her colt, "Hamilton," mare ten years' old, colt six months; mare partly "Morgan" stock, colt sired by "Rattler."

Stall, No. 87.—W. Kinney, Sacramento. Dark bay brood mare, "Lucy Grey," ten years old; part "Morgan" stock.

Stall, No. 88.—W. Kinney, Sacramento. Bay stallion, "Roman," three years old, fifteen hands two inches high, weight one thousand and twelve pounds; three-quarters "Morgan" and one-quarter "Messenger" stock, pedigree unknown; entered as a roadster, and for speed.

Stall, No. 90.—E. Hoffman, Yolo. Bay brood mare, "Kate Kearny," nine years old.

Stall, No. 91.—E. Hoffman, Yolo. Dark bay stallion colt, "Young Cider," two years old, fifteen hands two inches high.

Stall, No. 94.—John A. Leathers, Yolo. One bull, seven months old; sired by full blooded Durham, mother of English stock.

Stall, No. 100.—E. T. Lowery, San Joaquin. Sorrel stallion colt, "Davy Crockett," one year old, fifteen hands three inches high, weighs one thousand and twenty pounds; sired by "Pacific Eagle; further pedigree not known; entered for best stallion colt.

Stall, No. 101.—B. O. Burres, San Joaquin. Chesnut sorrel stallion "Robin Rush," four years old, fifteen hands three inches high, weight, one thousand one hundred and ninety pounds; sired by "Consternation," out of "Leviathan," entered for horse of all work.

Stall, No. 109.—C. J. Hidden, Sacramento. Deep red bull "Thomas," three-fourths Durham, three years old, weight, one thousand six hundred and thirty pounds.

Stall, No. 111.—S. B. Emerson, Santa Clara. Thoroughbred Durham cow "Lady Botton," three years old; imported from New York in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; entered for sweepstakes.

Stall, No. 112.—S. B. Emerson, Santa Clara. Bull calf "Prince of the Pacific," nine months old, out of "Lady Botton," by "Guelph," a thoroughbred Durham.

Stall, No. 113.—S. B. Emerson, Santa Clara. Thoroughbred Durham bull "Guelph," two years old, imported from New York; weight, one thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds; entered for sweepstakes.

Stall, No. 115.—S. B. Emerson, Santa Clara. Two fattened half Suffolk breed hogs, ten months old.

Stall, No. 117.—S. B. Emerson, Santa Clara. Imported full blooded Suffolk boar, two years old, weight, three hundred and fifty pounds; one half breed Suffolk boar, nine months old.

Stall, No. 128.—John D. Patterson. Chautauque County, N. Y. importer. Merino ram, imported from France; one ram lamb, same breed, six months old, sire and dam from France.

Stall, No. 129.—John D. Patterson. Three yearling rams, Merino breed.

Stall, No. 130.—John D. Patterson. Two two-years old French Merino rams.

Stall, No. 131.—John D. Patterson. Three three-years old French Merino rams.

Stall, No. 132.—John D. Patterson. Three yearling French Merino rams.

Stall, No. 133.—John D. Patterson. Three yearling French Merino rams.

Stall, No. 134.—John D. Patterson. Three yearling French Merino rams, which took first prizes at New York State Fair in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, as lambs.

Stall, No. 135.—John D. Patterson. One three-year old French Merino ram, that took the first prize at the New York State Fair, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, as two years old ram; one two years old French Merino ram, took second prize, as two years old; one five years old French Merino ram, which took first prize at Paris World Exhibition. Mr. Patterson asserts that the story put in circulation that the sheep last mentioned is not as represented, is false, and claims that the brand "56" on one of the ram's horns, is proof that he is really the animal that took the first prize at the Exhibition.

Stall, No. 136.—John D. Patterson. Two two-years old French Merino rams, one of which took the first, and the other the second prize at the New York State Fair, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, as yearlings.

Stall, No. 137.—John D. Patterson. Two five-year old French Merino ewes. These sheep were all brought out by Mr. Patterson in the last steamer. Those arrived in the Orizaba will be placed in the stalls to-day.

Stall, Nos. 138 and 139.—Haines & Cheeney, Sacramento. Five ewes, lamb, and buck. John D. Stephens, Yolo, full blooded Southdown ewe and lamb. N. D. Stanwood, Sacramento, full blooded Southdown ewe and lamb.

Stall, No. 140.—John D. Stephens, Yolo. Five half breed Southdown buck lambs, six months old, weight, one hundred pounds each.

Stall, No. 141.—M. C. Gallup, Sacramento. Two Southdown bucks, out of imported ewes, sired by imported "Frank," owned by Carroll & Co.

Stall, No. 142.—Haines & Cheeney, Sacramento. One Berkshire sow, nine months old.

Stall, No. 146.—M. G. Hurd, Sacramento. Leicestershire breeding sow, not two years old.

Stall, No. 149.—G. W. Gridley, Yuba. Bay stallion "Onus," three years old, California bred, sixteen hands high; weight, one thousand pounds; American stock; but pedigree not to be correctly ascertained.

Stalls, Nos. 161 and 162.—N. T. Pierce, Solano. Bay mare with her colt "Selim;" mare six years old; colt five months old, sired by "Blackhawk;" mare of Kentucky "Rattler" stock.

Stalls, Nos. 163 and 164.—G. W. Foster, Solano. Sorrel mare, with her colt "Hamlet," five months old, sired by "Blackhawk."

Stall, No. 165.—W. Montgomery, Yolo. Sorrel roan filly "India Rubber," two years old, weight, eight hundred and ten pounds.

Stall, No. 166.—W. Montgomery, Yolo. Sorrel filly "Sussey Moore,"

three years old, fifteen hands high, weight, nine hundred and twenty pounds; thoroughbred, and sired by "Young Tom Moore," he by "Old Tom Moore," he by "American Eclipse;" dam "Anne Harper," by "Blacknose," he by "Medoc."

Stall, No. 167.—"Rattler" colt, out of "Belle," six months old.

Stall, No. 168.—John F. Brady, Solano. Imported black brood mare "Belle," eight years old; pedigree unknown.

Stalls, Nos. 172 and 173.—G. W. Speaker, Solano. Pair of brood and draught mares, of "Morgan" stock, with their colts.

Stall, No. 174.—G. W. Speaker, Solano. Bay colt "Lilly of the West," two years old, fourteen hands high, one thousand and ten pounds weight; sired by "Messenger;" further pedigree unknown.

Stall, No. 175.—G. W. Speaker, Solano. Bay colt "Flora Temple," two years old, fifteen hands high; weight, one thousand and eight pounds; sired by "Messenger;" further pedigree not known. Entered as a roadster.

Stall, No. 178.—F. Werner, Solano. Bay brood mare "Nelly," eight years old, and "Rattler" colt, four months old.

Stall, No. 179.—F. Werner, Solano. Thoroughbred English bay mare "Rose," and a "Rattler" colt, five months old; mare sired by "Muley," he by "Ether," dam "Lady Clifton; entered as a running mare.

Stall, No. 180.—F. Werner, Solano. Two six-months old fillies, sired by "Rattler;" pedigree of mare not known.

Stall, No. 181.—F. Werner, Solano. Black stallion "Hamlet," ten years old, sixteen hands high; weight, one thousand one hundred and fifty pounds; sired by Vermont "Black Hawk," dam "Lady Kate; entered as a trotting roadster.

Stall, No. 182.—F. Werner, Solano. Chesnut mare "Lize," and "Trustee" colt, five months old.

Stall, No. 183.—F. Werner, Solano. Two colts of "Hamlet" stock; pedigree of mares not known.

Stall, No. 184.—F. Werner, Solano. Chesnut stallion "Trustee," five years old, fifteen and a half hands high; weight, one thousand one hundred pounds; sired by imported "Trustee," dam "American Doe," a "Messenger" mare; entered as a trotting stallion.

Stall, No. 209.—Harris & Deland, Sutter. Thoroughbred imported three years old, rich roan short horned Durham bull "Favorite;" pedigree from American Herd Book: "Favorite," roan, bred by and the property of E. G. Bedford, Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, calved September sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five; got by "Perfection," out of "Tulip" by "Buena Vista," "Illustrious II." by "Franklin," "Lady Parrington" by "Paragon of the West," imported "Illustrious" by "Emperor;" "Tulip," white, bred by James Renick, the property of E. G. Bedford, Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, calved September twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, got by "Buena Vista" out of "Illustrious II." by "Franklin," "Lady Parrington" by "Paragon of the West," imported "Illustrious" by "Emperor."

Stall, No. 210.—Harris & Deland, Sutter. Thoroughbred Durham cow "Jenny Lind," five years old, with her calf "Perfection," nine weeks old, sired by "Favorite."

Stall, No. 212.—Harris & Deland, Sutter. Seven year old thoroughbred imported Durham cow "Blaze."

Stall, No. 213.—Harris & Deland, Sutter. Bull calf "Champion," nine months old, out of "Blaze" by "Banquo."

Stall, No. 214.—Harris & Deland, Sutter. Thoroughbred bull calf "Lexington," eight months old, sired by "Favorite."

Stall, No. 229.—L. Greer, Sacramento. Domestic mallard ducks, California swan domesticated, turkeys, large species, Guinea pigs.

Stall, No. 230.—L. Greer, Sacramento. Dark bay stallion "Lightning," two years old; weight, one thousand pounds; height, fifteen and a half hands; sired by "St. Clair;" dam imported Kentucky mare.

Stall, No. 231.—L. Greer, Sacramento. Brood mare and roadster "Eliza Grey," nine years old, imported from Kentucky in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

Stall, No. 248.—D. Hays, Yolo. Sorrel stallion "Boston Colt," two years old, fifteen and one-half hands high, pedigree not known.

Stall, No. 249.—D. Hays, Yolo. Six years old black horse, of Wolf-skill's ninety-six stock, fifteen and one-half hands high, entered as a superior saddle horse.

Stall, No. 250.—C. O. Peters, Solano. Imported Missouri jack "Jake," seventeen months old, thirteen hands high, sired by "Star of the West," dam Maltese; crossed the plains this season. Took several prizes in Missouri as sucking colt.

Stall, No. 251.—C. O. Peters, Solano. Imported Missouri jack "Star of the West," fourteen months old, thirteen hands high, sired by "Star of the West," dam Maltese. Crossed the plains this season.

Stall, No. 257.—J. F. Morris, Yolo. Bay colt "Hamlet," four months old, sired by "Hamlet;" mare's pedigree not known.

Stall, No. 258.—J. F. Morris, Yolo. Sorrel colt, six months old, sired by "Hamlet;" mare's pedigree not known.

Stall, No. 259.—J. F. Morris, Yolo. Brood bay mare "Emmet," fourteen years old, fifteen and one-half hands high; pedigree not known; dam of colt last above.

Stall, No. 261.—P. Umlauff, San Joaquin. Heifer calf, Durham and Devonshire stock, two years old, weight one thousand two hundred and eighty-five pounds.

Stalls, Nos. 265 to 272.—G. Selby, Sacramento. Draught team, six mules and two mares; mares entered, also, as brood mares; best pair of draught mules, and best single mule.

Stall, No. 277.—D. DeGross, Sacramento. Dark brown stallion colt "Romeo," one year old, fifteen hands high; weighs nine hundred and seventeen pounds; out of an American mare, by "Goldfinder."

Stalls, Nos. 278 to 285, and 287 to 293, inclusive.—W. T. Smith, Solano. Eighteen head bulls, cows, and calves, of Durham stock, but looking poor and in ill-condition, owing to slim pasturage.

Stall, No. 295.—J. Miller, Santa Clara. Sorrel stallion "Leo," seven years old, sixteen and one-half hands high; California bred, from "English Lyon," or Cart Horse, and French Canadian dam; entered as draught stallion.

Stall, No. 296.—J. Miller, Santa Clara. Pinto horse, four years old; entered as fine saddle horse.

Stall, No. 297.—J. S. Wilson, Sacramento. Bay stallion "Young Dragon," three years old, sixteen hands high, weighs one thousand and sixty pounds; sired by "Dragon," dam "Messenger" mare; entered for all uses.

Stall, No. 298.—J. S. Wilson, Sacramento. Dark dapple bay stallion "Ned Murray," four years old, fifteen hands high; weighs nine hundred and fifty pounds; sired by "Old Ned Murray;" he by "Winnebago,"

and out of "Roanna;" "Winnebago" by imported "Glencoe," out of imported "Delight;" pedigree of "Ned Murray's" dam not known.

Stall, No. 300.—E. Roberts, Yolo. Bay stallion colt "Frank Wallace," one year old, weighs eight hundred and forty-two pounds; sired by "Pilgrim;" he by "Sawyer's Press;" he by "Simpson's Ariel;" "Pilgrim's" dam "Maid of Oaks;" "Frank Wallace's" dam "Amanda Wallace;" her pedigree unknown.

Stall, No. 301.—E. Roberts, Yolo. Sorrel stallion "Tom Belar," one year old, weighs one hundred and twenty pounds; sired by "Pilgrim," as last above; dam "Mary Belar," of "Ariel" stock, but pedigree unknown.

FIRST DAY.

THE OPENING OF THE FAIR.

SACRAMENTO, Wednesday Evening,
September 14, 1859.

The crowd around the door of the pavilion at the hour fixed for the opening of the exhibition, called to mind the days of Forrest's triumphs at the old Park, in New York, or more recently, the audiences which assembled nightly to greet Jenny Lind during her carnival of song. The doors were opened at half past seven o'clock, and very soon every aisle above and below stairs was filled with excited and joyous groups of ladies and gentlemen. Owing to the incompleteness of the exhibition, it was wisely resolved not to take the tickets of the visitors, but to give such as had purchased the right of entrance, if only for the occasion, a gratuitous pass. The number which had assembled in both halls, as the hour drew nigh for the opening exercises, could not have been less than three thousand. All seemed delighted with the pavilion and the general aspect of things. The Sacramento Union Band, meanwhile, played a number of popular airs from the balcony over the main entrance. Shortly after eight o'clock the officers of the society mounted the platform on the east side of the main hall, and the venerable Rev. Dr. Hatch, of the Episcopal clergy, commenced the exercises with the following beautiful prayer:

O God of our salvation, who art the hope of all the ends of the earth, who, in Thy strength, setteth fast the mountains. Thou visitest the earth and blessest it, and makest it very plenteous; Thou waterest her furrows; Thou sendest rain into the little valleys thereof, and blessest the increase of it. Thou dost adorn it with light and beauty; its flowers praise Thee, for thou hast painted them—hast impressed their beautiful tints with Thy own delicate hand, and caused their incense to ascend up continually before Thee. Thou hast made the folds to be full of sheep, and the valleys to stand thick with corn. The cattle on a thousand hills are Thine. Thou givest to man his inventive powers, to be employed for the benefit of his fellow man, and for Thy glory. And Thou art truly, O God, the Author of every good and perfect gift. And now, here we stand, amid the bounties and wonders of Thy providence, the displays of Nature, and the manifestations of Thy power and great goodness. We adore Thee, we bless Thee, we worship Thee, as sinners and unworthy of the least of Thy mercies; we humble ourselves before Thee. Let Thy overshadowing wing be ever the protection of this Association here assembled; and from the enjoyment of Thy goodness here on earth and the contemplation of Thy wisdom and power, may they finally be admitted to the more exalted fruition of them in Thy eternal and everlasting king-

dom, through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom be all honor and glory. Amen.

The prayer was followed by music from the band—"The Star Spangled Banner." The President of the society for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine then read the following Address:

In ancient times, under the inspiration of a false, yet beautiful mythology, it was the custom to repair at stated intervals to render homage at the temple devoted to the deified Patroness of Agriculture, and bring gifts to propitiate the all-powerful Demeter, the fabled representative of Mother Earth. Then, visible objects and ceremonies impressive in their character were needed to rouse the popular mind to a realization of dependence for blessings received, to keep alive a recognition of the reality of the mythological being whose worship it was designed to perpetuate, and to excite a just sense of the importance of the objects sought to be promoted. The offspring of superstition, there was something in the custom—in the spirit which dictated it—a deep meaning in the seemingly frivolous ceremonies, which cannot be seriously contemplated without emotions of interest, and which affords a profitable lesson, even in our day. It was the instinctive thank-offering of a people untaught in a purer faith, and unenlightened in the sublime truths of the Christian dispensation. It was an emanation from the heart—the manifestation of a universal and innate sentiment, rude and uncultivated, yet beautiful in its simplicity.

We come not here to do sacrifice to an imaginary protectress, or scatter offerings upon the sacred shrine. Ours the better part to meet together for mutual counsel and improvement, to compare experiences, to witness the achievements of the present, and seek to expand, enlarge, and perfect, our capacities for future usefulness.

Yet there is in the foundation of the heathen practice to which we have alluded—in the philosophy which underlies the surface—much that is worthy of respect. Now, as formerly, the human mind needs excitement—a stimulus to incite and keep up an interest in any great work. We tire of the routine labor and the routine harvest. It is not enough to receive into our granaries and partake around our own board of the bountiful gifts of our earth-mother, however rich and tempting. We need association. We want to meet together, surrounded each by the fruits of his own industry; and show to others, and learn from others what we and they have done. We want the public to come here, and by the splendid exhibition of the reward of the husbandman's labor, to excite in their minds a proper estimation of the magnitude and importance of the cause.

Seven years ago, in a small room in the upper story of a building in this city, the first fair of the Agricultural Society was held. The enterprise was then looked upon, by even the sincere friends of the cause, as a wild experiment—the fanciful offspring of a visionary brain. A few counties responded to the invitation extended to all, to send in the visible manifestations of their advancement in agriculture. It was more strictly a floral and horticultural exhibition, rather than one of agricultural products. Yet it had its effect. It surprised every one. Its influence spread over the agricultural population. It was the signal for well directed, enterprising action. It formed the nucleus of the society of which we are here to-day the representatives, and what was thought a premature movement, in six summers extends its arms over the entire State.

We have two practical results of this enterprise, before us—one, this building, erected by the citizens of Sacramento County, for agricultural

purposes—this massive structure, dedicated to the cause with solemn ceremonies and honored rites; the other, this concourse of people, this gathering together from every section of the Commonwealth, of the representatives of industry in all its branches—and an exhibition of its fruits, which, for variety, for beauty, for elegance of design, it is not too much to say, can be excelled by no State in the Confederacy.

It is interesting, no less than profitable, on occasions like the present, to look back and trace the progress of our agricultural interests from the organization of this society to the present time. Four years ago, by your flattering partiality, I occupied the same position that a similar and renewed confidence on your part authorizes me to occupy to-day. That was the second annual fair held in the State under the liberal auspices of this society; this is the sixth, and presents a highly interesting and favorable contrast with that held in this city four years since. If any evidence were wanting of the utility of these institutions, and the beneficial influences exerted by them upon the industrial and other interests of the State, it is found in the augmented quantities and varieties of articles exhibited—the evidences of improved culture—the improvement in manufactures—the more thorough acquaintance with the soil, and its capabilities in different localities, varying as strangely as the climate varies throughout the innumerable valleys of this wonderful State.

In many respects we occupy a peculiar position. The circumstances which have attended the settlement of California have been different from those hitherto witnessed in the progress of our country. The incentives to immigration were not of a nature favorable to agricultural prosperity; there were no glowing accounts of broad fields under cultivation, or rich harvests to lure the farming population of the older States from their quiet homes. The development of the productive facilities of the country was seldom the motive to settlement. Men seemed to forget, in the all-absorbing pursuit of more sudden gain, that the true basis of a people's wealth, and a State's prosperity, depended on her agricultural rather than her mineral resources. The farmer of twenty, and even thirty years, resigned his plow and harrow for the more exciting labor of the mines. The man of accustomed sagacity and sound intelligence on other subjects, would smile at the credulity of his friend who should tell him of a climate unsurpassingly beautiful, adapted to the cultivation alike of the staple productions of his Northern home, and the delicate fruits of the South. He could not be persuaded that, beneath the apparently arid fields which in midsummer everywhere met his gaze, lay treasures as inexhaustible, and far more enduring, than the glittering gold on the mountain sides. It would not have been believed by the farmers of New England that, at this time, a period of less than ten years, the product of the soil of California, in the two great staples of wheat and barley, would exceed three times the aggregate production of these same articles in their own six Commonwealths; nor would it have been credited that, in so short a period as one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, there would have been raised an amount of wheat alone greater than that of three-fourths of the States and Territories of the Union. This feeling, so generally prevalent, both at home and abroad, for a long time opposed itself to permanent settlement. Many of those who came here returned to invest their gains in more inviting fields.

Doubt and timidity of the solidity of affairs on this coast, and the security of investment on the one hand, and an abhorrence, too often well founded in earlier days, of the rude and lawless social relations in the State, on the other, kept back the influx of a staple population, and

fostered that restless, erratic, vacillating course, which characterized the action of a large portion of the early immigration.

Thanks to the native resources which surround us, and the zealous enterprise of the people, and, above all, to the active efforts of this society, old prejudices are fast disappearing. The cloud which, for a time, hung with portentous threatening over the State, and especially over her agricultural interests, has faded in the sunlight of a cloudless sky. The official reports emanating from this body, of the displays of grains and fruits and other productions, have gone abroad over the land and aroused the public attention, and exhibited our resources in their true character. The agriculture of the State has assumed its legitimate position in importance.

The last census reported thirty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-four acres of improved land; in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, the Surveyor-General tells us, there were five hundred and eight thousand two hundred and twenty-two in thirty-two counties; estimated at seven hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-four in the State. Even as late as one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, a year after the period of the organization of this society, the cultivated lands reached only two hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and thirty acres—an increase in three years of nearly five hundred thousand acres.

In one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the imports of bread-stuffs into the State amounted to the equivalent of five hundred and thirty thousand barrels; in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, only two years later, the imports were forty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty-nine, and the exports one hundred and fifty thousand one hundred and sixty barrels—showing an excess of exports of more than one hundred thousand barrels. In one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, the imports were sixty thousand nine hundred and eighty-four, and the exports fifteen thousand four hundred and thirty barrels, giving an excess of imports of only forty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-four barrels. This, however, was a season most unfavorable to success, on account of the unprecedented drouth during the spring of that year. The wheat raised within the State the present year is probably equal to the remunerative demand.

In fruit culture, the advantages of soil and climate in California, are unsurpassed anywhere. The meteorological conditions which surround us, varying in different localities, adapting one region to the cultivation of one variety, and another to some other equally necessary to our physical comfort, are such as have excited the admiration of every one who has carefully studied the peculiar characteristics of the climate of the State. Well and truthfully has it been said by a close observer and able writer:

"These advantages," (speaking of the humidity and temperature), "occur in distinct localities, as if a variable division of the climate had been so arranged as to present conditions in the highest degree favorable to each product in turn."

But it needs no studied argument to demonstrate the adaptation of our State to the various uses of the husbandman. To the doubter, if such there be, no better evidence of this would be needed than a glance at the magnificent display spread before him to-day. It seems as if the nations of the earth had selected each the variety of fruit for which its climate is peculiarly adapted, and sent them on here as contributions to a world's horticultural exhibition. Where else has ever been seen collected together so many, so varied, and so rich specimens, the products of a single State? What is true and even wonderful in a State becomes even more surpris-

ing—nay, even passing strange, when within the little circle of a single farm. Even upon the table devoted to a single contributor may be reckoned almost every variety of cultivated fruit of which the old States, from Maine to Florida, can boast.

Gentlemen of the Agricultural Society: These are the triumphs of a genial climate and a fertile soil. Too often, hitherto, have we relied upon these favorable conditions which nature has provided for our use, to the exclusion of the sound principles and rules which, in recent times, science, in its application to agriculture, has constructed. The day has gone by when the precepts of science can be wholly ignored in the successful prosecution of farming. In this, as in every other pursuit of life, we see the distinction between the man of intelligence, the close observer, and the passive adherent of ancient usage. Prejudice, which so long raised its voice against the so-called innovation of the theorists, is rapidly yielding to the power of conviction and the practical benefits of scientific research. The labors of the chemist have achieved a revolution in the operations of the farmer. From them he has been taught the constituents of soils, and the adaptation of particular soils to the different grains and fruits.

When any necessary ingredient is wanting, chemistry shows him how to supply it; when in excess, it teaches him how to bring about the required equalization; it teaches him the theory of the rotation of crops, and reduces it to a system; it explains to him the influence of the various elements which surround him, and prepares him for their advantageous reduction to purposes of practical utility; it introduces him to a knowledge of the agency of these elements in modifying and improving the organic species which he is engaged in cultivating; it simplifies the mysteries of the introduction of new varieties, and the means of perpetuating which he most values; it throws a flood of light upon the nature and treatment of the diseases which have blasted his crops and defied his exertions. In a word, it collects together the scattered fragments and isolated facts which a world-wide experience supplies, and by combinations and comparisons, by the simple process of careful gleaning and of judicious arrangement, makes them available for future application. Its influence over the man himself—the cultivator of the soil—is most salutary. It raises him above the position of a mere automaton—a passive and unintelligent follower of rules laid down by his forefathers. It gives dignity to his pursuit, enlarges his faculties, and creates in the bosom that real satisfaction which is the offspring alone of conscious power. The routinist in agriculture may indeed be satisfied with the result of his labors. He knows that seed sown will, in time and under favorable influences, germinate and bear fruit; that seed time and harvest are successions, established from the beginning of the world, and that the bud engrafted will produce its kind. But of the beautiful laws which control all these results, of the agencies by which they are effected, of the relation of causes and effects, he is in utter ignorance. Mere theoretical knowledge, it is true, will never make a man successful in accomplishing great results. What we need is scientific theory to guide practice, and experience to test theory.

As the world grows older and more populous it grows wiser. Its desires are multiplied, the scope of its ambition is expanded, the facilities for its gratification are augmented. What it has lost in the lapse of ages it has been more than compensated for by what it has gained. Darkness and mystery are constantly dissolving under the bright revelations of science, and paths once hidden from human sight are illuminated by the gorgeous triumphs of the mind. The history of the world exhibits nowhere the

features of decrepitude and decay; on every page are traced the lineaments of progress, and in every volume the living testimonials of improvement. Its pulse beats quicker, it moves faster, it acts with more zeal and energy than formerly. What it once did by the slow and tedious process of manual labor it accomplishes now by the aid of machinery. The physical and the mental have changed places. Mind, ever elastic, ever aspiring, has burst the fetters which ever enslaved it, and now rules and directs where physical strength and iron endurance were alone effective. In proportion as this revolution has been successful man has become more powerful. Brute force has yielded to the power of mind, the reign of muscles to the mighty energy of the brain. The child of to-day, weak in frame, yet strong in the resources which his own indomitable will and ingenuity have supplied, may achieve more than the giant of yesterday. While these things are going on in other departments of life, shall agriculture alone remain torpid? Or shall it not rather hail each achievement which science effects, each ray of light shed from her altars, as a beneficent tribute to the great cause of progress and the amelioration of society?

In the formation of a proper sentiment, and the diffusion of right views on this subject among the people, this society ought to, and will, exert a powerful influence. The elements of which it is composed can never remain stationary. Present achievements will not satisfy them. They must ever be looking forward for new and more brilliant triumphs. Here the value of association is felt. The spirit of emulation is roused, and in striving to excel we first seek to inform ourselves in the means of attaining excellence. We appeal to science and experience, and profit by the revelations of both.

The subject is of a magnitude too broad to be elaborated in this place. It awakens reflections at which we can do no more than glance. It is a truth, applicable to many of us, that we live too much for the present only, forgetful of the real destiny—the vast, far-reaching, expansive purposes of human life. To enjoy the fleeting pleasures of the present, to drink deep at the fountains which integrity and art have opened all around us, to reach the summit of renown, and pluck the tempting fruit of a soaring and successful ambition, is but a small part of that we have to do—a narrow view of the grand and ultimate purposes of our being. The axiom is generally admitted that, as social beings, we owe much to society, to the organizations among which we live, and of which we form a part.

We do more than this. The obligation reaches beyond the present generation, and links us, by the tenure of an inevitable destiny, with those who are to come after us. We are every day laying the foundation upon which the great future is to be built. We are hastening or retarding the march of social progress—the unfolding of developments for which the world is not yet prepared, but for which it is fast ripening. The works which we do now, the triumphs which we achieve, are not limited to our day, but will affect societies and peoples which are to succeed us. Generation follows generation in the revolutions of time, each taking from its antecedent the *status* it is to assume—the impulse by which it is to be guided, and transferring, in turn, to its successor the mantle which its own hands have woven. Thus, in the world's history, there has been no retrogression. The age of to-day has not, like the wayward and improvident youth, wasted its patrimony and exhausted its inherited resources in wild schemes of reckless extravagance and unprofitable speculation; but it has invested them upon an accumulating basis; it has added vast storehouses of intellectual and mechanical wealth; barren fields have

been enriched, and have poured their harvests into the common repository; it has multiplied a thousand fold the talents which its predecessors transmitted to it; and when it shall at length be called to give up its account, and take its place in the long line of the past, it will sink to its rest laden with golden treasures, and yielding to the future a diadem sparkling with unfading jewels.

All along through the shadowy past come glimmerings of light, revealing and reflecting the great, unseen future. The chain from earliest ages onward is unbroken. Link follows link, each brighter than that which preceded it. Improvement marks every era. The dark pall of ignorance and superstition has been swept away by the clear light of a purer knowledge. Barbarism has given way to civilization. In every department of science, in every branch of art, in every avenue of industry, the old is giving way to the new. The grotesque imaginings of ancient theorists, the splendid edifices of subtle sophistry, the magnificent castles in which the old philosophy had entrenched itself, have crumbled into atoms; modern science has given new direction to the explorations of mind, modern art has added new and improved implements for the facilitation of industry. Yet have not all these things been disconnected. They are not isolated facts of the world's history. They are but steps in an ascending series, stages in progressive development, results of what has gone before. They have all tended to one point—the elevation of mind. Great events are no longer dependent upon physical strength and power alone. New forces are at our disposal—or, rather, forces and powers formerly existent but hitherto latent, because unappreciated, are now reduced to our subserviency. This is one of the prominent facts of the age—the preponderance of mental over physical force—the substitution of mechanical (which is but the embodied, tangible, and visible, representative of mind) for manual labor.

It is impossible, at this time, and on an occasion like the present, even to enumerate the various advantages of our young State in its agricultural relations. Many of them are yet undeveloped, or are the subjects of incipient experiment. Among the positive and well tested considerations which present themselves, however, in the most cursory examination of the subject, the facilities afforded by many portions of the State for the cultivation of the vine are the most important. The conditions favorable to this branch of industry belong to but few sections of the United States, and in most localities where they at all exist they are so variable and uncertain as to render their extensive application hazardous in practice. Of these a suitable temperature and a well regulated measure of atmospheric moisture are the most essential to success. The frequent excesses in these meteorological features of the climate of the United States—the variability of temperature on the one hand, and of humidity on the other—have in most of the States baffled every effort toward the uniform production of the grape.

In certain localities particular varieties have been cultivated with gratifying success, but of the best foreign kinds; few have hitherto yielded a return commensurate with, and remunerative of, the labor and cost of production. Recent observation and analysis of the climatic elements needed in a grape-growing district, have thrown much light upon this important subject. It is not temperature alone that is wanting; for the mean annual temperature of the best vine regions in the world may find its equivalent in localities on our Atlantic border entirely unsuited to the culture. Equally essential is a degree of humidity adapted during the proper season to the ripening of the fruit, without the excesses so fre-

quently inductive of its disorganization. The characteristics of the States east of the Rocky Mountains must forever render them inapplicable for the permanent employment of capital in this interesting branch of industry. Here, in California, these difficulties do not exist. Temperature and humidity—equable, sufficient, yet not in excess—concur in inviting the application of labor and the investment of capital.

This is not the occasion to enter at length into the discussion of the interesting questions connected with the subject thus briefly referred to. It is safe to predict, however, that the time is not far distant—nay, that it will be within the realization of many now before us, and witnesses of this day's proceedings—when, from the rich conservatories of Spain, and the fruitful vineyards of France, fragrant with the aroma of generous wine, will be wrested the palm of superiority by the now dormant, but then teemful valleys of California.

Gentlemen of the Agricultural Society: Our hands have seized the plow, and we must not falter. We have a glorious prospect before us—a field rich in every attribute, beautiful in every aspect; bounded only by the limits of the Commonwealth. The work which we have begun cannot, must not, retrograde. Like the seed sown in our valleys, it will germinate and bear fruit. Amid broad fields laden with golden harvests; amid green pastures and fragrant bowers; amid tempting groves, where the orange blooms and the vine yields abundant fruit, the voice of invitation is heard, and the assurance of reward.

Yet is the work *only* begun. At home we have to strive to improve the advantages which Providence has bestowed, and abroad there are lurking prejudices to vanquish. Erroneous impressions have gone abroad in relation to the extent of our agricultural lands. The idea seems to be prevalent, at this late day, that they are limited to a few localities only; and the truth has yet to be proclaimed, and conviction still to be aroused, that everywhere, in every county of the State, in every section, from Los Angeles to Shasta, and from the mighty Pacific even to the towering sides of the Sierra Nevada—nay, almost to the icy barriers of the eternal snows which glitter in the sunlight and irradiate their lofty tops, a fertile soil lies ready to respond to the labor of the farmer and the enterprise of the immigrant.

Gentlemen of the Agricultural Society: This is no fancy sketch. It is sober reality. No one can visit the different sections of this State, the valleys and the mountains, the north, the south, and the east, without being astonished with the progress which has, even in the short period of our State existence, been made. It is, I believe, without a parallel anywhere, and speaks more eloquently than words, of the energy, intelligence, and public spirit, of our farming population. The reports of the committees, whose duty it has been to visit the different portions of the State, will present this subject more fully and elaborately than can be done on the present occasion. The advantages, natural and acquired, of California over many of her sister States, will form a large portion of these reports, replete with interest to the world at large. It is a theme upon which enthusiasm may well revel, and imagination, in her eager penetration into the far-off future, may concentrate her finest powers. The equal of many of the Atlantic States in her agricultural productions, in fertility of soil, and the adaptation of climate to the cultivation of the leading articles of everyday consumption, she is more than the equal to them all in her mineral wealth. Her quicksilver mines in Santa Clara, her deposits of borax, of salt, of coal, in other sections, her medicinal springs in various localities, and her gold *everywhere*, all over the mountain chains which

skirt her borders, have awakened the attention of the man of science and the capitalist, and some of them have, hitherto, as they will do for generations to come, excited the admiration of the world.

With these boundless resources, with these springs of wealth pouring their exhaustless streams into the common reservoir, with these manifold elements of power and greatness, vast in themselves, and the capacities with which nature has endowed them, but growing, ever expanding under the plastic and invigorating touch of industry, to what destiny may we not aspire? Where can the immigrant, elastic in spirit, and strong in hope, find a field in which to exercise his energies more inviting by the prospect of reward or the assurance of comfort?

We in California have much to learn. The oldest and most experienced of us in other States must consent to become children again, eager to learn and to carve out the vast resources which surround us, new and successful paths to fortune. The beaten track in which our fathers walked is too narrow for the California farmer—the aggregate of cultivable products is too limited. We have to learn the special adaptations of different sections of the State; the varieties of fruit and grain which will best succeed and be the most remunerative in different regions. Peculiarities of climate, soil, and exposure, must be studied, and their effects. The peach tree flourishes and is productive in some of our interior valleys, while nearer the coast and elsewhere, owing to existing climatic considerations, it is comparatively unsuccessful. The same is true of other varieties of fruit. Transpose and reverse the picture through all the modifications which particular localities and products are capable of suggesting, and there might be traced, as we gain in experience and increase in knowledge, a chart exhibitory of the varying advantages and adaptabilities of the different portions of the State. Until accurate information is obtained upon this important practical subject we are but treading rough and uncertain paths.

Gentlemen: The advantages to which we have thus briefly alluded need but be known abroad—reliably circulated among the masses—to be embraced by thousands. To collect facts and disseminate them, to accumulate in tangible form the scattered truths which experience here has taught us, and spread them over the world for the public information, are important purposes of this society. The brilliant display presented here to-night assures us that your efforts in this behalf will not be fruitless.

The address was favorably received, and followed by music from the band. The following announcement was then made, substantially, from the platform: The pavilion will open this morning at nine o'clock. The exercises on the stock grounds will commence at half past nine, and continue until twelve. Performances will commence at the race track this afternoon at two o'clock. Entries of articles may be made until this afternoon at four o'clock. At eight o'clock this evening there will be performances on the piano, at the hall, by ladies contesting for the premiums. The receipts at the ticket office yesterday could not have been less than five thousand dollars. The total number of ten dollar membership tickets sold to date is six hundred. Two hundred and twenty were sold yesterday. Also, forty five-dollar or renewed tickets, and six life memberships. The number of season tickets sold was six hundred and one, and single tickets, three hundred and fifty.

SECOND DAY.

OPENING EXERCISES AT THE STOCK GROUNDS.

SACRAMENTO, September 15, 1859.

The space inclosed for the stock grounds is a square four hundred and twenty by six hundred and fifty in dimensions, formed by the appropriation of the blocks bounded on the north by a line beyond the alley between O and Q streets, on the south by Q Street, on the east by Eleventh Street, and on the west by Twelfth Street, taking in all of Eleventh and twenty feet of Tenth Street—ample for the accommodation of the stock of a much older State than California, and singularly well adapted for the exhibition, both by situation and the character of the grounds. The locality is a convenient distance (one-third of a mile) from the pavilion, and the streets leading thereto are to be kept well watered during the fair. The entrance is on Tenth Street and the egress on Eleventh Street, by gates twelve feet in dimensions, and the grounds perfectly level. They are surrounded by a large, substantial board fence, against which, on the inside, are constructed two hundred and eighty-five stalls of various dimensions, covered with a shed roof, and provided with feed boxes and other conveniences for stock. Nine pumps, four of which are worked by windmills, (on exhibition), supply the water, which is contained in large troughs for the stock. There is a roadway twenty feet wide extending around the square in front of the stalls, the center ground protected by a single rail, in the center of which is a covered amphitheater ninety feet wide, which will seat one thousand two hundred persons, and into which the stock is to be mustered for exhibition and judgment. On the south side of this pavilion is the Judges' stand, and there are two openings, east and west, for the entry and egress of the stock into a "ring" inclosed by ropes. Two or three large booths near the amphitheater make up the prominent features inside the grounds. Outside there is "no end" to the booths, and other improvised "refreshment" stands, the number and quaintness of some of which will bear a special chapter.

The exercises Wednesday morning were set for half past nine o'clock, and were to consist of an exhibition of the imported cattle, which were to be examined in the amphitheater by the Judges, in presence of the public. About two hundred and fifty persons, including a number of ladies, were on the ground, but the stock were not led in until after ten o'clock. The Union Brass Band were in attendance and played several pieces.

At half past ten o'clock the gates of the amphitheater were thrown open, and five specimens of the Durham breed of bulls were admitted and examined by the committee appointed for the purpose.

The first was "Guelph," a short horned Durham, two years and eight months old, weighing one thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds, and valued at five thousand dollars. He was brought to California two years since, and is owned by E. B. Emerson, of Mountain View, Santa Clara County.

"Favorite," a three year old, next claimed attention. He is valued at one thousand five hundred dollars. Has been in California two years, and is owned by Harris Deland.

"Snowball," two years and six months old, weighs one thousand six hundred pounds, and valued at one thousand dollars. Been in the State two years, and owned by John M. Steele.

"Doniphan," three years old, valued at six hundred dollars. Belongs to Mrs. McCormick.

"Henry Clay," three years old, weighs one thousand six hundred and thirty-five pounds, valued at one thousand dollars. Been in the State two years; belongs to A. Long, Santa Clara.

These were all the imported stock brought into the amphitheater for inspection on the part of the Judges. A large number of imported milch cows and young bulls were admitted, but merely for the purpose of exhibition. As the entries did not close until yesterday afternoon, the final inspection will not take place until to-day. The display of cattle is very fine, and, in fact, there never has been a better lot gotten together before in the State. Arrangements for exhibiting the cattle are excellent. A large amount of other imported as well as native stock will be exhibited and passed upon to-day, commencing at half past nine, A. M. At twelve o'clock some fine horses will be shown.

THE RACE TRACK.

At three o'clock there was to have been an exhibition and trial of matched roadsters and matched carriage horses; but we think there must have been but little publicity given to the fact, as there were but four entries made. There was a good attendance at the track, at least two thousand persons being present, three hundred of the number being elegantly dressed ladies. At three o'clock, Messrs. Hutchinson, Thornburg, and Thomas, Judges, called the horses to the stand, when the following entries were made.

G. N. Ferguson & Co. of San Francisco, matched black carriage horses, sixteen hands one inch high; weigh one thousand two hundred each; fine trotters for livery use. Wilson & Hendrickson, San Francisco, matched bay horses, fifteen hands high; weigh one thousand and fifty; roadsters. J. R. Crandall, matched bay pacing horses, sixteen hands high. J. F. Morse, matched cream carriage horses, fourteen and a half hands high, five years old.

The horses were driven up and down the stretch, and then once around the track. The horses made a very good appearance, but it certainly seems as if more entries should have been made. The awards for supremacy in style, carriage, etc. will be at the amphitheater in the morning, when the horses will be exhibited.

THE PAVILION.

The Hall was thrown open at nine, A. M. and by twelve, M. the aisles were thronged with visitors. Large additions had also taken place to the various departments during the morning. By one o'clock the fair had assumed proportions befitting the edifice, and worthy of the efforts which have been made to insure its triumphant success. Strangers made their appearance from every part of the State, the crowd increasing as the day wore on. Tuesday afternoon, the Oregon flag staff, one hundred and twenty-eight feet high, was raised in front of the building, and our national ensign hoisted. The pole is a conspicuous feature, and is the theme of wonder and admiration to gaping crowds on the street.

In the evening the number of visitors had swollen to a multitude. Every part of the building exhibited, in addition to the wonders in the vegetable and mechanical world, that popular species of product entitled in fashionable cities, "jam," the most unsatisfactory sort of preserve. The scene from the "gallery" was one long to be remembered. The

stairs were so blocked that it was almost impossible to force a passage up or down. And still the arrivals continue, and the town is overflowed with bustle, merriment, music, drinking, promenading, amusements, and "rondo."

There was to have been a contest of skill at the piano, but no ladies entered their names, probably on account of delicacy in appearing before so large an audience. The Secretary announced the failure of competitors to appear, also, during the evening, some changes in the programme of the fair, as follows: The books of entry for the exhibition will be kept open until Thursday, (to-day,) at six, P. M. The Committees of Award will commence on Friday morning, instead of to-day. To-night, W. H. Rhodes will deliver the annual poem. Instead of the annual address being delivered to-night, as intended, it has been delayed at Colonel Baker's request, and will probably be delivered on Saturday night. The Hall will open this morning at nine o'clock, and will be closed this evening at from six to half past seven o'clock. This arrangement to be continued during the fair.

The gross receipts yesterday were five thousand three hundred dollars at the pavilion, and six hundred tickets were sold at the cattle grounds. The sale of tickets at the pavilion was as follows: one hundred and fifty-two new memberships; twenty old ones renewed; two life memberships; six hundred and forty-nine season tickets; eight hundred and fifty-six single tickets.

We are requested by the Reception Committee to state that five or six hundred persons can be accommodated by applying to the banking house of Thomas S. Fiske & Co. and inquiring of J. M. Smith, Clerk of committee.

We understand that Fred. Werner, owner of "Rattler," "Trustee," etc. has notified the Agricultural Society that he will pay, through the society, a premium of one hundred dollars for the best colt, under one year old, by his horse "Rattler;" fifty dollars for the second best; also, seventy-five dollars for the best from "Hamlet," and forty dollars for the next best.

THE EXHIBITION.

We resume our notes of the fair at the fruit department in the main hall, which is now in a fine condition to attest the wealth of our State in horticulture. And yet the exhibition is not complete—products are continually arriving.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—EAST OF CENTER AISLE—FIRST TABLE.

Peaches.—C. L. Ingolsbee, of Coloma: One basket of two dozen Orange Clingstone peaches; average weight fifteen ounces, and average twelve and a quarter inches in girth, each. The largest weighs one pound and two ounces, and measures twelve inches and three-quarters in circumference; raised on light sandy soil, ripened after twenty-fifth August, and lasted until middle of September.

One basket of Oldmixon Clingstone, ripened at same time, in the mountains, as above; average ten inches in size; same soil, river bottom.

Crawford's Late grows in this soil almost to size of Orange Clingstones, and ripen earlier. There are twelve other varieties of seedling and grafted fruit—all exceedingly fine.

Apples, Pears, Grapes, etc.—Mrs. Thomas Robinson, of Coloma: Indian peach, Mississippi seedling, (seed brought from Choctaw Nation,) plain

red noddled coat, very luscious; raised in red sand, well manured; ordinary size, very prolific, boughs strong.

White Clingstone, Mississippi Seedling; very transparent coat, large, and fine flavor.

Bartlett pears, weight of one, eighteen ounces, beautiful skin, very luscious.

Rhode Island Greening, large and fine; weight of five, five pounds. One unknown, weight about twenty ounces—looks like a greening.

Siberian Crabs, (preserved,) beautiful specimen.

California Grapes, (A. D. one thousand seven hundred and forty stock;) largest cluster, two pounds.

Chasels Violet, from garden of Fontainbleu, (root specially imported)—a white grape, very sweet.

Roxbury Russet Apples.—Alexander, Baldwin, and Vandevere varieties; also, Golden English Russet—a very handsome apple.

Clingstone Peach, in alcohol; measures twelve and a half inches, and weighs (poor little fellow!) seventeen ounces—H. Mahler, of Coloma.

Some beautiful specimens of Bartlett pear are from the same garden, and a plate of greenings of fair size.

California Grapes.—C. Covillaud, of Marysville: Grown on bottom land, superior in size; a sample of product of seventeen thousand vines.

Apples, Peaches, Pears, Quinces, Nectarines, and Peach Brandy.—G. C. Briggs, of Yuba: The apples are superior in size to any of the same varieties in the exhibition. The quinces probably surpass all others. There are nine varieties of apples, chief among which the Fall Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, English and Roxbury Russets, and Yellow Bellflower are noticeable. There are eight varieties of fall pears, prominent among which are the Bartletts, Louis Bonne, and Duchesses. Two varieties of nectarines. The peaches are a little late.

Orange Quinces.—Briggs has five hundred bearing trees of this fruit, which will average one bushel per tree; they are certainly very superior in appearance.

The whole orchard of Mr. B. contains one hundred and two thousand trees.

The peach brandy is worthy of special mention; it is the first, we believe, that has been made in the State. The amount manufactured this year is one thousand gallons. It is exhibited in the state in which it came from the still.

Apples and Peaches.—J. Swart, of Sacramento. The peaches, Yellow Seedlings, and Blood Clingstones, are raised without irrigation, and compare in size and good appearance with any peaches in the exhibition.

The apples are very superior growths of Rhode Island Greenings and White Bellflower; they are a valuable feature in the fruit department.

EAST OF CENTER AISLE—SECOND TABLE.

Peaches.—Dr. J. S. Curtis, of Yolo County. Three varieties of seedlings grown without irrigation on the bank of the river.

Yolo County Fruit.—D. & R. W. Megowan. All grown without irrigation on bank of river. The Bartlett pears are of surpassingly fine appearance. The other pears also make a good show. The White Doyennes are particularly noticeable. One bough of Wagener apples contains two feet of solid apple—in other words, thirty-four distinct specimens, all of good size. The other varieties are much above ordinary qualities.

Apples.—Suscol Orchard, D. Gibb. Grown without irrigation. The lot,

if correctly numbered, contains upwards of seventy varieties, the largest in the exhibition; the fruit averages fair quality throughout.

Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Gooseberries, Currant Wine, etc.—From Suscol Nurseries, S. Thompson. There are thirty-six varieties of apples, twenty-two of peaches, eight of plums, one of nectarine, twenty-five of pears, thirteen of cherries, six of apricots, four of currants, five of gooseberries, two of figs, one of Siberian crabs, and two varieties of currant wine, with nine varieties of grapes, foreign and native, complete perhaps the largest miscellaneous assortment of fruits on exhibition. The Wagener, Gloria Mundi, Bailey Sweet, and Canada Reinett, are the choicest variety of apples. The Seckel pears stand first on that list. Golden Drop plums very fine. There is a large and attractive assortment of preserved fruit on this stand, among which the gooseberries will strike the passer-by as of superior size.

EAST OF CENTER AISLE—THIRD TABLE.

San José Apples.—L. H. Bascom. Twenty-two varieties of this fruit. The Fall Pippins, Alexanders, and Paradise varieties, are very prominent in this lot.

Grapes.—A. Delmas, San José. Twenty-eight varieties. The Chasselaïs de Fontainebleau, Black Hamburg, Gro de Holland, Alexandria Muscat, Gros Blanc, White St. Peters, Violet Chasselaïs, and Gros Candillac, are superior specimens of their quality. The Charboneau is an early little grape. These varieties are the product of a loamy soil, inclined to be sandy, pretty largely irrigated. The pears number thirty-seven varieties, among which we notice the Beurre Magnifique, new in our State; also the Beurre Gris de Hiver, a choice sample. The President pear grows well, and there are handsome qualities of the Bartlett and Bergamot exhibited. The Poirre Sire is perhaps the richest pear of the lot. We notice some Colville D'Ete, Canterbury's, and Green Sweets, of superior size.

San José Fruit.—B. S. Fox & Co. Twenty-five varieties of apples, forty-four different sorts of gooseberries, the largest lot perhaps ever exhibited at our State fairs, twelve varieties of plum, ten of apricots, ten of currants, and one of blackberries. The soil of the nursery is alluvial sandy loam, highly cultivated. There are some new sorts of winter apples in this lot, the whole of which bear evidence of successful cultivation. One of the new sorts is the Mother variety; another, Norton's Melon. The Hawthorn Dean excels in beauty any of the fruit. Twelve of the Roaring Lion gooseberries weigh a pound, and fifteen of the White Lion were of similar weight.

Apples.—D. T. D. Adams, Hope Nursery, San José. Forty-five varieties, all of which, except six, grew on trees but two years old from the graft last winter. The largest of these is the Alexander, which improves in quality in this country, and grows very large, one before us measures fourteen and one-half by fifteen inches, and weighs nineteen ounces. The choicest quality of any summer fruits present is the American Summer Pearmain; for an autumn apple, the American Golden Russet excels. The most valuable, as a productive sort, is the Smith's Cider. The soil in which these apples grew is a white loam. This exhibit embraces twenty-three varieties of pears, seven from two-year old trees. As an early winter fruit, the Beurre Gris D'Hiver Nuveau, is the finest quality, and grows three times as large on our soil as at the east. Easter Beurre is one of the best late keepers; also, the Glout Morceau. Some new va-

rieties never tested before have fruited well this season. The Louise Bonne de Jersey of this lot is of superior size.

Apples and Pears.—Forty-five varieties of apples and seven of pears, from Laurel Wood Farm, Santa Clara County, W. B. Thornburgh. Gloria Mundi, seven, each weighs twenty-one ounces, and measure, longitudinally, sixteen inches, in circumference fifteen inches. Some other varieties have averaged in productiveness eight and ten bushels; trees from six to seven years old. Among the choice varieties is the Yellow Bellflower, the Gravenstein, and the Smith's Cider, which does remarkably well; the Wine Sap and the Yellow Newtown Pippin each thrive exceedingly well. Among the summer and autumn fruits is the Sweet Summer Pearmain, which is a handsome, delicious fruit. The pear most observable in the group, is the Louise Bonne de Jersey; the Orange de Bergamot is also a fine pear, handsome and good flavor; one of the best and largest varieties is the Dion Bousoc.

WEST OF CENTER AISLE—FOURTH TABLE.

Oregon Fruit.—Here is a small assortment of Oregon apples, not yet assorted or arranged, owing to a failure in the crockery business in San Francisco; that is to say, an order for plates to arrange the fruit on, which was sent to San Francisco, was not properly attended to. We will notice the apples of our sister State on another visit this way.

WEST OF CENTER AISLE—FIRST TABLE.

Sacramento County Fruits.—Fifteen exhibitors. E. B. Crocker exhibits fourteen varieties of pears; the largest is the Beurre Diel, grown like the rest upon quince, for dwarfing purposes; six of the Beurre Diel variety average nineteen ounces; the largest weighs twenty ounces; trees four years old. The next largest variety is the Duchess D'Angouleme; six of them averages eighteen ounces each. The Easter Beurre, not a large variety ordinarily, as grown by Crocker, average about sixteen ounces; the Beurre de Aremborg also grows to twelve ounces weight; White Vergaloo weighs twelve ounces also. Choice Seckel Pears, three times as large as the average size east. Quinces weighing one pound, Orange variety. Grapes—flame colored Tokay, one bunch weighs two pounds; Catawba Grapes, (two plates,) grown upon the same vine, one is double the size of the other, produced by "ringing" the bark one inch. J. G. Allmond, on Sacramento River, exhibits a basket of splendid white Muscat Grapes, three-fourths of an inch in length, out-door culture; also, exhibits nine yellow Egg Plums, exceedingly tempting in appearance, and of good size. Thos. Millgate exhibits two plates of grapes; C. B. Cooley, two varieties of pears, good size; P. West, two plates apples and pears, fair qualities; W. Scott, Rosedale, exhibits some delicious looking Orange Bergamot Pears, weighing one and one-half pounds each; also, Catawba and Muscadine Grapes, and a plate of apples; H. R. Schroder, Seventh Street, Sacramento, exhibits one pear, unknown variety, grown on a quince, two years old, weighs one and one-half pounds, a good sized chap for a city bred.

J. Morrill, a basket of Genoa figs, rare variety, very tempting; a branch of tree shows the growth of the fig from the tenderest age to maturity, all on one branch; also, exhibits a basket of seedling apples, called by him Morrill's Seedlings. Has five varieties of apples and two varieties of quinces. A basket of White Muscat attracts attention for their size.

Frank Keller, one basket containing nine varieties of grapes.

D. W. Welty, four varieties of peaches and some almonds.

J. Rich, on Stockton Road, exhibits nine varieties of grapes, as fine a lot as any in the fair, each bunch showing large fruit, and of apparently tempting quality. One variety, the Reine de Nice, very attractive, a pale red color, cluster and fruit large. The Black Hamburgs are also exceedingly fine.

A. P. Smith sends to the fair some apples and quinces, making a good show.

C. Crocker, six varieties of pears, of large size. Some Stanwix Nectarines, handsome and large.

A. Runyon, orange quinces, one weighs twenty ounces.

R. Robinson, one pomegranate, on a bough.

WEST OF CENTER AISLE—SECOND TABLE.

Napa Fruit.—Oak Knoll, J. W. Osborn. Raised without irrigation; black loam soil. There are over one hundred and twenty-five varieties in all, as follows: Peaches, two; pears, about fifty; grapes, nineteen; apples, about fifty; quinces, two; plums, four; White Doyenne pear, three, weigh two and one-half pounds together. A plate of Van Norris Leon le Clerc, are noted for their flavor as well as good size; a second growth of Bartlett, of fine quality, is also to be remarked. The Seckel pear, grown by Osborn, differs in color from those of our mountains, as do some of his other varieties; they are very choice in flavor. The Buffon pear is seen in high perfection in this lot. The little Doyenne d'ete, or Summer Doyenne, is noted for its beauty and flavor; the latter being a specially commendable quality. The Chamontelle is another fine pear in this lot. The same may be said of the Yellow Bergamot and the Capremont. Of the apples, the Northern Spy may be set down as prominent for its healthy and hardy appearance and good size. The Brodells are also worthy of special note. The Jonathan's, Blue Pearmain, Orne's Early, Hubbardston's Nonesuch, Greenings, and Russets, are each notable for the general excellence they obtain in the orchards of Oak Knoll. A new variety in California, the Scotch Hawthomden, is remarked for size and beauty. Osborn has seven trees of these, some of which has paid him better than any cow in his pasture. Among the grapes we note the Purple Damascus; two specimens showing the growth attained from shortening down, the superior size being two times greater. Flame colored Tokay, Dacon's Superb, Muscadine, Golden Chaselsais, White Frontenac, are all fair qualities. The Dacon's Superb are perhaps as fine as any in the fair. None of these vines are irrigated. Plums, Magnum, entered for size, and flavor. Some curious double growths are to be seen in the lot. Above them are suspended a bough of Smith's Orleans. The Purple Gages are good size. On Osborn's table, which is handsomely trimmed and decorated, are shown three varieties of wheat, one of oats, one of corn, and one of barley.

Apples, Pears, Pomegranates etc.—L. Sanders, Sacramento City. A bough of Bloodgood pears, nearly two hundred on the bough, is a prominent feature of this lot. The pomegranates are very handsome. Some fair sized Duchess de Angouleme are noted.

Peaches.—(Grown on a dry gravel soil, without irrigation). General M. G. Vallejo, Sonoma. There are twelve varieties of peaches, and two nectarines and pomegranates, with ripe and green fruits and flowers, on the same stalk.

Two Chinese Tea Plants.—Of which the exhibitor says: "They were brought here recently, twenty-four in number, imbedded in their native

earth. In separating and transplanting them they have been retarded in growth, but they are making new roots, and are all safe. There is not any doubt of their growing in all parts of California. They stand moderate frosts, say thermometer twenty-eight degrees." Jas. Silver exhibitor.

Grapes.—Sacramento County, from Sutter Floral Garden. There are thirteen varieties, each bearing evidence of high and skillful cultivation. The Alexandrian Muscats and Black Prince are superb specimens; the Black Hamburg and Chaselsais of Fontainebleau show full clusters—the fruit rich and the skin thin.

Apples.—R. Kercheval. This is another lot of Sacramento fruit, not surpassed for size, beauty, or flavor, by any on exhibition. The Rhode Island Greenings are fifteen inches in circumference, and five of them weigh four and three-quarter pounds. The maiden's blush are exceedingly beautiful; while the favorite rambo appears to fine advantage. The Gloria Mundi and Striped Jeanneton, raised by H. Taylor, Cosumnes. These are each splendid samples, and very hard to beat.

Napa Fruit.—G. C. Yount. Principally apples, and they are well worth exhibiting. The largest is a Gloria Mundi, weighing nearly one and three-fourths pounds. It measures not less than seventeen inches the largest way. Conspicuous for beauty is the Jonathan apple. The Baldwin is another superb specimen. There are Spitzenbergs, such as never grew on eastern boughs, and some very fine William's Favorite. The pears are not of equal quality with the apples.

Grapes, Plums, etc.—F. P. Medina, Bay State Ranch, Calaveras County. One of the bunches of Black Hamburg weighs two pounds and ten and one-half ounces. The other varieties are not specified, but they are all large and of apparently healthy growth and delicious flavor. The plums are rare specimens of this fruit. A plate of Royal Muscadine attracts much attention from their beauty and compactness.

WEST OF CENTER AISLE—THIRD TABLE.

Apples, Pears, and Quinces.—J. R. Crandall, Auburn, Placer County. Exhibits six varieties of pears, twenty-one varieties of apples, and some very fine orange quinces. Thirty-six yellow Bergamot pears are shown, which grew on one limb, three feet long. The largest weigh nearly a pound. J. R. Nickerson, Coon Creek, Placer County. Eight varieties of grapes, fine healthy appearance; four plates early Malvoisie are a very large and well-filled fruit, grown on a vine two years old; White Sweetwater, very delicate and luscious in appearance; six varieties of pears, very fine, from young trees. The locality where this fruit is produced is at the foot of the hills, and for delicate color and fine appearance is hard to be beat. There are seventeen varieties of apples, and two or three varieties of peaches. Those of the pears are grown on quinces. Several boughs of Jerusalem cherries are shown. The first and second growth of some Doyenne pears are shown on one stem. The largest pear weighs nearly a pound. W. B. West, Stockton, has a choice lot of pears and grapes, notable among which are four Beurre Diel, a plate of Seckel pears, some very superior Flemish Beauty, large and luscious in appearance; three Belle Lucrative, and several Bonne de Jersey, all worthy attention. The bunches of Muscat of Alexandria are as fine as any in the fair. The Black Lombards, Black Hamburgs, and Violet Chaselsais, are each very superior. This fruit is the product of one of the best cultivated gardens in the State. Some of the varieties of grape are new to our exhibitions.

The total number of varieties is seventeen. There are some Brunswick and White Ischia in the lot, and a plate of flavory apples.

MISCELLANEOUS—IN THE NORTHWEST CORNER.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods.—Hueston, Hasting & Co. Sacramento, occupy this corner, at its angle, with a case containing gent's garments, made in this city, rich vest patterns, and a general display of articles of gent's toilet. This case is five feet by four, with a room for exhibiting, seven feet in height. A gentleman's magnificent dressing gown is placed in the background, in front of which a satin wedding waistcoat does attractive service. Two specimen coats are hung on either side, presenting a view of the external and lining workmanship of the firm exhibiting; seven waistcoats and ten elegant vest patterns are tastefully arranged on the sides and upon the shelf.

Hutching's Publications.—To the right of the case of Hueston & Co. is an established agency for *Hutching's California Magazine*, maps, engravings, and other publications. Large lithograph plates, representative of California scenery, adorn the walls in the rear of the small counter erected for the display of the book publications.

Furniture.—In front of the exhibits just noted, Jonas G. Clark & Co. San Francisco, present a rich and varied display of furniture, made entire at the bay city. A beautiful parlor set of silk damask seats, highly ornamented with carving in grotesque and emblematic style, invites particular attention, and deserves first commendation. It consists of a sofa, chairs, and two "easy seaters," upon castors. A haircloth sofa accompanies this set. The woodwork is of black walnut. A bedstead, noticeable for its low railing and high headboard, joins this display. A French Manger (?) stands in the rear of the damask set. A French combination of secretary and what-not is placed with the bedstead frame.

Sewing Machines.—If the utility of these machines was only to be indicated by the space occupied in their exhibition, the intimation, in this manner, would be ample and forcible. Almost the entire rear of the upper hall, measuring eighteen feet from the rear wall toward the center, is employed by the contestants in this department of mechanical invention and improvement.

Wheeler & Wilson's machine and their work are placed to the left of and near the door.

Grover & Baker occupy an opposite side, corresponding in other respects as to position.

Wheeler & Wilson have fifteen machines open, and in running order; they intend setting up five more on Thursday (to-day); stitching is in constant process, light and heavy goods, ranging from the most delicate muslins to sewing of leather bands. A worthy matter for mention in this connection is the fact that the entire wood work of these machines, together with the frame castings of feet and treadles, are of California growth and construction. John Wigmore, of San Francisco, manufactured the tables of the machines, and the castings are by Thomas Ogg Shaw. Displays of finished sewed goods, begun, continued, and ended, with the aid of one of Wheeler & Wilson's stitchers; they are exhibited in a splendid case, made by Wigmore. Three wire frames are covered with costly specimens of dress work.

Grover & Baker exhibit eleven machines, each of different pattern. The machines and cases are both and entirely made in Boston. Fifty-five articles, exhibiting styles of sewing, are displayed. In a case to the

right may be seen a magnificent character dress, made for Mrs. Judah, the actress. The skirt is of brocaded silk, with satin facings. A Cashmere wrapper is exhibited, the facings of which are embroidered with flower patterns. Beneath this is an intricately worked tuck and frill skirt. A very large quantity of embroidery work, in its style peculiar to these machines, are exhibited. A pair of lady's monchoizs, one fashioned with unique embroidery, wrought in satin. A vest made and tastefully embroidered by a lady, of "five weeks' experience," constitutes the most masculine product of the lot. There are any number of small specimens of the work of these machines—slippers, watch cases, baby caps, etc. etc. and a full necked Swiss muslin evening dress, with seven hundred yards of sewing, occupies the extreme northeast corner.

Singer's machines, five in number, occupy a position to the left of Grover & Baker's. Their work is displayed in a case, standing in front of Norcross' regalia exhibit.

Finkle & Lyon's machines, six in number, arranged to the left of Singer's display. They have no display of work other than that under immediate manufacture.

Pianos.—Three superior instruments are on exhibition, placed between the rear door and the fountain. The exhibitor is Jacob Zech, San Francisco. The work upon these is entirely within the State; with the exception of the rosewood cases, the wood is of California growth. A seven and a quarter octave is the largest and most expensive instrument. Its price is six hundred dollars. A seven octave is valued at four hundred and fifty dollars.

Hats and Caps.—On the north end of the table, to the left of the fountain, stands a neat case, about four by two feet in width and depth, and four feet and a half in height. Seven dress hats are exhibited: French Curl, Opera Wire Curl, Tight Wire Curl, Stamped Brim soft hat, and Bridal hat. A soft Peruvian hat, and four cloth caps, make the complement of the exhibit. The exhibitors are Lamott & Collins, of Sacramento. D. H. Quinn, of Sacramento, has a case by the side of the one noted. Eight hats are displayed in this case; four black silk dress, two fur dress, two Peruvians.

Taxidermy.—The greater portion of the table, and the northern end of which is occupied as just described, is covered by sixteen cases of stuffed Australian birds. The exhibitor is William Howard, of San Francisco. The several collections are offered for sale at prices varying from thirty to fifty dollars. They were put up at Sydney, Australia. The selections and associations are made with evident taste.

Wax Flowers.—Amid the display of stuffed plumage is a small glass stand containing wax flowers, exhibited by Mrs. B. F. Hastings, of Sacramento. Dahlias, roses, honeysuckles, pinks, camellias, etc. etc. are skillfully and faithfully imitated.

Bookbinding.—Alexander Buswell, of San Francisco, exhibits, on the same table with the exhibits above described, a case of specimen binding. For heavy work, a ponderous ledger is given; for light muslin work, there is an unnecessarily large invoice of Transactions of California Agricultural Society, for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. Substantial and neat calf binding is exhibited by covers of Shearer's California Digest, *Hutching's California Magazine*, *California Culturist*, and Dr. Scott's "Samson," are covered in fine library style.

Hair Jewelry.—D. Bush, of San Francisco, manufacturer, displays a small frame of specimens on the table immediately south of a case of

bookbinding. The display consists of watch guards, crosses, earrings, and mourning pin borders.

Buckskin Clothing.—At the northern end of the second table from the western wall, S. Cohn, of Sacramento, exhibits on a three-armed stand a full suit of buckskin—the coat being supplied with a fur collar, and the entire suit fashioned and fringed in most approved style. The value of these articles is stated to be seventy dollars. The number is one hundred and thirty-one.

Ready-Made Clothing.—Bannet, Baits & Co. of San Francisco, exhibit a large lot of ready-made pants, overalls, overshirts, and drawers, at the north end of the second table from the west wall. The texture of the goods is heavy, mostly coarse, and the sewing is substantial.

California-Made Cigars.—On the third table from the middle aisle, northwest corner, Inslee & Joseph, of San Francisco, display in case, six boxes of (to smokers,) tempting looking Bagdads and Principes. A bunch of Plantations is also exhibited as a specimen of the making up of this firm.

Stencil Plates.—Miles' stencil plates for marking clothing are exhibited on table number three from middle aisle, in northwest corner. Sample plates, and pieces of marked linen, thrice thoroughly washed are shown.

Dentifical, Dissecting, and Surgical Instruments, etc.—William H. Keith & Co. of San Francisco, exhibit in case, on table third from middle aisle, in northwest corner, fine sets of operating tools as above described. A few comb, card, and toilet cases, complete their display. All these articles are of course imported. The same parties exhibit a tierra covered with "Specimen Perfumery," of their own combination. Two large jars of Cologne and Verbena water stand on either side.

Pulu.—Jacob Schrieber, of San Francisco, exhibits on his table a small case of pulu, of which material he is a large importer and vender.

Quartz and Gold Filling.—William C. Kellum, of Sacramento, exhibits in solder, six teeth filled with gold quartz.

Hernia Truss.—Dr. D. L. D. Sheldon exhibits a "radical cure" Hernia Truss. It was invented by the exhibitor in San Francisco; patent has been applied for. The pressure knob is so arranged as to have an adapting movement in all directions. It is very ingeniously contrived, and is constructed in a thorough manner.

Fourth table from the center aisle contains the following exhibits:

First, on the north end, is a large case containing specimens of Macaroni and Vermicelli, from the manufactory of Jacob A. Wenli and J. F. Schulthess, of San Francisco. Ten different specimens of each article are displayed.

Drugs and Fancy Articles.—J. L. Polhemus, of Sacramento, has placed upon his table a case of all sorts. One corner is occupied by an ancient scrap-book of receipts. There are three vials of essential oils, distilled from rare California plants; specimens of cinnabar and quicksilver ore from the New Almaden mine; specimens of California man-root; natural California paints found at Knight's Ferry; California quartz specimens, from same locality; California spikenard and stramonium; pumice stone, found in the neighborhood of Clear Lake, Napa County.

SECOND TABLE FROM THE MIDDLE AISLE IN NORTHEAST CORNER.

Plate.—J. W. Tucker, of San Francisco. A case containing eighteen beautiful silver goblets, various other articles of plate, and specimens of copper ore from Sierra County.

W. K. Vanderslice, of San Francisco, exhibits a case containing a magnificently engraved silver pitcher, surrounded by ten elaborately chased silver cups.

Cradle.—J. R. Ray, of Sacramento, exhibits a California made willow cradle, lined, bedclothed, and in all particulars equipped for service, on behalf of a living California product.

Jet Ornaments.—A. Kohler, of San Francisco, exhibits a case of fossil and alum rock bracelets. This jet was recently discovered at Bellingham Bay.

Phonographic Shorthand.—Charles A. Sumner exhibits a small case of specimens of shorthand writing. They include the original notes of Broderick's campaign speeches, Edmund Randolph's Musical Hall speech, Col. Baker's Forest Hill speech, ex-Senator Garter's anti-Broderick speech, and J. C. McKibbin's Georgetown speech.

Sculpture.—G. Argenti, of San Francisco, exhibits two exquisite specimens of his own sculpture. The one is a sleeping infant, very and pleasingly natural, with the exception of the left arm, upon which the head is reposing. This limb is somewhat out of proportion; a fact which is at once awkwardly obvious to most observers. The other is a basket of flowers, the carving being set in Spanish Brogatello. The material is Italian marble. The center flower, a rose, may be lifted from the top of the bouquet, revealing a sleepy fairy.

THIRD TABLE FROM THE CENTER ISLE, NORTHEAST CORNER.

Gas Burners, Stands, and Chandeliers.—Thomas Day, of San Francisco, exhibitor.

Songsters.—A large cage containing ten canaries is exhibited by H. Van Avery, of Sacramento.

Clipper Models.—Two models of this fleet class of ships are exhibited in separate cases. The smaller and less skillfully constructed one bears no name nor any indication of its maker. The larger model was made by the convicts of San Quentin. In build and rigging it is accurate and complete.

SOUTHEAST SIDE OF CENTER AISLE.

A Case of Minerals.—Dr. J. M. Frey, Sacramento. Contains specimens of the ores of iron, tin, zinc, lead, copper, silver, quicksilver, antimony, etc. The collection of the ores of copper is very complete, comprising samples from the mines on Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Siberia, Cuba, Chili, Arizona, and from all the localities in which it is known to exist in this State. We noticed, also, silver from Arizona, Honey Lake, Lake Superior, and several localities in Mexico. The cinnabar specimens were taken from New Almaden, New Idra, the Gaudalupe mine, and the Aurora mine, just opened, in the Coast Range Mountains. There are, also, some twenty varieties of iron ores, from the almost pure metal of the Iron Mountain and the Carp River, Lake Superior, to the bog iron ore of Michigan. As this cabinet was not got together to gratify the curious merely, but be complete as far as possible, there is not much to attract the eye of a visitor who is not a mineralogist, but we are sorry that in such a State as ours that the display of minerals should be so small.

Kerosene Burners.—Hale's patent, on same table with Stanford's exhibition; some twenty-three different styles of lamps, and specimens of the oil, very clear and transparent. At night the portion of the hall where these burners are exhibited is made light by half a dozen which are kept in operation. They are becoming very popular lamps, and on the score

of brilliancy, as well as economy, they are deservedly so. Bragg & Co. are agents.

Without completing the list of articles on the main floor, or looking into the picture galleries, we pass to the lower floor, and take hold of one of the main tables, filled with vegetables. This department is not yet full.

VEGETABLES.

Hops.—North San Juan, L. H. Beckford. Fine sample from a vine which bore four and one-fourth pounds, an evidence that even our mountain soil is favorable to hop culture.

Nepaul Barley.—L. J. Burrell, Santa Clara County. Raised on the summit of a mountain. The field yielded at the rate of ninety bushels per acre, and sixty pounds per bushel; stalks four and a half feet high, heads full and of good size. Also, from same, a bunch of Hungarian grass, raised on a steep hillside; heads five inches long.

Potatoes.—A. Runyon, Sacramento. Seedlings, twenty-three varieties, seven varieties produced from seed of one ball. Several samples of the Peach Blow potato measured thirteen inches longitudinally; one Prince Albert, nine inches long. The entire lot are large samples of the kind, and apparently of healthy growth.

Corn.—C. Green, Q Ranch, Sacramento. Seventy-five ears, entered as best bushel, and the best one dozen ears. The longest ears measured a foot, and the lot averaged nine and a half inches. One ear was eleven inches long, and nine and a half inches in diameter.

Peanuts.—D. & R. W. Megowan, Yolo. Nine bunches, large. Marrow-fat squashes, from the same. Six good sized ones, very solid, and of rich color. Pie melons, from the same, four and a half feet the longest way; six of the yellow variety, very plump. Squashes, from the same; six, four of which are seven feet girth.

Potatoes.—L. W. Hooker, Sacramento. A basket of the Bodega variety, part of the growth of seventy acres. All the potatoes in basket are of extra size, the largest measuring about nine inches in length. One of the water melons (noted yesterday) measured three and one-third feet in circumference.

Cabbages.—D. & R. W. Megowan. Six Drum Heads, each about four feet around.

Onions.—E. B. Jones, Sacramento County. Two sacks of Gold Leaf onions. Average size in one sack, four inches in diameter. J. G. Allmond, Sacramento County. Silver Skins, handsome lot. A. Runyon, Sacramento County. One sack; several of those on top measure a foot in circumference.

Sweet Potatoes.—R. Olson, Sacramento River. Marked Carolinas, a foot long.

Potatoes.—T. Millgate, Sacramento County. One hill yielded twelve pounds.

Sugar Beets.—W. Fern, Sacramento. Two feet long and nine inches through, the largest.

Squashes, Pumpkins, Potatoes, etc.—J. G. Allmond, Sacramento County. There are six mammoth squashes, two of which weigh two hundred pounds; each are seven and a half feet girth; the next in weight is one of one hundred and seventy-five pounds. Ten pumpkins are three feet nine inches girth, very handsome; one measures four feet four inches. The largest was one dozen cucumbers, fourteen inches long. A lot of handsome Carolina potatoes; there are three varieties of the common

potato in this lot. A bunch of June red clover, of second growth this year, fully headed out and of extra size. A bundle of timothy measures ten and one-fourth feet high, and the heads are from seven to nine and half inches long.

Corn.—T. Millgate, Sacramento. White flint variety, eleven weeks old, measuring about ten feet long.

Tobacco.—J. R. Welty, Yolo County. Specimen of cured tobacco, pronounced favorably upon by judges.

Bees and Honey.—In the southwestern corner of the basement is a long aisle entirely devoted to the exhibition of bee-hives and honey in the same. This department has been quite an attraction, and deserves all the attention bestowed on it by the spectators, who appeared to take a deep interest in the rapid movements of the industrious little laborers. Commencing at one corner, we find the following contributed by J. S. Harbison, of Sacramento: One cottage hive, stocked; two complete stock hives; three observatory hives. The first containing a fertile queen; second, royal cells sealed; third, construction of royal cells, thus showing the different stages of propagation. Bee-raisers and honey-producers will find it interesting and instructive to examine these hives, sectional honey boxes, and patent bee-hives. L. Warner, Sacramento. Observatory hives; bees rearing young. E. B. Jones, Sacramento, exhibits four boxes of virgin honey; one is deserving of special notice on account of its whiteness, which is ascribed to the food of the bees having been obtained from the blossoms of watermelons, cabbages, and turnips. J. V. Hoag & Co. Yolo. Three of Harbison's hives, with bees; three boxes of honeycomb, and a glass case containing comb, which, in its line, must be *plus ultra*. J. C. Austin, Sacramento: Two models of Austin's Bee Apiary. F. Woodward, Sacramento: Two improved bee-hives and communication honey cases, for which a patent is asked. They are considered an improvement on the Langstroth's patent, inasmuch as the frames do not jar by moving the hive. Bigelow's Apiary, Sacramento. One complete Langstroth's hive; one complete breeding hive; one complete propagating hive; eighty pounds of honeycomb, in thirteen boxes, made by the swarm of bees since the first day of last July.

Carriages.—H. M. Bernard, Sacramento. Exhibits vehicles of superior style and finish; the assortment all of his own manufacture, comprises the sulky, weight seventy-two pounds; Concord buggy, of very neat finish; four-seated barouche, intended to be drawn by two horses; slide-mounted rockaway, and a superior express wagon. Rippen & Hill, Sacramento—an exceedingly beautiful topped buggy, panels of poplar, bound with black walnut, and varnished so that the grain of the wood is distinctly visible, arched axles, braces of scroll work, body hung on the principle of a suspension bridge, leather used enameled and patent, shafts, spokes, etc., of hickory—value estimated at six hundred dollars; family rockaway, of superior workmanship, built to order of Charles Crocker, of this city.

Picks, Mattocks, etc.—Pacific Tool Company, San Francisco. Eyeless picks, adzes, and mattocks.

Cheese Press.—James Munsol, Placer County. Compound lever press, for pressing cheese, which claims to have power to the extent of twenty-seven fold.

Grooving Machine.—Stevenson & Cleaves, Sacramento, inventors and manufacturers—patent applied for. This article is principally used in the manufacture of bee-hives, but may be applied to any work where grooving is required. The machine has nine cutters, and the inventors say that

one man with it can do the work of one hundred men in the same space of time, if the latter use the old plans.

Double Churn.—Manufactured by Stevenson & Cleaves, Sacramento. Double-bottomed churn, inside one wood, outside zinc. This churn boasts of the advantage that a butter-worker is attached, and that the latter process proceeds without delay when the milk is drawn off.

Patent Gold Amalgamator.—Invented by Lucius Eddleblute, of Sacramento, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, for which a patent has been procured. It is said to be the cheapest and best article of the kind for saving gold, and in "cleaning down," much time is saved.

Wire Rope.—A. S. Hallidie & Co. San Francisco—an excellent article, of which twenty sizes are on exhibition.

Brass Work, California manufacture.—J. C. Ayres, of San Francisco, exhibits a fine collection of padlocks, cocks, rowlocks, oil globes, firemen's torches, ship hinges, gage cocks, water and beer cocks, steamboat gages, hydraulic nozzles, combination bank lock, improved by Mr. Ayres, and thought by him to be a superior article; samples of the "prison lock," now used at the State prison.

Monuments.—A. Atkin & Co. Sacramento. Five churchyard monuments of California marble, quarried, manufactured, and exhibited, by the above firm; female bust of California sandstone; two statuettes of California marble.

Marble Work.—P. J. Devine & Bro. Sacramento. One mantel made of statuary marble, of exquisite workmanship and design, the same that took the first premium at the two last State fairs; two mantels, one of statuary and the other of inferior marble; a monument for deceased child, surmounted with a representation in marble of child playing with Newfoundland dog; in this the workmanship is fine, but the conception and design are in exceeding bad taste; three medallions and a representation in marble of a sleeping child, which has been very generally admired.

Plumbing.—D. W. Clark & Bro. Sacramento. The appurtenances of a complete bath room, bath, water closet, single and double washstands, with cocks intended to supply cold and warm water. Everything about this arrangement is in the highest perfection of art.

Cigars and Tobacco.—Shaeffer & Sutliff, San Francisco—Enter three brands of choice cigars of their own manufacture, viz: the Figaro, Pruebese, and Torre de Nueva brands; they also exhibit twenty eight boxes of other varieties, and the first premium box of cigars of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. The latter look as well and as smooth as when they took the prize. Alongside the showcase containing the above exhibit, the manufacture of cigars is busily carried on by an operator, whose manipulations are closely watched by a crowd of interested spectators. The cigars exhibited are manufactured of Havana tobacco, and are pronounced excellent by epicureans.

Saddletrees.—Charles W. Adams, of Sacramento, and E. Birch of Marysville, exhibit fine samples of these home manufactures.

Horse Collars.—From the factory of Armstrong & Gillin, of Sacramento, show much artistic skill.

Spanish Saddles and Side-Saddles.—From the factory of A. T. Nelson, Sacramento, are deserving special notice.

Model of Patent Amalgamator.—By A. M. Stetson, of Sacramento, patented one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six. No one present to explain its peculiar properties.

Burglar Proof Lock.—N. Wilcox, Sacramento. If explained by the inventor, this lock might not appear so complicated.

Leather.—F. Rabel, Sacramento. A table about twenty feet long is occupied by samples of leather from the Pioneer Tannery. The display comprises sole leather, harness leather, four kinds of calf skins, sheep skins, kid skins, and alum leather. While these productions of home industry and enterprise are all deserving of much notice and praise, the calf skins are highly creditable to the manufacturer and the State. Rabel is now furnishing nearly all the leather used in the city of Sacramento. Rabel also exhibits a robe formed of twelve beaver skins, and a robe made of a grizzly skin, whose inhabitant weighed one thousand five hundred pounds.

Agricultural Implements.—Thomas Ogg Shaw, of San Francisco, manufacturer. One fanning-mill, superior to imported mill, as the fans are not liable to get out of repair, and more durable generally and of much finer finish; Scotch double hinged harrow, highly finished and very durably constructed; a press, intended to press grapes, apples, or cheese—can press cheese varying in weight from fifty to one hundred pounds, by simply changing hoops; self-acting cheese press, of the old style; one breaking or turf plow, of the largest size, which has taken the first premium at all California State fairs; four deep tiller plows, favorably known throughout the State; one cast steel subsoil plow; one gang plow; one working range, of the largest size and most approved pattern; four coils of hose, doubly and singly riveted and oak tanned, with brass mounted nozzles complete; seven coils belting, single and double, from three to sixteen inches in width, oak tanned, and manufactured by J. Fulton, of San Francisco, for T. O. Shaw; one California invented clod crusher and field roller, with twenty-two rollers, each acting independently of the others; California invented combined reaper and mower, which took the premium at Oakland fair—it has six feet cut of sickle, and is adapted to cut grass or grain within one inch of the ground, and from that to a foot in height—the apron, of new construction, is adjustable to suit the cut, passing the grain immediately to the right; it also has an improved spiral reel; the draught from the main wheel, which is four feet in diameter, thus adding much to the easiness of the draught, it can be geared or ungeared in a moment—the castor wheel takes the weight from the horses' necks, and regulates the vibration of the machine—the raker's stand is so arranged with elliptic springs as to avoid all sudden jolting; Peck's Santa Clara Header or Harvester, a California invention, can cut or clip off the heads of grain with stalks from four inches to three feet in length—one man with four horses can reap thirty acres per day; fourteen of these machines were sold this season, and in each instance are said to have given satisfaction.

Freight Wagon.—William P. Miller, of Stockton, has on exhibition a splendid freight wagon, intended to be drawn by eight mules; is capable of transporting freight to the amount of fourteen thousand pounds; the hubs are of cast iron, with chilled boxes, Swedish iron axles. This wagon was not built for exhibition, but to the order of Michael Caricoff, for the purpose of carrying freight from Stockton to the southern mines.

Steam Engine.—G. Schmeiser, of Sacramento; a beautiful one-horse power steam engine, manufactured in every particular by Mr. Schmeiser; can be seen in the northeastern corner of the basement; it is a beauty, and will bear a critical examination by all machinists.

Sour Kroot Cutter.—Invented and manufactured in Ohio; A. Hess, of Sacramento, agent for this State.

Treble-Acting Safe Locks.—C. Rave, of Sacramento.

Marble Dust.—H. T. Holmes, of Sacramento, manufacturer; samples fine marble from Whisky Bar and Auburn. Mr. Holmes has established a marble grinding mill in the lower part of the city, near the intersection of R and Front streets, which will be able to turn out ten tons per day, and thus supply the State, stopping the importation of marble dust, and furnishing the public with a superior article.

Lime and Gypsum.—Mr. Holmes also exhibits specimens of Auburn Marble Valley and Cave Valley lime, and a piece of gypsum, found about forty miles from Stockton. If available, Mr. Holmes contemplates arrangements by which he will soon be able to supply the California market with ground plaster of Paris.

THIRD DAY.

EXERCISES AT THE STOCK GROUNDS.

SACRAMENTO, September 16, 1859.

Thursday forenoon the Judges passed on the relative merits of the matched carriage horses. The seats of the amphitheater, through which the animals passed, were crowded—a large proportion of the spectators being ladies. Premium ribbons were distributed by the Judges as follows:

Best matched carriage horses, sixteen hands high and over. First premium to George Ferguson & Co. of San Francisco—large silver medal. Second premium to W. B. Reynolds, of Colusa—medium silver medal.

Best matched carriage horses, under sixteen hands high. First premium to Hendrickson & Wilson, of San Francisco—large silver medal. Second premium to Dr. Mouser, of Sacramento—a medium silver medal.

Pacing Carriage Horses.—Only entry made by Dr. Crandall, of Placer County, whose span consequently took the first prize—a large sized silver medal.

Next in order was the review by the Judges, of the thoroughbred bulls, imported cows, and native stock, followed by a grand parade of the horses and cattle. The decision of the Judges as to bulls, cows, and native stock, has not yet been made public. As the noble animals passed before the dense crowd they were enthusiastically cheered, which, connected with the music, and the neighing and prancing of the steeds, who seemed to enter into the spirit of the occasion, rendered the scene interesting in the extreme.

It is very gratifying to notice the deep interest taken by all classes of visitors to the cattle grounds in the fine sheep that are there exhibited. As wool will, no doubt, in a short time, be the grand feature among California exports, and as sheep raising is just now a matter of very general interest, it is to be hoped that citizens generally, when visiting the cattle grounds, will not fail to give the sheep pens a fair share of their attention.

In addition to the list of sheep published in our issue of Wednesday morning last, there may be seen at the grounds nine young French Merinos, received from New York by the steamship Orizaba.

Stall, No. 121.—T. C. McConnell, Sacramento. Two imported Spanish Merino bucks, and two, of like breed, raised by exhibitor.

Stall, No. 122.—T. C. McConnell, Sacramento. One Spanish Merino ewe and lamb, and a half breed ewe.

Stall, No. 123.—T. C. McConnell, Sacramento. Three Spanish Merino ewes, two of which have been imported three years since, and one raised by McConnell.

Stall, No. 124.—G. Whitney, Placer County. One Saxony Merino ewe and three Saxony Merino lambs.

Stall, No. 125.—G. Whitney, Placer County. Three Saxony Merino ewes.

Stall, No. 126.—G. Whitney, Placer County. Five Saxony buck lambs.

Stall, No. 127.—G. Whitney, Placer County. Three Saxony Merino bucks.

Mr. Patterson, the importer of the fine French Merino sheep, has made the following sales since the opening of the exhibition: To Dr. Lane and William Gordon, Jr. of Cache Creek, Yolo County, one French Merino buck for one thousand five hundred dollars, and a last year's buck lamb for five hundred dollars. W. J. Dobbins, Vacaville, Solano County, two young ewes at three hundred dollars each; one yearling buck, six hundred dollars, and one buck lamb, four hundred dollars. Mark Brumagin, San Francisco, one yearling buck, seven hundred dollars; one young buck, four hundred dollars. J. E. Perkins, Sacramento, one young buck, four hundred dollars; one young ewe, three hundred dollars. Mr. Wing, Napa, one young buck, four hundred dollars; one young ewe, three hundred dollars. James E. Jackson, San Francisco, one yearling buck, eight hundred dollars; ten young ewes, three hundred dollars each. Mr. Benchley, San Francisco, one year old buck, four hundred dollars; one ewe, four hundred dollars. Mr. De Ro, San Francisco, one pair (buck and ewe), eight hundred dollars. William Saville, Feather River, one young buck, four hundred dollars. The celebrated ram "Crystal Palace," who took the first prize at the World's Exhibition in Paris, was sold to a party in San Francisco for one thousand five hundred dollars, but will not be removed till the fair is over. Joseph H. Harlan, Solano, three yearling rams at six hundred dollars each.

As many cattle and horses have been entered since our list of Tuesday last, the following additional summary is furnished:

Stall, No. 11.—Mike Gray, Sacramento. Two year old bay stallion "Renwick," sixteen hands high, sired by "Duroc" out of "Atlas" mare.

Stall, No. 12.—Mike Gray, Sacramento. Three year old sorrel stallion "Sam Houston," fifteen hands high; sired by "Pilgrim" out of "Narrowbow."

Stall, No. 29.—J. S. Sheldon, Solano. Two year old stallion "Young Sir Archy," fifteen and a half hands high; weight, one thousand one hundred pounds; in entry no reference is made to pedigree.

Stall, No. 32.—E. D. L. Bryant, Solano. Five year old stallion "Abdallah," sixteen and a half hands high; weight, one thousand one hundred pounds; sired by "Hambletonian," he by "Abdallah," he by old "Membrino," he by imported "Messenger." "Hambletonian's" dam was the "Charles Kent" mare, by "Bollfunder;" grand dam old "One Eye" by old "Hambletonian," he by imported "Messenger." The dam of "Abdallah" was sired by imported "Roebuck," and his grand dam by "Sir Henry;" entered as a thoroughbred stallion, trotting roadster, and for speed; he is the father of two colts.

Stall, No. 34.—Forbes & Wetmore, Solano. Seven year old black stallion "Economy," fifteen hands high; weight, one thousand and forty pounds; sired by "Green Mountain" (second), he by "Green Mountain,"

by "Sherman," by "Gifford," and he by "Justice;" dam known as the "Harten" trotting mare, she by "Gifford;" entrance for horse of all work and trotting roadster.

Stall, No. 103.—J. E. Stevens, Sutter. Seven years old bay mare "Lady Jane," fourteen hands high, one thousand pounds weight, of Canadian stock.

Stall, No. 104.—J. E. Stevens, Sutter. California bred three year old black mare "Black Betty," of "Black Hawk" and "Morgan" stock, fifteen and a half hands high, and weighing one thousand and five pounds.

Stall, No. 105.—J. E. Stevens, Sutter. Six year old cow "Mary Anne," three-quarters Durham, of grand stock.

Stall, No. 106.—J. E. Stevens, Sutter. Eight months old heifer calf Cherry, of Devonshire stock.

Stall, No. 107.—J. E. Stevens, Sutter. Three months old bull calf "Dick," out of "Mary Anne," three-fourths Durham.

Stall, No. 108.—W. C. Hopping. Two year old bay stallion, "Young Turk," sixteen hands high; weight, one thousand two hundred and twenty pounds; pedigree not known; entered as a roadster.

Stall, No. 116.—P. G. Vippard, Santa Clara. Four year old bull, "Eph. Horn," of graded stock; weight, one thousand eight hundred pounds.

Stall, No. 143.—N. G. Curtis, Jr. Yolo. Sow, with litter of pigs.

Stall, No. 145.—Hill Beachy, Red Bluff. Full blooded Suffolk boar and sow, of Berkshire breed.

Stall, No. 147.—C. Zeitler, Sacramento. Brahma Pootra cock and two hens; four speckled German Bantam hens; full blooded white Shanghae hen; black Spanish hen; one cock and five hens, a cross between Brahma Pootra and black Spanish.

Stall, No. 148.—B. W. Stephens, Yolo. Two year old sorrel filly; fifteen hands high; sired by "Ariel," dam of "Whip" and "Printer" blood.

Stall, No. 164.—M. J. Church, Napa. Three year old sorrel stallion, "Fire Tail;" sired by a "Messenger" horse, out of "Lady Lightfoot," she by "Consternation."

Stall, No. 169.—W. M. Allen, Solano. A "Rattler" colt, five months old.

Stall, No. 177.—T. M. Gregory, Solano. Six year old cow, "Ophelia," of graded stock.

Up to the present time the following horses have been entered to go for speed: Dr. Crandall, Placer, matched pacing roadsters; S. B. Whipple, San Francisco, enters "Shot" as best trotting gelding; Charles Corey, of Yuba, enters "Pet," as best pacer; W. A. Campbell, of Yuba, enters "Belle," as best pacer.

L. Wells, of Sacramento, has entered two dog greyhounds for speed and thorough breeding. It is to be hoped that other entries of these animals will be made.

The exercises at the cattle grounds to-day are thus announced: *First*—At half past nine o'clock, cattle not yet passed on will be examined by the Judges. *Second*—Thoroughbred horses will be exhibited and examined in the amphitheater, by the Judges, in the presence of the public, to be followed by an exhibition of the stock, which will be conducted with few features, as it is intended that colts sired by a certain stallion will be exhibited together with their dam and sire, thus forming family groups which it will be interesting to contemplate.

The attendance at the stock grounds yesterday was very large, and we are pleased to see that this important and very interesting department is receiving its proper share of public attention.

THE PAVILION.

There was a brisk attendance at the hall during the entire day yesterday.

At a little after eight o'clock, P. M. W. H. Rhodes delivered the following poem:

LOST AND FOUND.

A poem, pronounced by W. H. Rhodes, before the State Agricultural Fair, at Sacramento, September fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

'Twas eventide in Eden. The mortals stood
Watchful and solemn, in speechless sorrow bound.
He was erect, defiant, and unblenched,
Tho' fallen, free—deceived but not undone,
She leaned on him, and drooped her pensive brow,
In token of the character she bore.
The world's first penitent! Tears, gushing fast,
Streamed from her azure eyes; and as they fled
Beyond the Eastern gate, where gleamed the swords
Of guardian Cherubim, the flowers themselves
Bent their sad heads, surcharged with dewy tears,
Wept by the stars o'er man's immortal woe!

Far had they wandered, slow had been the pace,
Grief at his heart, and ruin on her face;
Ere Adam turned to contemplate the spot,
Where earth began, where Heaven was forgot.
He gazed in silence, till the crystal wall
Of Eden trembled, as tho' doomed to fall.
Then bidding Eve direct her tear-worn eye
To where the foliage kissed the Western sky,
They saw with horror, mingled with surprise,
The wall, the garden, and the foliage rise!
Slowly it mounted to the vaulted dome,
And paused, as if to beckon mortals home;
Then like a cloud, when the winds are all at rest,
It floated gently to the distant West,
And left behind a crimson path of light,
By which to track the garden in its flight:

Day after day the exiles wandered on,
With eyes still fixed where Eden's eyes last shone;
Forlorn and friendless, through the wilds they trod,
Remembering Eden, but forgetting God,
Till far across the sea-washed arid plain,
The billows thundered that the search was vain!
Ah! who can tell how oft, at eventide,
When the gay West was blushing like a bride,
Fair Eve hath whispered in her children's ear:
"Beyond yon cloud will Eden reappear!"

And thus, as slow millenniums rolled away,
Each generation, ere it turned to clay,
Has with prophetic lore, by nature blest,
In search of Eden, wandered to the West!

I cast my thoughts far up the stream of Time,
And catch its murmurs in my careless rhyme.
I hear a footstep tripping o'er the down—
Behold! 'tis Athens, in her violet crown!
In fancy now, her splendors reappear—
Her fleet and phalanxes, her shield and spear;
Her battlefields, blest ever by the free,
Proud Marathon, and sad Thermopylae!
Her poet, foremost in the ranks of fame.

Homer, a god! but with a mortal's name!
Historians, richest in primeval lore;
Orations, sounding yet from shore to shore!
Heroes and statesmen, through th' enraptured gaze,
Till Glory totters 'neath her load of praise.
Surely a clime so rich in old renown
Could build an Eden, if not woo one down!

Lo! Plato comes, with wisdom's scroll unfurl'd,
The proudest gift of Athens, to the world!
"Wise of mortals, say, for thou canst tell,
Thou, whose sweet lips, the Muses loved so well,
Was Greece the Garden that our fathers trod,
When men, like angels, walked the earth with God?"

"Alas!" the great Philosopher replied,
"Tho' I love Athens better than a bride,
Her laws are bloody, and her children slaves,
Her sages molder in poisoned graves;
Her soil is sterile, barren are her seas—
Eden still blooms in the Hesperides—
Beyond the pillars of far Hercules!
Westward amid the Ocean's blandest smile,
Atlantis blossoms, a perennial isle;
A vast Republic, stretching far and wide,
Greater than Greece and Macedon beside!"

The vision fades; across the mental screen
A mightier spirit stalks upon the scene.
His tread shakes Empires, ancient as the sun;
His voice resounds, and Nations are undone!
War in his tone, and battle in his eye—
The world in arms, a Roman would defy.
Throned on the summit of the seven hills,
He bathes his gory heel in Tiber's rills,
Stretches his arms across a triple zone,
And dares be Master of Mankind alone!
All peoples send their tribute to his store;
Wherever rivers glide, or surges roar,
Or mountains rise, or desert plains expand,
His minions sack and pillage every land.
But not alone for rapine and for war,
The Roman eagle spreads his pinions far;
He bears a scepter in his talons strong,
To guard the right, to rectify the wrong,
And carries high, in his imperial beak,
A rod of iron to protect the weak.
Justice and law are dropping from his wing,
Equal alike for Consul, serf or King;
Daggers for tyrants, for patriot heroes fame,
Attend like menials on the Roman name!

Was Rome, the Eden of our ancient State,
Just in her laws, in her dominion great,
Wise in her counsels, matchless in her worth,
Acknowledged Great Proconsul of the earth?

An eye prophetic that had read the leaves,
The sybils scattered from their loosened sheaves.
A bard that sang of Rome in all her pride,
Shall give response; let Seneca decide.
"Beyond the rocks, where Shetland's breakers roar,
And clothe in foam the wailing ice-bound shore;
Within the bosom of a tranquil sea,
Where Earth has reared her *Ultima Thule*,
The gorgeous West conceals a golden clime,
The petted child, the paragon of time!
In distant years, when Ocean's mountain wave
Shall rock a cradle—not upheave, a grave!
When men shall walk the pathways of the brine
With feet as safe as Terra watches mine,
Then shall the barriers of the Western sea,
Despised and broken down, forever be,
Then man shall spurn, old Ocean's loftiest crest,
And tear the secret from his stormy breast!"

Again the vision fades—night settles down,
And shrouds the world, in black Plutonian frown;
Earth staggers on, like mourners to a tomb,
Wrapt in one long millenium of gloom.
The past, the light breaks through the clouds of war,
And drives the mists of bigotry afar;
Amalfi sees her buried tomes unfurl'd,
And dead Justinian rules again the world!

The torch of science is illumed once more;
Adventure gazes from the surf-beat shore,
Lifts in his arms the wave-worn Genoese,
And hails Iberia, Mistress of the Seas!

What cry resounds along the western main,
Mounts to the stars, is echoed back again,
And wakes the voices of the startled sea,
Dumb, until now, from past eternity?
"Land! Land!" is chanted from the Pinta's deck;
Smiling afar, a minute glory-speck,
But grandly rising from the convex sea,
To crown Colon with immortality.
The Western World emerges from the wave,
God's last asylum of the free and brave!
But where, within this ocean-bound clime,
This fairest offspring of the womb of time,
Plato's Atlantis, risen from the sea,
Utopian Realms, beyond old Rome's Thule—
Where shall we find within this giant land
Redeemed by blood, with Freedom's rainbow spann'd,
The spot first trod by mortals on the earth,
Where Adam's race was cradled into birth?

'Twas sought by Cortez, with his warrior band,
In realms once ruled by Montezuma's hand;
Where the plumed Aztec, 'neath his hills of snow,
Reared the bright domes of silver Mexico.
Pizarro sought it where the Inca's rod
Proclaimed the prince half mortal, demi-god;
Where the mild children of unblest Peru
Before the bloodhounds of the conqueror flew,
And saw their country and their race undone,
And perish 'neath the Temple of the Sun!

De Soto sought it, with his tawny bride,
Near where the Mississippi's waters glide;
Beneath the rippling of whose yellow wave
He found at last both monument and grave?
Old Ponce de Leon, in the Land of Flowers,
Searched long for Eden, 'midst her groves and bowers;
Whilst brave La Salle, where Texan prairies smile,
Roamed westward still, to reach the happy isle.
The Pilgrim Fathers, on the Mayflower's deck,
Fleeing beyond a tyrant's haughty beck,
In quest of Eden trod the rock-bound shore,
Where bleak New England's wintry surges roar.
Raleigh, with glory in his eagle eye,
Chased the lost realm beneath a Southern sky;
Whilst Boone believed that Paradise was found
In old Kentucky's "Dark and Bloody Ground."

In vain their labors—all in vain their toil,
Doomed ne'er to breathe that air, nor tread that soil;
Heaven had reserved it till a race sublime
Should launch its heroes on the wave of Time!

Go with me now, ye California band,
And gaze with wonder at your glorious land!
Ascend the summit of yon middle chain,
Where Mount Diablo rises from the plain,
And cast your eyes, with telescopic power,
O'er hill and forest, over field and flower;
Behold how free the hand of God hath rolled
A wave of wealth across your land of gold;
The mountains ooze it from their swelling breast,
The milk-white quartz displays it in her crest;
Each tiny brook that warbles to the sea
Harps on its strings a golden melody;
Whilst the young waves are cradled on the shore,
On spangling pillows stuffed with golden ore.
Look northward. See the Sacramento glide
Through valleys blooming like a royal bride,
And bearing onward to the ocean's shore
A richer freight than ever Arno bore.

See, also, fanned by cool refreshing gales,
 Fair Petaluma and her sister vales,
 Whose fields and orchards ornament the plain,
 And deluge earth with one vast sea of rain.
 Whilst high above the bursting of the storm,
 Mount Shasta lifts its heaven-ermined form,
 And standing sentry o'er the land we love,
 Points her blest sons to Paradise above!
 Look southward. Santa Clara smiles afar,
 As in the fields of heaven a radiant star;
 Los Angeles is laughing through her vines,
 Old Monterey sits moody 'midst his pines,
 Whilst Bernardino's ever vernal down
 Gleams like an emerald in a monarch's crown.
 Look eastward. On the plains of San Joaquin,
 Ten thousand herds, in dense array, are seen;
 Afar in grandeur, leaning 'gainst the skies,
 The cloud-kissed groves of Calaveras rise;
 Whilst downward, from their dizzy home,
 The thund'ring waves of Yo Semite foam.
 Look westward. Opening on an ocean great,
 Behold the portals of the Golden Gate!
 Pillar'd on granite, destined e'er to stand
 The sleepless guardians of this golden land!
 With rosy cheeks, fann'd by the fresh sea breeze,
 The petted child of the Pacific seas,
 See San Francisco smile! Majestic heir
 Of all that's brave, or opulent, or fair;
 Pride of our land, by every wave caress'd,
 And hail'd by nations, VENICE OF THE WEST!

Where, then is Eden! Ah! why should I tell
 What every eye and bosom know so well?
 Why name the land, all other lands have blest,
 And traced for ages to the distant West?
 Why seek in vain throughout th' historic page
 For Eden's Garden and the Golden Age?
 HERE! BROTHERS, HERE! NO FURTHER LET US ROAM.
 HERE IS THE GARDEN! EDEN IS OUR HOME!

A pleasing incident occurred during the afternoon. At half past five, p. m. W. Wadsworth (at the pavilion), editor of the *California Culturist*, being in receipt of a box, per Freeman & Co.'s Express, to his address; upon examination of its contents, was agreeably surprised to find a splendid tea service of silver, valued at three hundred and seventy-five dollars, and inscribed to Mrs. Lizzie Rogers, in the following manner:

"Presented to Mrs. Lizzie Rogers, by her friends. San Francisco, California, September, 1859."

Accompanied by a written testimonial signed by ninety-two ladies and gentlemen, and a request to Mr. Wadsworth that he would, in an appropriate manner, present the service to Mrs. Rogers; the particulars of which presentation we give in the following extracts from the proceedings. Mr. Wadsworth presented the same in the following words:

MRS. LIZZIE ROGERS:—Permit me to congratulate you. Mrs. John Torrence, Mrs. Ward Eaton, Mrs. R. J. Vanderwater, Mrs. C. C. Crittenden, and eighty-eight other ladies and gentlemen of San Francisco, desire to tender a complimentary testimonial to you, as the pioneer lady operator on Grover & Baker's excellent family sewing machines in the city of San Francisco, and on the Pacific coast. They present you with this beautiful service of plate; they do it in consideration of your kindness and assiduity at all times in rendering instruction and assistance to those desirous of obtaining a proper knowledge of the use of these machines, and for the high regard they entertain for you as an estimable lady—you will please accept this token of their regard.

To which R. G. Brown, agent of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, at the request of Mrs. Rogers, made the following reply:

Permit me, Mr. Wadsworth, in behalf of Mrs. Rogers, to express the thanks which, from her emotion, I perceive so beautiful, public, unexpected a testimonial of respect and kindness from those friends you represent, renders her unable to express; and to assure you, for her, that the interest she has heretofore manifested in her business, and her exertions to merit the esteem and encouragement of those whose friendship has been most gratifying and a source of pride to her, can but be greatly augmented and enhanced by so palpable an evidence of appreciation and notice; and that this event, so feelingly impressive, will in her memory be cherished as the brightest, most pleasing, and encouraging, of her life.

The number of tickets sold at the pavilion, yesterday, was one thousand four hundred and sixty-seven; eight hundred and fourteen were sold at the cattle grounds. Total receipts during the day, three thousand four hundred dollars.

THE EXHIBITION.

A few additions have been made to the fruit department, which we note as follows:

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—FIRST TABLE, WEST OF CENTER AISLE.

Grapes, Plums, Peaches, Pears.—A. P. Smith, Sacramento. This lot was not complete yesterday, and we take up its examination with the peaches, which, though rather late, exhibit about half a dozen varieties. The La Grange is the chief among the late varieties. The late Heathcliff also appear to advantage. Smock's Free is another late variety.

The grapes make the finest appearance of all the fruit on the table. There are thirty-three varieties, the largest of which are the Muscat of Alexandria, which grew in open culture. Some of the single grapes are three inches in circumference. Cannon Ball Muscat—one cluster weighs three pounds. A bunch of the Black Hamburg variety weighs five pounds. Tinfandel—fruit small, but cluster compact. Red Frontignac—another solid cluster. Royal Muscadine—a delicious flavor; a good bearer. The Black Hamburg is also one of the best bearers—a bunch in this collection shows fruit which singly measures three inches around, and as we have just noticed grows in exceedingly large clusters. A prominent variety, noted as a fine bearer and late keeper, is the White Syrian.

Two or three boxes of raisins are shown, which were made without much care, simply by hanging up and drying. They have as pleasant flavor as most of raisins of commerce.

A conspicuous object at the north end of the table where this lot are shown is a monster glass vase filled with the most superior grapes, pears, and peaches, from Smith's Garden.

Plums.—A plate of White Egg, very fine, largest measuring longitudinally seven inches. Duane's Purple, one of the choicest variety for flavor, grows large. Prince Imperial Gage, another fine flavored plum. A bough seven inches long contains seventeen Bleecker's Scarlet plums, varying from five to three inches in size. Sharp's Emperor, a new plum, first ever raised by Smith, a fine flavor. The Fouday variety is even larger than the White Egg, and of equally good flavor. Also, three late Golden Drops, very large.

On this table we see the first specimen of the German prune exhibited

at our fairs, of which we have record. They are two inches long. Pears, some of the Bartlett's, weigh one and a half pounds, and one measures fifteen inches longitudinally. There are four of these monsters. Another Bartlett is seen whose cheek is tinged with deep red, a rare color in our climate. Smith exhibits fifty-three pounds of pears, among which there are superior sized Duchesses, some delicious Virgalieus and Seckels, and other choice varieties. The glass fruit dishes which ornament the lower part of the table are filled with products of Smith's vines and trees.

Quinces.—H. Schroder, Sacramento, exhibits six quinces weighing six pounds, the best exhibit at the fair.

SECOND TABLE, EAST OF CENTER AISLE.

Late Fruit.—The finest variety of late peaches in the fair comes from Thompson's nurseries, Suscol. The varieties out of season with us are here produced in full excellence and flavor.

Stanwix Nectarines.—J. G. Briggs & Co. Several plates, containing fruit measuring five and one-eighth inches in circumference.

THIRD TABLE—WEST FROM CENTER AISLE.

Grapes.—James Lemon, Clear Creek Township, Shasta. Name unknown; grown on a vine three years old, without irrigation, on a black, sandy soil; color very curious, being green and dark, nearly black; very large, almost the size of Muscat; quite a wonder.

Dried Peaches.—J. Morse, Sonora. Fine sample; sweet, without bitter.

FOURTH TABLE—EAST OF CENTER AISLE.

Oregon Fruit.—The exhibition of apples and pears from our northern neighbor, Oregon, was yesterday set in order, and attracted much attention, comment, and comparison. We counted one hundred and sixty varieties of apples, sixteen of pears, twenty of plums, one of peach, and a few quinces.

The largest apple exhibited, (the Gloria Mundi,) measures fourteen and one-half inches, and weighs twenty ounces. This is not up to the California standard, for as we showed yesterday, we have the same variety on exhibition weighing twenty-seven ounces. This fruit was sent specially to the fair, a committee having solicited such an exhibit from the Oregon fruit-raisers. The Bell Flower varieties are quite equal to our own, and in some respects surpass those exhibited. The Oregonians exhibit a second growth this season of Bartlett pear. It is stated on a card that the Oregon fruit has not yet arrived. Until it has all been placed, therefore, our friends must withhold their judgment. As the case now stands, the Oregon people outnumber our fruit-growers in variety, but in size and weight are not quite up to the standard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[NOTE.—Since the commencement of our report there has been continual accessions to the displays placed upon the tables, and in space already traversed by the record. It is necessary, until the exhibits are complete, to daily report the circuit described.]

Britannia, Copper, Silver, and Plated Ware.—Cook, Mott & Co. of Sacramento, exhibit in northwest corner a large five-shelved case of the above described manufactures. The exhibit comprises coffee and tea urns, soup tureens, lamps, and candlesticks, fruit baskets, coffee and tea pots, of all

sizes; copper-faced oil cans, measures, washbowls, and pitchers. The exhibitors present no label naming styles or costs.

Dry Goods, (Importations.)—O'Connel, Ryan & Co. Sacramento, exhibit a splendid case of dry goods, standing against the west wall, south of the case above described. The exhibit consists of silks, laces, shawls, etc. The rear of the case is covered with richly woven shawls, of elegant patterns; ten patters of variously figured and colored silk dresses are well displayed upon rods projecting from the rear. A couple of delicate lace handkerchiefs attract attention from their labeled price, thirty-five and forty dollars. A number of dress patterns are exhibited, in form as imported. A pair of beautiful parasols are spread upon the shelf, their tops distended to the admiring or covetous gaze. On the ceiling of the case is an elaborately worked mat; a similarly wrought article is attached to the bottom of the shelf, hanging on the outside.

Stencil Marking Plates.—Between the two exhibits just noted, and directly in front of the second window, south of the northwest corner, H. J. Burns, of San Francisco, has a stand, upon which he is engaged in manufacturing stencil plates, with silver, copper or brass material. The process of making or cutting is interesting and ingenious. The lettering is warranted to abide the washing-day ordeal. This exhibitor also presents for premium specimens of Wilson's patent burglar detecting gun. The following description of this article is given: "The detector is a small gun, made to fasten on doors and windows, and to explode the instant the robber raises the window or opens the door. It can be charged so as to shoot the offender or not. It may be filled with powder alone. The explosion of the cap is sufficient to alarm the inmates of the house. The detector may be used in various places—upon barn doors, stable doors, cellar doors, back doors, parlor doors, and bedroom doors."

Needle Work.—In front of the third window in western wall, third from northwest corner, stands a center table covered with crotchet thread pattern work, in which flowers and birds are accurately worked. The exhibitor is Juliana Bayer, Sacramento. The same exhibits specimens of needle work in the form of chair covers, window curtains, lamp mats, collars, pen wipers, cricket patterns, slippers, sofa tidies, toilet table spreads, lady's purse basket, head dress, foot cushion, memorandum book cases, and pin cushions. A screen scene, representative of church-going in primitive England, is a fine specimen of embroidered canvas, worked with silk and worsted thread. A cushion cover, representing Pussy with four blind children, is a faithful maternal picture.

Woolen Goods.—Willamette Mills, Oregon. To the left of rostrum, in northeast section. A heavy stock of Oregon woolens, of various colors and checks, are placed on exhibition. They are from the Willamette Mills, Salem, Oregon. There are four pieces of black goods, twenty-four to thirty yards; sixteen pieces of blue, twenty-four to thirty yards; two pieces of drab; six pieces of blue, mixed; two pieces of check; one piece of brown; one piece of brown and white; one black and white. Underneath is a large stock of blankets.

Carpets and Oil Cloths.—J. M. Jordon, Sacramento, exhibits a large assortment of carpeting, matting, wall paper, window shades, curtains, cornices, oil cloths, and picture frames (inclosing engravings), behind and on either side of the speaker's stand. These are importations.

Boots, Shoes, etc.—On third table, from middle aisle, northwest section, Strobridge & Collins, Sacramento, have placed a case, five by one, and three feet in high, containing four pairs of fine boots, thirteen pairs of

infants' shoes, seven pairs of ladies' gaiters, three pairs of men's gaiters, and four pairs of ladies' slippers.

Three Pictures.—Nahl Brothers exhibit three large pictures, sixteen by ten feet, in northeast, northwest, and southwest, corners of the hall. In northwest corner is a representation of an immigrant scene on the plains. An immigrant wagon, drawn by three oxen, has just reached the knoll of a small hill, and one of the wheel oxen has "given out." Attempts are being made to revive the poor animal, for the fall of which the driver is evidently receiving reproach from one of the party. In southwest corner is a representation of Sydney in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one. In northeast corner is a picture of "Saturday Evening in the Mines." There are six persons in the cabin. Through the open door of the cabin the moon is shining, and from the sill a winding stream can be seen. One of the party is engaged in cooking over a large fire; one is already, half-seas over, in the enjoyment of the contents of a bottle, which he clasps in his left hand; one is weighing out the week's or day's "dust"—an operation which is closely watched by two others of the party. The bunk is already occupied by a sleeping member of the company.

Physicians' Chest, etc.—On the fourth table from center aisle, in northeast section, C. Morrill, Sacramento and San Francisco, exhibits a variety of druggist merchandise. A complete and compact "Physicians' Chest," containing mortars, (earthen and metal), measures, scales, and surgical instruments, forms the principal feature in the collection. Large jars of camphene, alcohol, burning fluid, bay rum, and cod liver oil, form a handsome display. Two small cases of chemical extracts, one case of toilet perfumery, samples of sponges, and cork wood, make up the assortment.

Cameo Medallions.—P. Mezzara, San Francisco, exhibits, in gilt frame, two feet by two and a half, ten samples of his workmanship as cameo cutter.

Wax Work.—Miss C. A. Smith, Sacramento, exhibits on this table a case of artificial fruit, the collection embracing imitations of every fruit raised on our bountiful soil. In this case, also, is a painting of plums, raised at Smith's Garden, Sacramento. The small limb or sprout bears in close birth and growth twelve large plums. Mrs. C. A. Smith also presents a wax camelia.

Watches, Jewelry, etc.—J. P. Floberg & Co. Sacramento, exhibit upon this table a case, four feet by one and a half, containing watches and jewelry, silverware, and fancy goods. On the bottom shelf is a large silver waiter and silver card stand, silver cups (two), silver snuff box, card cases, entire table set of plate, and a beautiful ivory-bound gold-clasped opera glass. On the second, upper, shelf are two fine imported watches, with running gear open to view, two gold, quartz-topped cane heads, two bracelets, snuff box with gold-quartz top, breastpins, etc. In most of the articles displayed on this shelf California quartz is set.

Artificial Flowers.—On top of Floberg's case is placed a vase of artificial flowers, made by Mrs. G. J. Phelah, Sacramento.

Cigars.—On table third, west of middle aisle, northwest section, P. Franklin, Sacramento, exhibits, in a case a foot square, a box of California made cigars. In the top of this case is a mammoth cigar, over a foot in length, in circumference corresponding. The box contains one hundred cigars, of savory look.

Glass.—Upon this table George H. Marsh, Willow Springs, Amador County, presents a variety of glass blowings. A lady's workbox, made

entirely of glass, containing seventy-two glass spoons, and valued at fifty dollars, is the prominent object of display.

Dentifical.—Wm. L. Boyle, Sacramento, exhibits on this table a full set of artificial teeth and gums, two half sets, upper and lower, and a specimen of interpolated masticators.

Jewelry, Plate, etc.—The entire of the table in the northwest section, immediately to the left of the main aisle, is occupied by John W. Tucker, San Francisco. A large case, eight by four, by three feet high, is filled with pure silver plate, manufactured in San Francisco. It consists of pitchers, servers, cake-baskets, goblets, castors, liquor stands, speaking trumpet, antique wine cups, and spoons. The center castor contains, besides the usual complement of condiment boxes, a dozen egg cups and a dozen spoons. A similar, but smaller castor, stands to the left. In the right hand corner is a liquor castor, containing four solid silver cups and four decanters, of various stained glass and solid silver bottoms and handles. The value of manufactured silver in this case is estimated at nine thousand dollars. A large proportion of the wares here exhibited constitute prizes for the fair. A second case, same size except depth, (one foot in depth,) is on exhibition by Mr. Tucker. This case also contains, in great proportion, articles intended as premiums for the exhibitors. Nine gold watches, two gold mounted revolvers, a solid gold cup, three gold headed canes, silver snuff-boxes, bouquet holders, and a general display of gold and silver table plate, compose the splendid exhibit. The value of this case is estimated at eight thousand dollars.

"Piles!"—On the southern end of Tucker's table, two solid bars, or bricks of gold, are exhibited. The largest brick is worth forty-one thousand and two hundred and nineteen dollars and four cents; the smallest, seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty cents. The exhibitors are D. O. Mills & Co. The largest specimen was assayed by Kellogg & Humbert, the "dust" coming from Greenwood and Newbaur, Weaverville, Trinity County. The assayers of the smaller brick are Blake & Co. Sacramento.

Millinery.—Mrs. Hein, Sacramento, exhibits millinery goods, at the north end of the second table from main aisle, in northeast section. Five full trimmed bonnets, and eight head dresses compose the display.

Trunk.—C. F. Wagenblast & Co. Sacramento, exhibit, immediately to left of the rostrum, a superior made traveling trunk, covered with sole-leather, and supplied with steel springs. It is divided into nine compartments. The lid contains a shirt rack and three drawers. A portfolio and toilet cases are attached to the body of the trunk.

Specimen of California Minerals.—A small, upright, seven-shelved, case, to the left of rostrum, in northeast section, contains an exhibit of minerals from which we furnish a list of California productions: Cinnabar, from New Almaden; copper sulphuret, El Dorado County; nickel, from Aurora Mine, Coast Range Mountains, Merced County; tin ore, containing sulphate barytes gold, Calaveras County; lead and copper, El Dorado County; sulphuret of copper, Arroyo de Los Minerals, Cabillan Mountains, Monterey County; chrome iron ore, Aurora Mine, Coast Range Mountains, Merced County; iron conglomerate, Ione Valley; chromate of iron, Mount Oso, Stanislaus County; native iron, California. A large number of varieties of copper ore are furnished from the Lake Superior mines. A few specimens of sulphuret are furnished from New York, Michigan, and Vermont.

A variety of small articles have been added to the above departments within the past twenty-four hours. Some fine pictures and embroidery

have come in which will require, in connection with the picture department, a separate visit. The following is a resumé of articles on the second floor:

The exhibition of vegetables is as complete as it will probably be during the fair. The show is not large, nor are some of the varieties as large or notable as we have had in previous exhibitions. Sacramento County sends the bulk of the representation. We continue our review from yesterday, beginning with the

WEST OF MAIN AISLE—SECOND TABLE.

Hops.—D. Flint, of Sacramento. We have already noticed the large sack of Sacramento grown hops, but it will bear more special mention; it is one of the most interesting exhibits in the agricultural department. They are greatly superior in size to eastern hops, and good judges say possess fourfold the strength. From a ticket which is appended we copy the following:

"These hops are worth in market three times the price of imported. Their clear color shows their perfect curing, and they have fourfold strength. The hops of commerce are spoiled by rain in curing time. Nothing is easier to raise, and no crop will pay so surely, because they can be exported to Liverpool at a profit. The time is not distant when our superior hops and barley will give us the markets of the world for malt liquor—a production which we doubt not will be fully verified."

Corn.—(Early Flint.)—H. M. Hoyt, of Sacramento. Grown on American River. The largest ears are fourteen inches long and eight inches in diameter. The stalks are ten feet six inches in length.

Tomatoes.—A. P. Smith & Co. exhibit a fine sample of this excellent vegetable, several of which are sixteen inches round and weigh a pound each.

SECOND TABLE WEST OF CENTER AISLE.

Squashes.—Col. Saunders, Sacramento City. Four mammoth squashes; largest measures seven and a half feet girth.

Beets, Carrots, Egg Plants, etc.—W. Scott, of Rosedale. A superior lot, perhaps the finest on exhibition, of the kind. A new variety of blood beat, of which seven are shown, measures, the longest, three feet from where the tops sprout to the tip of the root, solid all the way through—fifteen inches in circumference. Another is twenty-two inches around. The early turnip beet, of which half a dozen are shown, measures at top, the largest, thirty inches in circumference. The largest egg plant is twenty-three inches around. There are a dozen smaller, but none less than fifteen inches around. A bunch of French carrots measure respectively, eighteen, sixteen, and fourteen inches in length, and ten inches about. They are nearly the color of parsnips. Tomatoes weighing from ten ounces to a pound each and averaging fourteen inches around. The largest squash measures six feet two inches girth, and six feet three inches longitudinally. There are six of these monsters, the Mammoth variety, on one of which the name "Rosedale Ranch," scratched on it while green, has developed a new kind of raised lettering, a sort of vegetable script. There are some beautiful specimens of early summer squashes, one of which weighs thirteen pounds. All are large.

Sugar Beets, Squashes, Pie Melons, Peanuts, Beans, etc.—Dr. Curtis, Yolo. Six sugar beets, the largest weighing fourteen pounds. The pie melons measure four feet around, largest way, and weigh about fifty pounds. Dr. Curtis labels his largest products of the garden vine—pumpkins.

They are by other exhibitors in the fair termed mammoth squashes. The set appears to be that the two species have amalgamated, to some extent, and produced a kind of pumpkin-squash. Dr. C. has six acres of peanuts, which produces a tun per acre, and sell at four hundred dollars per tun. Carolina stock pea, a basket full exhibited, the peculiarity of which is that it remains in the field all winter without sprouting from the rain—valuable for stock purposes; the pod is eight inches long. The "Lady's finger" pea comes early; may be eaten green all summer, and during the winter is a superb dry sort. Chinese sugar cane, ten feet high. Corn, White Hoosier, several stalks exhibited which are twenty feet high, a fair sample of a field of six acres, two and three large ears on every stalk. One large Red Top Turnip.—W. G. Fore, Vacaville. Weighs twenty and one-half pounds, and measures forty-two and one-half inches.

French Carrots, Sugar Beets, Squashes, etc.—T. Edwards, Sacramento. The first weighs two and one-half and three pounds each, and measures, the largest, twenty-two inches in root. The largest sugar beet weighs twenty-nine pounds.

Hanford Squashes.—G. G. Morgan, Sacramento. Two, eighty-eight and forty-one inches long, respectively.

Turnips.—T. Ogg Shaw, San Francisco. A dozen very superior ones; they will each average five and one-half pounds weight; some curious growth of the stalk from the side of the turnip are shown.

Water-Melons.—A Runyon, Sacramento. A pile of water melons, some of the under sized ones weighing thirty pounds; twenty six inches is the length of the largest.

Stringless Beans.—T. Millgate, Sacramento. Shows a specimen of stringless beans; the pods are four and five inches long, and the bean is black.

Musk-Melons, etc.—L. W. Hooker, Sacramento. Common cantelopes, weighing twelve and fourteen pounds; and green cucumbers, fifteen inches long; largest weighs three and three-fourths pounds.

Sweet Potatoes.—D. T. Lufkin, Sacramento. Fourteen inches long; weigh four pounds.

A nutmeg melon, the largest in the fair, from Colusa County, planted early in June; it is thirty-three inches in circumference.

Hisey's Combination Bridge, Marysville, (before referred to), spans the second vegetable table. It is a curiosity, and attracts much attention from mechanics. The inventor says a bridge of three hundred and seven feet span would only require the posts and braces to be three by nine inches thick, and the stringers twelve by thirteen inches thick. It is self-supporting.

Cotton Plant.—W. Scott, Rosedale. This is a superior specimen, for California, of the great staple of the Southern States. It is pronounced, by good judges, a fair growth of the plant. The bolls are good sized and healthy. The roots look thrifty. It is, of course, earlier than the Eastern plant, owing to our climate.

Wheat.—A. Runyon, Sacramento. Yield, seventy-one bushels per acre; fair looking grain; heads, four inches; stalks, five feet.

Sonora Wheat.—A. P. Smith, Sacramento. Two sacks; clean; grain small; average, forty bushels; sandy soil.

Bald Wheat.—J. G. Allmond, Sacramento. Fifty bushels to acre.

Wheat from Yolo.—N. G. Curtis. Yielded seventy-eight and one-fourth bushels to acre.

Sonora Wheat.—Handsome samples of a lot shown by E. P. Figg, Sacramento.

Wheat.—A. Runyon, Sacramento. Two sacks, very handsome.

Barley.—W. Fern, Sacramento. Enters ten acres, of superior sample.

Wheat and Flour.—Potter & Scott, Ione Valley. The wheat was sown the twenty-second of February, in land planted the two previous years in corn; was plowed deep and well cultivated; one hundred pounds of seed sowed to the acre, previously soaked in bluestone; the yield was sixty-seven and one-half bushels per acre. It is in every way a superior specimen. The flour was not open.

White Mediterranean Wheat.—S. Thompson, of Napa. Thirty-five and a half bushels per acre from light sandy soil; looks clean and well.

Flour.—We notice sacks of flour unopened from the mill of G. C. Yount, Napa; from the Nevada City Flouring Mills; from Hall & Harron; and the Hazall Mills. Also, sacks of grain not open.

Corn Meal.—Russian River, Healdsburg Mills. Sack open.

Salt.—From Eureka Mills, E. P. Figg, of Sacramento. Several sacks, extra fineness and neatly put up.

D. A. Wilson, of Marysville: A finer article of salt than our Sacramento article.

FOURTH DAY.

EXERCISES AT THE STOCK GROUNDS.

SACRAMENTO, September 17, 1859.

Public interest in this department of the State fair continues unabated. The exercises at the amphitheater on the cattle grounds, yesterday, were witnessed by a dense crowd, a large majority of those occupying the seats being ladies, who by their presence and well-timed applause added much to the interest of the occasion.

At half-past nine o'clock the exercises commenced, as announced, with the examination of cattle not before passed upon by the judges. When this was disposed of, the review of thoroughbred horses commenced, and was continued till half-past twelve o'clock, when a postponement was ordered till this forenoon. The decisions of the judges as to the distribution of premium ribbons have not yet been made public.

This morning, at half-past nine o'clock, the exercises for to-day will commence as follows:

Horses entitled to premiums for racing will be presented with flags at the amphitheater, after which the review of thoroughbred horses will be resumed.

THE PAVILION.

There were no public exercises at the pavilion yesterday. It was the day appointed for the various committees to enter upon their duties, and from the number of green badges fitting to and fro in most of the departments, we judge a good proportion were actively engaged. The tide of visitors continues to flow on unabated.

In the evening the pavilion was full, and the exhibition seemed to give general satisfaction. Thus far we have not heard a word of serious complaint from any source connected with the fair. All has passed off thus far with the utmost harmony and good feeling. The gross receipts yesterday was not far from three thousand dollars. The sale of tickets was as follows:

Single tickets sold, eight hundred.

Single tickets sold at stock grounds, one thousand.

The total number of memberships sold thus far is eight hundred and thirty.

Number that have renewed memberships, one hundred and seventy.

Life memberships, thirteen.

There were sold at the race track yesterday, five hundred and eighty-five single tickets.

This evening is fixed for the annual address.

THE EXHIBITION.

The following list completes the exhibit of articles on the lower floor of the pavilion, as reported in this paper:

CENTER AISLE.

Billiard Tables.—In the center aisle stands an elegant billiard table, beautifully inlaid and polished; exhibited by Zeitler & Vanderberg, of Sacramento. Adjoining is a very beautiful table from the manufactory of P. Liesenfeldt, of San Francisco. In the center of the hall stands a superior table made by J. Strahle, of Sacramento. It is richly inlaid, and some of this work is done here. West of this specimen, Gossner & Hoff of Sacramento, exhibit a fine sample of their workmanship in the same line. The table is elegantly got up.

FIRST TABLE EAST OF CENTER.

Native Wines.—We noticed the samples as far as they were placed on the second day of the fair. We find the following additions:

Eight bottles assorted wines and brandies of vintage of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, Los Angeles, exhibited by N. B. Jacobs & Co. of San Francisco.

Three bottles of white and red currant and Crystal Palace wine, from the Cool Nurseries—S. Thompson.

Eight bottles from A. P. Smith, of Sacramento, containing wine made from the Catawba, Black Hamburg, Cannon Ball Muscat, Wild Grape, and one or two varieties of seedling.

J. Knauth, of the Sutter Floral Gardens, Sacramento, has ten varieties of his native manufacture, red and white wines.

A variety of red and white wines, from the French Garden Vineyard, Delmas, San José.

Sainsevaine Bros. send also a fine lot of their table wines and Sparkling California.

We notice also a new brand, white California wine, from the vineyard of Don Mateo C. Wadham.

Native Raisins.—E. B. Crocker. Several specimens; result of experiments with different grapes. The Flame Tokay was the most successful.

Yeast Powders.—Donnelly & Co. of San Francisco. Received first premium at the San Francisco Mechanics' Fair.

Salt.—A variety of specimens of salt from the Pacific Salt Works; Jackson & Brothers, San Francisco.

Preserves.—A fine lot; prepared by Mrs. S. G. Morgan, Sacramento.

Gooseberries in Spirits.—A. Runyon, Sacramento.

Sacramento Lager Beer.—Two ten-gallon kegs from Pacific Brewery;

J. B. Cole & Co. One ten-gallon keg, J. Butler & Co. Ohio Brewery. The latter a good article.

Porter and Ale.—J. Geiss, Marysville. Six bottles of each; eleven months old. The porter will compare with some of the best imported.

Ale and Cream Ale.—Smith & Co. Sacramento. Three kegs of this superior "home brewing."

Cider, (native manufacture.)—J. C. Austin, Sacramento; made of genuine California green apples; the pioneer cask of native real cider in our State fairs. There is but one cask, and this the owner says contains forty dollars worth of apples—at the present market price. It is only a day old, but smacks of New England. It is visited by crowds of eastern men.

Porter and Ale in Bottles.—English Brewery; Smith & Co. Sacramento.

SOUTHEAST SIDE OF HALL.

Preserved Nectarines, Crabs, and Peaches.—Mrs. J. G. Allmond, Sacramento. A box of tomato figs from the same, looking very inviting.

Wild Grape Jelly, (green.)—Put up by Mrs. R. M. Folger, Sacramento, pronounced superior.

Jelly from green fruit, Los Angeles grapes, Mrs. Justis, Los Angeles.

Dried and Can Peaches.—Mrs. W. P. Thompson, Marysville; also, some grape wine, very nice.

Preserves, Peaches, etc.—Mrs. P. H. Russell, Sacramento. Rich and clear in color.

California Miners' Yeast Powder.—Said to be very good; Hobbs, Gilman & Co. San Francisco.

Brandy Preserves and Rhubarb Vinegar.—Mrs. C. L. Inglesbee, Coloma. Six jars of preserves, said to be superior to any on exhibition of the kind, and they are certainly very enticing in appearance. A bottle of rhubarb vinegar, very pleasant in flavor, beautiful in color, and requiring age only to give it sharpness, is worthy of attention.

Tomato Catsup, Blackberry and Currant Wine.—Mrs. J. G. Allmond, Sacramento.

Tubs and Pails.—C. Wadhams, San Francisco, exhibits a number of nests of cedar buckets and tubs. They offer a premium of fifty dollars for a bucket of eastern manufacture which will stand the exposure that theirs will do. A pail is shown which has stood in the sun six months and nineteen days uncovered without shrinking. Parrish & Co. shows a similar lot of tubs and pails of superior native manufacture.

Bedding.—Collins & Co. San Francisco, exhibit a cot with several specimens of mattresses and hair and feather pillows.

Hardware.—Farmers', Mechanics', and Miners' Tools. C. Zeitler & Co. Sacramento. A large assortment, imported.

Barouche and Buggy.—H. Casebolt & Co. San Francisco. The barouche is a "Watson" style, made to order, and is, if not the most graceful structure, remarkable for its elegance and superior workmanship. Its want of grace consists in its sitting up too high, and the disproportionate lowness of the top, which is likewise too plain to suit its costly mountings. The buggy, a "jump seat," is very elegant, though plain, handsomely finished and of superior workmanship. The same firm exhibit a doctor's chaise. It has a square buggy top, and is a decided improvement on the popular style of doctor's conveyances if not too light.

Road Sulky.—W. P. Miller, Stockton. It is made of hickory, stained and varnished, and its weight will not exceed ninety-eight pounds. It

is well finished, and a very complete and handsome article of the kind. The springs are made of cast steel.

Prize Wagon of Sacramento Shooting Club, and two Carriages.—J. A. Mason, Sacramento. The former is a plain, oddly constructed vehicle, with heavy overhanging top and leather covered rear box—for "shooting irons." Its color is dark and green. It is a serviceable wagon. The next vehicle is an open wagon, for passenger uses. It is substantial and well finished, but the bowed top is badly contrived and ungainly in appearance. The third sample from this firm is a buggy of similar pattern to the prize wagon, very solid and well made.

THIRD TABLE WEST OF CENTER AISLE.

Bird Cages.—J. R. Ray, Sacramento, exhibits two very neatly made cages of home manufacture, and a variety of others imported.

Butter.—Next to the big cheeses, on the same table, are placed the exhibits of butter. We count but four lots, of which we must mention first, as we think it serves to be noted as a thoroughly made article—one that will keep—a box from J. Leavitt, San Mateo. There are four solid rolls, well put up, and very superior in flavor. C. Green, from Q Ranch, Amador County, has two specimens—one roll of twenty-five pounds, and a "pack" of five pounds. It is a fair article—not put up to keep long, we should say. Mrs. J. G. Allmond, Sacramento County, exhibits a jar of nearly the same grade. J. W. Osborn, Oak Knoll, Napa, sends rather a better article, in a wooden case.

Domestic Bread.—On the same table with the butter and cheese, as it should be, are the competing loaves, from the hands of the fair housewives of this city and San Francisco. We see no samples from other places. The best looking loaf—it may not be the best eating, for the proof of the bread "is the eating"—is exhibited by Mrs. M. C. Garrahan, of this city. It is a light loaf, made of home made yeast and Bay State flour. Another handsome and fragrant loaf is shown by Mrs. M. Cronket, and a small, but not untempting specimen, is from Mrs. E. T. Purcell, San Francisco. Mrs. H. P. Osborn, Sacramento, exhibits a loaf of wheat meal or Graham bread, and a white loaf; and Miss Hattie Osborn submits a well made loaf of white bread from Lower Bay State flour. Mary N. Crocker, aged thirteen, of this city, is the youthful compounder of a small but fragrant loaf; and Miss Klays, a year younger, also of Sacramento, exhibits a specimen of her powers in a wholesome looking sample. Mrs. J. R. Ray, of this city, is the maker of a fine loaf; and there is one other specimen from Mrs. J. W. Reeves, of Sacramento. Some excellent crackers are shown of Mrs. Osborn's manufacture.

Hams and Bacon.—In a case, on the dairy table, are submitted some superior samples of hams and bacon. Sacramento County; by C. Weisel. Hams and bacon, manufactured by Deitrich & Bowen, San Francisco; entered by Reed & Heinck, Sacramento, five of each samples. One ham weighs thirty-five pounds; sugar cured.

Hams, Bacon, and Lard.—A. Woolerton, Sacramento. Several sides of bacon and cases of lard, very handsome; some samples are shown killed in December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight. California hams, cured at San Quentin, with California salt. Bacon and ham, L. H. Bascom, San José; handsome samples.

SOUTH SIDE OF HALL.

California Glass, Pickles, Catsup, etc.—Baker & Cutting, San Francisco.

A special feature in this display are some gherkin bottles, blown in San Francisco, the first native glass manufacture that has yet appeared; they are very creditable specimens, but susceptible of improvement in color and texture; a stand, filled from top to bottom with almost every conceivable variety of pickles and catsups, is also a worthy show of native manufacture; several kinds of vinegar are exhibited, together with champagne cider, stencil ink, etc. etc.

American Varnish.—Fredericks & Krebs, Sacramento. Fifteen varieties; also, Artist's materials, an extensive assortment. A sample of the first gilt velvet paper made in America, is also shown. The gilt is printed on the velvet. Other styles of paper are shown, making a handsome display.

NORTHEAST SIDE OF HALL.

Mexican Saddles.—Fernando Carlos, San Francisco. Two elegant costly specimens of the art in this line. The saddles are silver mounted, spotted skin and stamped leather work, embroidered with gold and silver thread. Designs are beautifully wrought in the leather. The saddles are accompanied with pieces of other work in leather, of similar richness and elegance. Also, a pair of Mexican spurs. California saddle and harness, W. L. Lawrence, Marysville. The saddle is tolerably heavy, and "macheras" embroidered with colored thread, having stamped leather sides. The harness, of which there are two or three sets, is substantial and handsomely made.

Howland's Quartz Mill.—Patented May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; invented in Sacramento, manufactured in San Francisco. Its merit consists in its compactness, economy, and the work it can perform; it has six four hundred and fifty pound stamps, and its capacity is claimed to be ten tons in twenty-four hours; will crush dry or wet; the stamps are made to revolve, and the rock is thrown forward from the shoes, which descend squarely, so that a constant current of pulverized substance is passing around the bed or mortar. There are some specimens of pulverized quartz and sulphurets, the latter being reduced to a soft powder by this mill; each of which samples is almost as fine as ground mustard. The mill throws out the dust with great facility, the sulphuret being so reduced that it is readily discharged through a screen of one thousand six hundred meshes to the square foot; one of the mills is in operation in San Francisco, crushing sulphurets. They can be put up in one day, weight six thousand pounds (size on exhibition), and cost one thousand one hundred dollars. The exhibitor complains of not being allowed to operate his machine, after having been put to the expense of setting it up and attaching steam power.

Shingle Machines.—Made in Wisconsin; agent and exhibitor, L. Bishop, San Francisco. It is a bed, seven feet in diameter, with five bolt holes, in which the shingle bolts are placed; it revolves horizontally, and the shingles are cut with the grain by a circular, running horizontally, and secured to a mamstrel. It will cut forty thousand shingles in ten hours, and will average, steady work, twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand shingles per day. The patentee is K. Freeman. The machine is not in operation, some objection being made by the Fair Managers to its running.

Cordage.—San Francisco Cordage Company. Eight coils of superior cordage.

"False Teeth."—Not for human wear, but for saws, "wise" or unwise, Emerson & Spaulding, Sacramento. A description of this new invention has appeared before in the *Union*.

Patent Filter.—Kedzi's invention (N. Y.), the first exhibited in this State, patented one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four. It is a high, vat-like, wooden receptacle, of various sizes, from that of a water bucket to dimensions of thirty and forty gallons. The specimen is on trial, and turns out at bottom a pure stream of water from the muddy liquor taken from our river and poured in the top. The material through which the water passes is maple charcoal, burned in the open air, and clean-washed sea beach gravel. With these filtering substances the tub or vat is filled within about eight inches of the top. The water is beautifully cleansed, without impairing the taste. D. Bush, exhibitor, San Francisco.

NORTHWEST SIDE OF HALL.

Harness and Saddlery.—C. F. Wagenblast & Co. Sacramento. A handsome case of imported and home-made harness, saddles, whips, etc. etc.

California Saddle Trees.—Gehring & Wagner, Sacramento, exhibit some very fine specimens of saddle trees. Adams, the well known maker, in this city, has samples of his work in the fair.

California Whipstocks and Lashes.—T. J. Barnes, Sacramento. Four different sorts of buckskin lashes, much preferred by drivers to Eastern manufacture.

Burglar-Proof Lock.—Patented in New York, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six; exhibitor, N. Wilcox, Sacramento County. This lock is arranged with three or more sets, either of which, known only to the user, renders the lock burglar-proof, as well as powder-proof. A key thrust into the hole also rings a bell by every effort to turn it; and there are other secret wards and passes which entitle it to much favor as a protective invention.

Agitator Churn.—Patented by H. Webster, New York, and exhibited by N. Wilcox. The advantage of this churn, as denoted by its name, is the thorough butter-making motion it imparts to the cream. It is claimed that it will churn more butter from the same amount of cream, and will churn it quicker than any other churn.

Portable Wagon Jack.—Stowell & Spencer, Placerville. It is a lever, working on a knuckle joint; a two-foot lever is capable of raising five tons. Its simplicity and power will commend it to those interested.

Belting.—A handsome lot of belting, all sizes, California make (San Francisco Company), is shown by T. O. Shaw.

Broadcast Seed Sower.—Cahoon's patent was tried repeatedly yesterday and the day before, both the hand and horse power, and gave great pleasure to admiring crowds. It throws the seed sixty feet, and in a radiating manner, sowing with great thoroughness. The horse power, it is claimed, will sow from ten to fifteen acres per hour, and the hand machine from four to eight acres in the same time.

Metal Roof.—H. G. & E. S. Fiske, San Francisco. This is a model of standing groove double seamed fire roof. Each cleet is seamed into the standing groove very firmly. The exhibitors guarantee that it will remain tight.

Mississippi Stove.—T. Hansbrow, Sacramento, has one of his well-known Mississippi stoves on exhibition.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, MAIN HALL—FIRST TABLE WEST OF CENTER.

Apples.—L. C. Tyler, Georgiana Slough, Sacramento. Fourteen varieties, and two of pears. A case exhibits the samples cultivated by Mr. Taylor, which certainly compare favorably with the choicest on exhibi-

tion. One bough of monster Pippins, a foot and a half long, contains five apples weighing just five pounds.

SECOND TABLE WEST OF CENTER.

Mammoth Pears.—Mrs. E. C. West. Two on one little stem, of the Duchess d'Angouleme variety, produced on a tree two years old. The largest measures thirteen and three-quarters by thirteen and seven-eighths inches, and weighs twenty-three ounces.

Oregon Fruit.—We are now able to give the names of the exhibitors of the Oregon fruit, the parties having arrived in the city and being in attendance on our fair. They are: J. D. Walling, Willamette Valley; he exhibits forty-six varieties. Thomas Frazar, Hazelwood Farm, thirty varieties. G. W. Walling, Willamette Valley, sixty-five varieties. Richards & McCracken, Portland. Extensive additions have been made to the Oregon department in fruit and wine.

Castor Oil Beans.—A small pot of beans, exhibited with the plants, raised by one of our city farmers, who hails from the land of "pork and beans on Sunday." The only lot we have seen on exhibition. J. E. P. Weeks, Sacramento.

Chinese Sugar Cane.—Same exhibitor. The tallest lot in the fair—twelve feet high.

FIRST TABLE EAST OF CENTER.

Two Bunches of Grapes.—Mrs. C. M. Robertson, Coloma. Weigh seven pounds; variety unknown.

THIRD TABLE EAST OF CENTER.

"Zante Currant" Grape.—We notice a small bunch of green sour grapes on the Santa Clara table, which is said to be the fruit from which the Zante currant is made.

[NOTE.—Some of the wine yesterday designated as the exhibit of Frank Keller, Butte County, is owned by C. Shermer, of the same county. The owner has desired us to state the fact.]

Resuming our list of stock and articles on exhibition at the stock grounds, we enumerate

THE CATTLE SHOW.

Stall, No. 46.—Spencer Glascock, Yolo. Ten year old sorrel brood mare "Polly," of "Bertrand" stock; weight, one thousand two hundred and eighty-two pounds.

Stall, No. 47.—W. G. Fore. Seven years old sorrel mare "Puss," fifteen hands and two inches high, sired by "Tartar," he by "Sir Charles," dam "Susan," sired by "Old Court," he by "Archy."

Stall, No. 53.—J. C. Welch, Yolo. Four years old bull "Bill," of graded stock.

Stall, No. 57.—M. Murray, Sacramento. Two years old bull "Buck," of graded stock.

Stall, No. 58.—B. Landis, Yuba. Two years old bull "Prince Albert," of graded stock.

Stall, No. 66.—Elijah Grover, San Joaquin. Eight years old bay stud "Black Hawk Messenger," fifteen hands and one inch high, of "Black Hawk" and "Messenger" stock.

Stall, No. 69.—J. G. Allmond, Sacramento. Two years old heifer calf "Betsey," of old graded stock.

Stall, No. 70.—J. G. Alimond, Sacramento. One year old heifer calf "Anna," of old graded stock.

Stall, No. 71.—J. G. Allmond, Sacramento. Nine years old cow "Strawberry," of old graded stock.

Stall, No. 75.—James Whitcomb, Sacramento. Four years old bay stallion "St. Lawrence," sixteen hands high; weight, one thousand five hundred and fifty pounds; California bred, of "St. Lawrence" stock; dam thoroughbred, of "Morgan" stock; entered for horse of all work.

Stall, No. 97.—A. W. Dunnigan, Yolo. Four years old bay stallion "Red Bird," sixteen and a half hands high; weight, one thousand three hundred and forty-two pounds; no pedigree; entered as a draught horse.

Stall, No. 98.—A. W. Dunnigan, Yolo. Ten years old bay mare, with colt six months old, sired by "Red Bird," dam's pedigree not known.

Stall, No. 119.—Colonel Warren, San Francisco. Five bucks and two ewes, of half-blooded Patterson stock, sired by "Brigham Young," "Louis Napoleon," and "Samson."

Stall, No. 120.—Klebitz & Green, Sacramento. Six half-blooded Merino sheep, of Patterson stock, sired by "Brigham Young," "Louis Napoleon," and "Samson."

Stall, No. 197.—F. Werner, Solano. Eight years old bay stallion "Rattler," sixteen hands and one inch high; weight, one thousand two hundred and twenty-five pounds; sired by James Bigard's "Old Rattler," dam "Hamiltonian" mare; entered for trotting.

Next in order we enumerate the beautiful Durham stock entered by R. J. Walsh, of Stony Creek, Colusa County. The stalls occupied by these animals have been grand centers of attraction, good judges of stock being lavish in their praise of the fine points exhibited. Every one who passes seems to be struck with their sleek appearance, evident docility, and noble bearing. They must be seen to be appreciated, and will alone repay a visit to the cattle grounds. They are a benefit to the State and a credit to their owner, Mr. Walsh.

Stall, No. 198.—In this stall is the beautiful cow "Adelaide," with calf, three days old, making the third calf, (including a pair of twins), she has born in thirteen months. "Adelaide" is red, with a little white; calved June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five; by "Webster," dam "Sally," by "Goldfinder," p. 537, 2d Vol. Am. Herd Book; gr. dam "Cassandra," 2d, by "Cossack," 2d, 377; g. gr. dam, "Cassandra," by imp. "Comet," one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, E. H. Book, four; g. g. dam, "Cleopatra," by "Accommodation," 2,307; g. g. g. gr. dam, "Nancy Dawson," by imp. "Sam Martin," 2,599; g. g. g. g. gr. dam, "Lady Kate," by imp. "Tecumseh," 5,409; g. g. g. g. g. gr. dam, imp. "Mrs. Motte," by "Adam," 717; g. g. g. g. g. g. gr. dam, by a son of Mrs. Maynard's old yellow cow, (by "Favorite," 252), g. g. g. g. g. g. gr. dam by a son of "Hubback," 319; g. g. g. g. g. g. g. gr. dam by "Manfield," 404; g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. gr. dam, "Young Strawberry," by "Dalton Duke," 188; g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. gr. dam, "Favorite," or "Lady Maynard," by Allock's bull, 19; g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. gr. dam by Jacob Smith's bull, 608; g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. gr. dam by Jolly's bull, 337. The two first numbers refer to American Herd Book, all the rest to English.

Stall, No. 199.—R. J. Walsh, Colusa. Full blooded Durham cow "Ione." She lost a calf last Thursday, owing to the journey from Marysville to this city. "Ione's" pedigree is thus given: She is a light roan; was calved April twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six; was got by the distinguished bull "Duke of Orleans," dam "Mary Lee,"

by "Ralph," he by "Salter," he by imported "Carcass," "Ralph's" dam, by imported "Eclipse," her dam, imported "Victoria." "Ione's" grand dam, "Sally Beautiful," (light roan), was by "Don John," he by "Prince Albert." "Prince Albert" was out of "Victoria," and was bred in England. "Don John's" dam was an imported cow. "Ione's" g. g. dam was by "Whig," he by imported "Locomotive." "Whig's" dam was an imported cow owned by Geo. W. Williams, of Bourbon County, Kentucky; cost, one thousand one hundred dollars. G. g. g. of "Ione" was by "Orphan," thoroughbred; g. g. g. by "Prince Albert." In regard to "Mary Lee," the dam of "Ione," Col. Cook, the gentleman who bred her, in a letter remarks: "The sire of 'Mary Lee' has but three crosses in him; they are 'Carcass,' 'Eclipse,' and 'Victoria'—three of the finest animals imported in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine. 'Victoria' was a premium cow in England, also in Kentucky; cost, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Carcass cost one thousand dollars; 'Eclipse' the same amount. The bull 'Whig' is one of the most notorious breeders of premium stock in Fayette and Bourbon counties, Kentucky.

Stalls, Nos. 200 and 201.—R. J. Walsh, Colusa. Twin bull calves, out of "Adelaide," "Colusa," and "Shelton," thirteen months old; "Colusa," weighs nine hundred and fifty-two pounds, and "Shelton," nine hundred and sixty-five pounds. At the late Marysville District Fair, the Judges were unable to decide which was the finest calf; so each one received a first premium. They are beauties.

Stall, No. 202.—R. J. Walsh, Colusa. Bull "Shasta," nineteen months old, and weighing one thousand three hundred and fifty-five pounds.

Stall, No. 203.—R. J. Walsh, Colusa. Fine bull calf "Tarleton."

Stall, No. 204.—R. J. Walsh, Colusa. Four year old chestnut sorrel stallion, "Conflagration," California bred, dam "Fanny Davis," an American mare, sired by "Old John," he by "Conflagration," he by imported "Trustee;" dam, "Maid of the Mill," own sister to "American Eclipse;" right, seventeen and one-half hands; weight, one thousand four hundred and thirty-two pounds.

Stall, No. 206.—R. J. Walsh, Colusa. Gray mare, "Nell," of "Consul" stock; weight, one thousand four hundred and two pounds.

Stall, No. 207.—G. W. Tarleton, Colusa. Three year old Brown filly, "Huntress," own sister to "Conflagration," out of "Fanny Davis," California bred; weight, one thousand three hundred and sixty pounds; sixteen hands high.

Stall, No. 217.—J. Hoag, Yolo. Four year old bay mare "Juno," and colt, four months old, sired by "Rattler;" dam sired by "Sir Bulwer."

Stall, No. 219.—W. A. Campbell. Two years old gray mare "Liberty," sixteen hands and two inches high; sired by a "Messenger" horse.

Stall, No. 220.—A. L. Sherman Colusa. Three year old bay stallion, "Charley," eleven hands one inch high; sired by a "Messenger" horse, out of a "Morgan" mare; entered as a horse for all work, roadster and draught horse.

Stall, No. 221.—A. L. Sherman, Colusa. Four year old mare, "Jewell;" entered as a roadster.

Stalls, Nos. 222 and 223.—A. L. Sherman, Colusa. A pair of iron gray carriage horses, four and five years old.

Stall, No. 225.—C. G. Lowell, Sacramento. One year old bay stallion, "Doc Morgan;" fourteen hands one inch high; sired by "St. Clair," out of a "Messenger" mare.

Stall, No. 227.—Washington Fern, Sacramento. One year old brown

stallion colt "Messenger;" fifteen hands high; out of "Messenger" stock; weight, eight hundred and fifty-eight pounds.

Stall, No. 228.—P. West, Sacramento. One year old black gelding, "Uncle Sam;" fourteen hands high; out of "Uncle Sam" stock.

Stall, No. 232.—S. Shekell, Sacramento. Three year old black stallion, "Black Dragon;" fifteen and three-fourths hands high; weight, one thousand one hundred and seventy pounds; no pedigree; entered as a roadster and for draught.

Stall, No. 233.—G. P. Kirk, San Joaquin. Two year old stallion, "Clem Williams;" weight, one thousand and eighty-five pounds, sired by "Boston" horse, dam by "Sir Charles."

Stall, No. 234.—A. Downey, Napa. Three year old bay stallion, "Jim Brown;" weight, one thousand and forty pounds, fifteen hands high; crossed the plains this season; sired by "Medoc" horse, out of "Dio-mede" mare.

Stall, No. 235.—John D. Stephens, Yolo. One year old thoroughbred bay stallion, "Bob Bush;" fifteen hands high; weight, one thousand one hundred pounds, sired by "Jack Hawkins," and out of a "Medoc" mare.

Stall, No. 236.—W. S. Manlove, Sacramento. Three year old bay filly; weight, one thousand one hundred and ten pounds; entered for all work.

Stall, No. 237.—E. C. Singletary, Colusa. Imported "Jack Compromise," from Kentucky; sired by "Compromise" senior, out of "Surpass," who was sired by "President," her dam by "Mogul," out of a "Simalt" jennet; "Compromise," sired by "Henry Clay," is five years old, and fifteen hands high.

Stall, No. 238.—E. C. Singletary, Colusa. Imported thoroughbred Kentucky mule, "Blackhawk;" "Maltese," on the sire's side, out of an imported "Simalt."

Stall, No. 240.—John M. Steele, Colusa. Imported thoroughbred Durham bull, "Snowball;" two years old, weight, one thousand six hundred pounds; entered for sweepstakes, as two years old.

Stall, No. 241.—W. Reynolds, Colusa. Three year old mare, "Ida May;" entered as a roadster.

Stall, No. 242.—W. Reynolds, Colusa. Eight year old bay stallion, "Alfred Messenger;" sired by "Young Alfred," he by "Alfred," imported by Alfred Weddle, of New York, dam a full blooded "Messenger," bred by Edward Reynolds, of Ontario County, New York; dam of "Alfred Messenger," "Morgan Messenger," bred in the State of New York.

Stalls, No. 243 and 244.—W. Reynolds, Colusa. Pair of carriage horses, "Young Alfred" and "Tiger," each three years old, and sixteen hands high; entered as roadsters and for draught.

Stalls, Nos. 245 and 246.—Charles Ritz, Sacramento. Eight years-old brood mare "Molly," and stallion colt, four months old; sired by "Bell-founder."

Stall, No. 255.—Nicholas Larx, Colusa. Three years-old bay stallion colt "Boston," fifteen hands, three inches, weighs one thousand two hundred and seventy-seven pounds, no pedigree; entered for draught and as a roadster.

Stalls, Nos. 262 and 263.—W. Hutchison, Sacramento. One pair of imported mules, five years old, and each weighing one thousand one hundred pounds.

Stall, No. 275.—J. R. Nickerson, Placer County. Two years-old bay stud "Dick," fifteen hands, one inch high; entered for draught.

At the course on the cattle grounds, yesterday afternoon, there was an exhibition of the power and efficiency of Cahoon's broadcast seed sower. The seed is thrown over a space of sixty feet in breadth, and is distributed very evenly by the centrifugal force employed. The action of this machine was admired by those who were present. The agent, C. F. Webster, of San Francisco, received, last Saturday, by ship Flying Dragon, a consignment of two hundred of these valuable machines.

Under the awning in the inclosed ring of the grounds, there is quite a collection of fowls, pigeons, etc. which are well worth a visit and are objects of admiration :

Cage, No. 1.—W. Hutchinson, Sacramento. One cock and two pullets, four months old, of mixed breed. The pullets commenced laying when three months old, and each has already laid upwards of twenty eggs.

Cages, Nos. 2 to 6.—Joseph Sutton, Sacramento. Nineteen pairs of pigeons, of Fan-tail, Jacobins, Carriers, Owl, and Copenhagen species.

Cages, Nos. 7 and 8.—Charles Zeitlor, Sacramento. One cock and five hens, cross between Brahma Pootra and black Spanish breeds, hatched May twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; Brahma Poota cock and two hens; two speckle German Bantam hens; one full blooded white Shanghae hen, and one black Spanish hen.

Cages, Nos. 9 to 11.—L. Greer, Sacramento. Domesticated California swan; four domesticated Mallard ducks, and four turkeys, noted for their large size.

Cages, Nos. 12 to 18.—Seth Briggs, Sacramento. One cock and two hens, of Sumatra Pheasant breed; one cock and eight hens, of similar breed; one game cock of same breed; one Brahma Pootra cock and eight pullets; one cock, one hen, and four chickens, of white faced black Spanish breed; Shanghae cock and two hens; cock turkey and two hens, entered for size.

THE RACE TRACK—SECOND DAY.

About four thousand persons, including at least six hundred ladies, visited the race track, yesterday, to witness the exhibition of pacing, trotting, and running horses. The order was as follows:

MATCHED ROADSTERS, WITH REFERENCE TO SPEED.

Description.	First Prize.	Second Prize.
Best span Trotters	s. c. \$50	s. c. \$25
Best span Pacers	s. c. 50	s. c. 25

SPEED.

Description.	First Prize.	Second Prize.
Best pacing horse, mare, or gelding	s. c. \$40	s. c. \$20
Best trotting horse, mare or gelding	s. c. 40	s. c. 20

SPEED AND BOTTOM.

Description.	First Prize.	Second Prize.
Best running horse, mare, or gelding, four miles	s. c. 50	s. c. \$50
Best running horse, mare, or gelding, three miles	s. c. 40	s. c. 20
Best running horse, mare, or gelding, two miles	s. c. 30	s. c. 15
Best running horse, mare, or gelding, one mile	s. c. 20	s. c. 10

Each entry will be charged a fee of ten dollars."

There was but one span of trotters, and one of pacers, entered, and for the purpose of saving time, the Judges allowed both to take the track at once, each to be awarded their respective premiums.

The Judges for the day were J. Powell, W. B. Thornburg, and George F. Thomas.

The entries were: "Shot" and "Rainbow," a crack trotting team, owned by S. B. Whipple, of San Francisco, and driven by John Crooks, and J. R. Crandall's bay pacing team, of Auburn. The first made the mile in three minutes and sixteen seconds, and the last in three minutes and twenty seconds. The trial was for speed, but the trotters could have done better if they had been pushed at all.

The next, and most interesting portion of the exhibition, was the race for single dash of a mile to harness, of the pacing horses "Pacific," (formerly "John Collier,") "Daniel Webster," "Belle," "Pet," and "Blossom." Before the start "Belle" was withdrawn. The horses won the positions as above stated. After several false starts the horses got up well to the score together, and received the word "go." The heat was closely contested on the first quarter by all except "Pet," who fell far behind. The race was narrowed down between "Pacific" and "Webster," and they arrived at the score so closely together that the Judges decided it a dead heat. The race was so intensely interesting that the Judges forgot to keep the time, but the mile, we believe was made in two minutes and thirty-four seconds. The second heat was won by "Pacific," in two minutes and thirty-three seconds, "Webster" being withdrawn.

The third race was characterized as being a trial between "Tom Maguire" and "Shot," and when we state that the mile was made in three minutes and sixteen seconds, sporting men will appreciate the animation of the race.

FIFTH DAY.

SACRAMENTO, September 19, 1859.

EXERCISE AT THE STOCK GROUNDS.

Last Saturday morning the weather was delightful, and at an early hour the main avenues to the cattle grounds were thronged with carriages and pedestrians, anxious to witness the exercises to come off at the Amphitheater. In a short time the seats of the Amphitheater were occupied by ladies, who retained their positions till the close of the performance, notwithstanding the heat, which became uncomfortable as the sun approached the meridian. The exercises consisted of the award of premium ribbons to matched roadsters, with reference to speed. The blue ribbon was awarded to the span belonging to J. R. Crandall, of Placer. With reference to best pacing horse, mare, or gelding, "Pacific," belonging to Mr.

Fenshaw, of San Francisco, carried off the blue ribbon, and the pacing stallion, "Barney Blossom," of San Francisco, the red one. The first premium ribbon was awarded to "White Stocking," and the second to a mare belonging to W. Montgomery, of Yolo.

THE PAVILION.

Saturday evening was the time set in the programme of the fair for the Annual Address, which was to have been delivered on this occasion, by the "old man eloquent," Colonel Baker. But owing to recent occurrences in San Francisco, and the more melancholy duty which fell to his lot, as the orator best able to speak of the shame in the burning accents we would have the glory of the State depicted, the agricultural oration was omitted. The day is not fixed when it will be delivered, but we have heard it stated that Tuesday evening next may be selected. There was a little disappointment among those who had attended the fair from a distance and promised themselves the treat of listening to Colonel Baker's oratory. The attendance was not as large in the evening as it would have been had the address been delivered. The total receipts of the fair during Saturday were one thousand two hundred dollars.

But if the visitors at the pavilion on Saturday night were deprived of that portion of the public exercises announced for that time and place, they were not without an agreeable interlude of another sort to lend variety to the entertainment. About nine o'clock the Corresponding Secretary of the society, O. C. Wheeler, in a loud voice, called the assemblage to order, and after obtaining silence and attention, announced that two of the company would then and there enter the holy state of wedlock. Mr. Wheeler, who is a clergyman, then proceeded to unite the two willing hearts, Richard Williams and Mary Jones, of Camptonville, Yuba County, in the presence of their large party of impromptu guests, and the knot was as securely tied as though their vows had been regularly pledged at the altar.

The hall will be opened at the usual hour this morning, and in the evening, at eight o'clock, Tod Robinson, of this city, will deliver an Agricultural Address.

THE EXHIBITION—LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

On the west side of the main hall is a table devoted to ladies' embroidery and fancy work. We have hitherto paid our respects to this table, but noticed only the articles first placed on exhibition. We now complete the list, beginning at the north end of the

FOURTH TABLE, WEST OF THE CENTER AISLE.

Perley's School Furniture.—Patented in New York, a sample just received; J. C. Ayres, Agent. Its peculiarity is the framing of the seat of one scholar into the standard of the desk of the scholar immediately behind, by which great economy of space is effected, at the same time that the desk and seat are of the most durable structure, and can be regulated to children of various sizes; also, made to turn around for convenience.

An old Lady's Basket.—A little basket, made of worsted, very neatly, by Mrs. Kellogg, of San Francisco, sixty-seven years of age.

Embroidered Lady's Scarf.—Mrs. W. Smith, Nevada. Red embroidered with black and lined with white silk.

Worsteds Slippers and a raised Worsteds Lamp Stand.—Miss Sera Clarke, Sacramento.

Crochet Spread (we take it to be).—In which there are, according to the card, six hundred and forty-eight blocks or shell-shaped patterns; Mrs. C. M. Givens, Sacramento.

Six Chair Covers.—Cross-stitch embroidery; material, Berlin wool, marked on cloth.

Embroidery.—Lady's skirt; evinces much patient labor. Mrs. J. J. Mills, Sacramento. Ottoman cover, worsteds embroidery, Mrs. P. J. Toll, Sacramento. Figures of flowers, "overshot," closely worked; not made here. Ottoman embroidery, Mrs. M. H. Crowell, Sacramento. Same species of work as above. Lady's skirt, embroidery, Mrs. A. S. Knapp, Sacramento.

Cushion and Lamp Stand, Chenille and Worsteds.—Miss M. A. Warner, Sacramento, ten years of age; very creditable.

Ottoman Covers, tuft work.—Mrs. A. J. Smith. Heavy and elaborate patterns; very handsome.

Raised Embroidery.—Mrs. George Worthington, Ione City. A wreath for an ottoman cover; also, a pair of slippers. These are both very beautiful specimens of the kind of work; the colors are exquisitely wrought.

Lady's Worsteds Mantle.—Knit by Miss J. H. McIntire, aged fourteen years; reflects much credit on the young artist.

One Tufted Mat.—Berlin wool, old style of pattern, very neat.

Doll Dress.—Miss Addie Crites, Brighton, Sacramento County, only six years; very creditable.

Cambrie Collars and Transfer Work.—Mrs. W. P. Thompson, Marysville. Much admired by the ladies. The same lady exhibits a beautiful lamp mat, and some smaller bead mats, and a bead basket; the latter very elegant.

Ladies' Collars.—Mrs. W. G. Barritt.

Lamp Mat and Alphabet, in worsteds.—Miss Mary N. Crocker, aged eight years, Sacramento. Favorable samples of her taste and ingenuity.

Cushion Cover and Mat.—Mrs. Davenport, San Francisco. Made of diamond-shaped bits of colored velvet, skillfully arranged. Also, a sofa cushion, by Mrs. Davenport; red silk with black knit cover, very rich and handsome.

An embroidered skirt attracts much attention.

Chair Tidies.—Miss Mary T. Morgan, Sacramento. Good specimens of crochet work.

Silk Quilt.—In which there is "a heap" of work. Mrs. G. O. Perry.

Counterpane.—Miss M. A. Merritt, Yolo County. This is another sample of knit work, shell pattern; very elegant and durable.

FOURTH TABLE, WEST OF CENTER AISLE.

The Cithern.—This is a musical instrument, with which, however, we profess to have no acquaintance. It is a stringed affair, and its like was played upon in olden times, we believe, before the guitar came into fashion. It is the work of G. Greiner, piano-maker, of this city.

Horn Shaving Basket.—Mrs. R. A. Haskell, Sacramento. Two curiosities of this kind are exhibited. The shavings look like paper cuttings.

Turtle Shell containing six Eggs.—A curiosity found in its present state on the ranch of W. Cummings.

Two Chemises.—Miss Malvina Henritz, Stockton.

Floral Album.—Name of exhibitor not in sight. A large collection of pressed flowers, with interlinear mottoes and verses.

Embroidered Cap.—Miss A. Fall, eight years old; superior work for so young a person.

Transfer Work.—Miss E. Parmele, Marysville.
Lady's Mantilla.—Mrs. W. H. Fuller, Sacramento.
Knitted Shetland Shawl (two yards square).—Mrs. Hossack, Sacramento. Very light and peculiar. Also, a knitted veil of French wool, of similar unique style, and a knitted pincushion, by the same.
Gents' Ruffled Shirt.—Very neatly made. Name not on.
Floss Embroidery and Imitation Flowers of Muslin, on two Baby Dresses.—The vine around the skirt is very skillfully wrought, by Mrs. H. C. Kibbe.
Tufted Ottoman Cover.—Mrs. Messick, Sacramento. Superior work.
Ladies Chemise, and other apparel.—Mrs. Dunn, Sacramento. Neat work.
Lace Scarf, needlework.—Mrs. J. T. Jennings, Sacramento. An elegant piece of handicraft. Also, worsted work flowers, in a basket of similar material; the only work of same design in the exhibition.
Embroidered Cape.—Mrs. J. L. Beatty, Sacramento. Also, a pine burr basket. The latter a very handsome model.
Chenille Embroidered Infant's Dress.—Mrs. W. W. Stovall, Sacramento. This is one of the most tasteful and exquisite wrought specimens of work of the kind in the fair. The bud embroidered with silk on the end of the ribbon is a delicate piece of shading, and a good imitation of rose tints. The same lady exhibits a hemstitched baby shirt, a silk embroidered baby blanket, and a pair of slippers so richly wrought in chenille as to make one's feet feel uncomfortable in boots.
Floral Lamp Mat.—Miss M. A. E. Heacock, Sacramento. Worsted border of flowers, well imitated on ground work of satin; very rich.
Indian Baskets (misnamed hats).—From Klamath Reservation. Made of mixed straw and bark. When not used for drinking or cooking, they are carried on the head.
A Chair of Velvet Blocks (ornamented with septagonal pieces of silk in flower patterns).—Mrs. J. J. Mills, Sacramento.
Rough and Ready Shirt.—Mrs. E. H. Comstock, Stockton. Has a curious bosom; needs no doing up.
Crochet Work.—Some very fine specimens. Mrs. Constable, Sacramento.
Satin Cushion (painted in water-colors).—Miss E. Owen. Very showy.
Lamp Mats.—Mrs. J. M. Chandler, Marysville. There are three specimens of raised worsted work, which are not surpassed, if they are equalled, by anything of the kind in the fair. The largest one is a velvet ground, concave surface, surrounded by a deep border of flowers. The most beautiful work, however, is on one of the smaller ones. The colors are very rich and well arranged.
Crochet Mantilla.—Mrs. H. M. Hueston, Sacramento. Zephyr worsted; highly skillful manufacture; one of the most beautiful pieces of worsted work on exhibition.
Lamp Mats.—Two by Miss Mary Hurd, aged twelve years. Simple, but exceedingly handsome designs; reflect great credit on the maker.
Crochet Work.—Pairs of sleeves; more specimens of the skill of Mrs. Constable, Sacramento.
Ancient Relics (consisting of table cloths and napkins used during the revolutionary war).—Very superior fabric.
Crochet Collars.—Mrs. C. Stose, Nevada County. Admirable specimens of the art; worked with almost mathematical precision. Another beautiful sample is a child's hat.
Bead and Worsted Cushion.—Name not given. Very beautiful, though of an old-fashioned pattern.
Silk Embroidery on Merino.—Mrs. A. Lamott, Sacramento. An exquisite piece of work.

Fancy Chair.—Mrs. H. W. Larkin, Sacramento. Cube pattern; very handsome.
Chenille Cushion.—Madame De Lan, San Francisco. This is another exquisite piece of skill and design; colors very rich; flowers of muslin, raised.
Worsted Embroidery.—By Miss M. E. F. Ayres. We have before noticed the three pictures on the wall from the hands of this above young Miss, who is quite a child yet. The specimens are very creditable.
"Mary, Queen of Scots," and the "Lord's Supper," are superior pieces of tapestry, which have already received our attention. They are the work of M. S. Whitely, Rosedale, Sacramento County.
Guano (and what it will do).—Fay & Willis, Sacramento County, has samples of oats, one grown with the aid of guano and the other without. The superior specimen is forty-two inches high, the other thirty-five inches. The stalks of the first are double the size of the latter. A bottle of the guano is also shown.
Bed-Quilts. Patchwork.—The west side of the hall is decorated with four specimens of bed-spreads, but they hang too high to perceive numbers, names, and texture. The upper one to the south is noticeable for the simple but tasteful pattern and colors and combination of the work. A bed-quilt, by Mrs. E. McQuard, Yuba County, hanging on the south side of the hall, attracts much attention from the groups of Odd Fellow emblems on a field of white. It is silk embroidered. Of the bed-spreads which hang at the foot of the stairs, one of very neat design is a French war-quilt, the work of Mrs. Vandusen, Q. Ranch, Ione. The other has raised birds and has cost much labor and skill.
Pastel Pictures of Fruit.—Miss W. P. Benton, San Francisco, who is prosecuting her work in one of the rooms in the pavilion. The pictures under notice are a fine collection of California fruits, very accurately and artistically painted. The center one is a representation of the Gloria Mundi, exhibited last year by G. C. Yount.
Russian Curiosities.—Mrs. J. Bayer exhibits a number of articles, relics of a three years' residence in Russia. They are very interesting as explained by her.

SOUTHWEST SIDE OF HALL.

Grizzly's Fleece.—Flush, Bixby & Co. San Juan. A box containing several pounds of the hair of a California grizzly, which the exhibitor labels the "Great Fleece of the World." This is a bare imposition. It should be called the wool of the greatest "fleece." There are forty-two pounds, fourteen months' growth.
Fleece of the French Merino Buck Samson.—Exhibited by J. L. L. F. Warren. Weight, thirty-two and three-quarter pounds; weight of sheep, two hundred and forty-two pounds; property of J. Searle, Rancho Armas, Monterey County.

[NOTE.—The case of the above exhibitor containing samples of wool, was by a mistake of the types, called coral in our report. It is necessary to observe that the two articles do not bear a striking resemblance, and the former is likely to be taken for the latter.]

Samples of Wool.—T. C. McConnell, Sacramento City. One fleece from a California Spanish Merino ewe, one year old; weight of wool fourteen and three-fourth pounds. The other is from "Billy, the pioneer of California," a Merino eleven months and twenty-six days old; weight of fleece, twenty-six pounds.
 The above comprise the total number of fleece samples in the fair.

OREGON FRUIT.

We have already spoken of the Oregon contribution to the fair. There are now two tables set with the fruit of our neighboring State. It is to be regretted that delay in the arrival of the steamer, the trip from Oregon being made in ten days, should have caused the samples brought down to appear at a comparative disadvantage. When gathered they must have been exceedingly fine; and some of them even now compare favorably with the pomological contributions from much nearer districts.

It is said that several boxes of Oregon fruit are yet to arrive. Visitors to the pavilion will recollect that the fruit we refer to possesses remarkably fine fragrance, and although in some instances shriveled and showing signs of decay, judges of fruit can readily imagine what they have been. The names of the contributors from Oregon have appeared in this paper.

Seth Luelling exhibits the largest number of varieties of very fine fruit, but it has evidently been picked a much longer time than the exhibits of the other gentlemen. As samples of many of the same varieties of fruit are forwarded by all the Oregon contributors, we will give a list of the finer kinds:

Apples.—Early Harvest, Sopus, Red Pearmain, L. P. Sweet, Black Hart, Sweet Winter Pearmain, Lady Apple, Y. S. Crab, Iowa Crab, Oregon Crab, Y. Bellefleur, Northern Spy, Ortley, Porter, F. Beauty, V. Pippin, Jersey Sweet, Holland Pippin, Via Greening, Jeaneting, F. W. Blush, Twenty Ounce, Gate, Large Yellow Bough, Blue Pearmain, N. King, Hawthorndon, Sweet Alice, Green Sweeting, Gloria Mundi, Winter Sweet, Priestly, Summer Scarlet Pearmain, G. N. Pippin, N. H. Pippin, Swaar, Early Penoch, Peck's Pleasant, Milan, Symon's Summer, Baldwin, Melon, Y. Vandivere, American Summer Pearmain, Red Romanite, Mother, W. Pearmain, Herefordshire Pearmain, American Pippin, Yellow Summer Queen, Roxbury Russet, S. Cider, Carolina June, Golden Sweet, Jonathan, Red June, Hawley, Rhode Island Greening, Drop d'Or, N. Y. Pippin, Fall Wine, Wine Sap, Carolina Red, H. Nonesuch, William's Favorite, Rambo, Red Summer Queen, McGarver's Favorite, Cooper's Market, Red Astrakan, Westfield Seek-no-further, Sweet Pearmain, Alexander, Sops of Wine, Hocker, Baldwin, Rockfort Sweet, Prince Royal, Early Penoch, Gravenstine, Tolpahockin, McGarver's Premium, Fall Beauty, Little Romanite, and Mammoth Pippin.

Pears.—Name Lost, Moon's, Columbia, Joseph DeMaline, Pound, Urbanist, Oregon Seedling, Chaumontel, Knight's Monarch, Swan's Orange, Grey Doyenne, Duchess d'Angouleme, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Fine Triumph de Jodoigne, Seckel, Frederick of Wurtemberg, Spaelberg, Dan More, Passe Colmar, Crosane Bergamot, Julienne, Duchess d'Orleans, Buerre d'Aremberg, Stevens's Genessee, Beurre Gris d'Hiver, D'Mignone, Winter Nellis, Beurre d'Anjou, Easter Beurre, White Doyenne, Napoleon, San José, and Vicar of Wakefield.

Plums.—Coe's Golden Drop, Yellow Egg, and German Prune.

CATTLE SHOW.

In addition to that already given in the *Union* the following completes the list of Cattle, Horses, and Sheep that have been exhibited:

Stall, No. 187.—Jerome C. Davis, Yolo. Brood mare "Lady Rotan," and colt by "Rattler," "Bill Shears," five months old, entered for Fred. Werner's premium of one hundred dollars for the best, and fifty dollars for the next best "Rattler" colt.

Stall, No. 188.—J. B. Childs, Napa. One pair iron gray matched mules, three and four years old; raised in Napa Valley.

Stall, No. 189.—J. C. Davis, Yolo. Imported Kentucky jack, five years old; weight one thousand pounds, fifteen hands high.

Stall, No. 190.—J. B. Childs, Napa. Durham cow with bull calf, six months old, sired by a thoroughbred Durham bull.

Stall, No. 191.—J. B. Childs, Napa. Two year old heifer with bull calf six months old.

Stall, No. 192.—J. C. Davis, Yolo. Durham thoroughbred roan cow "Betsy," and bull calf "Billy," seven months old, sired by "Joe."

Stall, No. 193.—J. C. Davis, Yolo. One year old Durham heifer calf "California Belle," sire and dam of imported Kentucky stock.

Stall, No. 194.—J. C. Davis, Yolo. One year old Durham bull calf, weight one thousand and twenty-five pounds.

Stall, No. 195.—J. C. Davis, Yolo. Seventeen months old Durham bull calf "Comet," weight one thousand two hundred and ten pounds, sire and dam of Kentucky stock, imported in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

Stall, No. 196.—J. C. Davis, Yolo. One four year old thoroughbred roan Durham bull "Joe," weight two thousand pounds, sire and dam imported by J. B. Childs, of Napa, from Kentucky, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

SIXTH DAY.

SACRAMENTO, September 20, 1859.

EXERCISES AT THE STOCK GROUND.

The announcement of a programme of interesting exercises drew together a large crowd of spectators at the cattle grounds, on Monday. At nine o'clock the exercises commenced, and were not disposed of until half past three o'clock in the afternoon. As the day wore on, the heat, uncomfortable at the opening, became excessive, and it was so sultry that by noon all the ladies and children, and a majority of the sterner sex, had left the amphitheater. The Judges, however, stood the test nobly, and thoroughly did their duty. The horses were brought into the arena of the amphitheater to be examined by the committee; the jacks and jennies were visited at their stalls. In accordance with the published programme premium ribbons were first awarded those horses entitled to them for performance at the race course. The list was published in our issue of yesterday. Cattle were then brought in, and the following were the recipients of premium ribbons:

Thoroughbred three year old bull, Mr. Emerson, of Santa Clara, first premium, fifty dollars; Harris & Deland, of Sutter, second premium, twenty-five dollars.

Best two year old short horn bull, Mr. Steele, of Colusa, first premium, thirty dollars; Mr. McCormick, of Sacramento, second premium, fifteen dollars.

Best yearling bull, Mr. Walsh's "Colusa," first premium, twenty dollars; Mr. Walsh's "Shasta," second premium, ten dollars.

The first premium for bull calf was taken by Mr. Emerson, of Santa Clara; the second by Mr. Walsh, of Colusa.

For fine bull calves, special premiums were recommended to be given to Mr. Childs, of Napa, and Harris & Deland, of Sutter.

Best three year old short horned cow, Mr. Walsh's "Adelaide," first premium, thirty dollars; second premium, fifteen dollars, to Mr. Walsh's "Ione."

Mr. Childs, of Napa, took the first premium, twenty dollars, for best two year old Durham cow.

Of grade stock, Mr. Vibbard, of Napa, took the first premium, forty dollars, for his bull "Eph Horn."

Best two year old bull, Michael Murray, of Sacramento, took the first premium, thirty dollars; Mr. Landis, of Yuba, the second premium, fifteen dollars.

The first premium, thirty dollars, for best cow three years old, and upward, was awarded to Mr. Stevens, of Yolo.

No Devon, Hereford, Ayrshire, or Alderney cattle had been entered.

The Judges have not yet made known their decision as to the merits of bulls and cows entered for sweepstakes.

The horses and colts were next driven into the arena of the amphitheater, and classified according to the schedule. Their numerical strength was as follows:

Ten year old stallion	1
Nine year old stallion	1
Eight year old stallions	3
Seven year old stallions	4
Five year old stallions	4
Four year old stallions	10
Three year old stallions	12
Two year old stallions	8
One year old stallions	11
Brood mares and colts, (each thirteen,)	26
Draught mares	4
Four year old mares and over, (roadsters,)	4
Three year old mares	9
Two year old mares	6
Yearlings	4
Total	107

The above include those that come under the eye of one department of the Judges of horse flesh—there being three departments. The other two departments have made private examinations of blooded stock, which will be announced in due time. For the draught horse, "Young England's Glory," a special first premium has been recommended—he being the only entry.

THE PAVILION.

Notwithstanding the unusual heat of the weather, large crowds visited the pavilion all day yesterday. The fruit, with the exception of the apples, is beginning to show the effects of time and handling. To-morrow will close this portion of the exhibition.

In the evening the large hall was again crowded to hear the Agricultural Address of Tod Robinson. At eight o'clock, the President of the society introduced the speaker to the audience.

ADDRESS OF TOD ROBINSON.

Mr. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The seasons have performed their annual rounds. The early and latter rains have fallen; the earth has yielded its products, and the noble band of

husbandmen, whose high mission it is to make glad the waste places of the earth, and to make the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose, have come up with the noblest of earth's blessings—the harvests of their fields, the fruit of their orchards, the vegetables of their gardens, the productions of their dairies, specimens of their flocks and herds—upon a pilgrimage nobler than that of Mecca—to this temple, to this shrine dedicated to the high and holy purposes of agriculture.

How sublime the sight, how magnificent the spectacle, how full of all the sources of joy is the exhibition presented to us! And does not this exhibition, does not this occasion, does not the joy that beams in every eye, the expressions of congratulation that breathe from every lip, and the warm greeting of the friendly hand in token of mutual sympathy and mutual enjoyment, make us, upon this occasion, friends and fellow-citizens, doubt the truth of the saying of the wise man of antiquity—"that it is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting!" for, surely, could the wisest of men now look down upon a scene so full of congratulation, so full of joy, so full of honest pride, and the noblest gratitude, such as is now presented to our view, could he have said that it was better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting? And it must be a source of peculiar gratification to you, Mr. President, and you, gentlemen of the agricultural society, to witness, year after year, the rapid and wondrous increase and improvement that has been made in all of earth's productions, all the fruits of the husbandman's care, that has been, in a great degree, simulated by the efforts made, and as an instrumentality employed, through your organization. The object of this association is to foster the highest of all employments, the noblest of all arts; and truly have you succeeded in your great and glorious enterprise; truly have you succeeded in advancing among men a higher opinion of the most important of all earthly occupations—that of the husbandman—and well and truly have you taught your fellow-citizens what great results can be obtained from the employment of labor in California in the production of the fruits of the earth and the produce of the field, in the extension of those elements in which material civilization exists.

Ladies and gentlemen:—The most important of all pursuits is that of agriculture. Every person in a state of civilization, who wears clothing or eats food, is dependent upon it for support. All other avocations and employments depend upon it. The merchant, mechanic, professional man, and manufacturer, look to the productions of the farmer alone for the support and foundation of their respective employments. And as an indication of the great importance of agriculture, I present to your consideration the simple fact that we could strike from society the merchant, lawyer, doctor, manufacturer and mechanic, and still the human family could be sustained and supported in the enjoyment of life—still the great work of moral and mental improvement could go on; but strike from society the farmer's calling, paralyze the farmer's hand, and society would not alone be shaken to its base, but its very foundations would be swept away so utterly as to leave not a wreck behind.

Allow me to present to your minds the magnitude of its interests—the overwhelming grandeur of its employment. Let the seasons but for one year cease to yield their annual fertilizing influence—let the crop for one year fail to be produced throughout the world—the husbandman's labors throughout the world fail for one year, and wherever civilized man exists would be exhibited a scene of desolation and woe such as was felt in Egypt when the Angel of Death went forth and struck down the eldest born of every family in the land. The worst scenes of the French revo-

lution—the hour of its darkest and deepest orgies—would be exhibited throughout the entire extent of the universe; death would be at every hand; suffering would be found at every door. Every father would mourn the death of his first-born; every mother would be a Rachel, mourning and weeping for her children, because they were not. [Sensation]. Can that be said of any other avocation or calling? No. The manufacturer may stop, the loss thereby sustained would be but partially felt. The mechanical arts may be entirely suspended, and still men would rejoice in the possession of food to eat and clothing to wear. All other classes, all other avocations, dwindle into insignificance before this; and if I choose to magnify the greatness of this employment, I could borrow the language of another, and say that, compared with the vital importance of this subject, the ensanguined chariot of the conqueror would pause; the scepter would fall from the imperial grasp, and the rose would wither even on the patriot's garland. Three-quarters of all the people in the United States are engaged in this avocation. It is the most general, as well as the greatest of all interests, and not only is it the most important of all employments, but it is also the most independent of all pursuits. Think of that, you farmers; reflect upon it, you agriculturists, you whose hands are hard from labor; you whose brows are covered with sweat from working in the noonday sun; what though you are at times wearied with your labors, you can reflect that of all men you are the most independent; that you alone of society are freemen, and all else are slaves besides to you. What is the merchant but your servant, who stands behind the counter and obeys your bidding? It is at your direction and by your authority he sends his ships to navigate every sea, and drags with laborious care the fruits of your labor and the exchanges for your production along the canal and the railroad. It is at your call the physician leaves his bed at night—in darkness and gloom, in thunder and storms—and attends upon your family. It is but at your behest the lawyer goes into the court-house and performs his functions, little or great, obeys your command, and depends upon you for a living. The mechanic labors for you; the manufacturer toils for you—nay, even the minister of Grace, however great his calling, however high his functions, looks to you for the support and nourishment he must receive, and is dependent upon your labor to qualify him for his holy and divine mission. Let disaster occur to the farmer, how quick all other pursuits are paralyzed. Let misfortune befall a country, the manufacturer goes, it may be, into insolvency; the ship lies idle beside the wharf, or rots in the port; the mechanic idly goes the live long day, asking for employment; the lawyer starves in his office; and if health—nature's greatest blessing—exist, the physician pauses in his career. All suffer except the farmer. He, conscious of his ability, receives from the grateful earth the reward of the honest labor he has expended upon it; he receives in return for that industry the rich treasures of earth and that which is necessary for his support—food that he may eat, clothing that he may wear, and wine and oil that maketh glad the heart of man, and this, amid the universal desolation attending every other pursuit. You alone, then, are free; you alone are independent; you alone are the masters of the labor, the talents, the ability of every other class of society. Not only, then, is this pursuit the most important, but it is the first, the most independent, the noblest, and alone would furnish subsistence for humanity if every other class and avocation were swept out of existence. But also, ladies and gentlemen, this calling of the farmer—this avocation of the husbandman—is the highest of all arts. Has the plodding plowman ever thought of that? Has the man

that delves in the earth ever reflected upon his calling being that of an art? Why, so different has been the popular impression upon the subject, that a proverbial saying has sprung up, to which even a historical importance and interest attaches:

“When Adam delved and Eve span,
Where was then the gentleman?”

I say it is an art—it is not only a higher pursuit, being independent of all others, but it is one of the highest of all arts. Why, it is even the duty of the farmer and gardener to do that which, in poetical conception, was considered impossible. It is his mission—his employment—

“To paint the lily, and add fresh perfume to the violet.”

Strange is it—most singular does it appear—that this pursuit that employs the greatest proportion of our population, that is the most important in its interests, that upon which all other pursuits depend, that upon which society itself exists—which is the first, the most independent, and the highest of the arts, should be that pursuit, that calling alone, which has never been fostered by the care of government—has never received at the hands of government any aid or any portion of its patronage. Singular indeed is it that while government fosters all the other employments of labor, and its superintending care and attention is found cherishing every other pursuit, that this most important and interesting pursuit alone should have escaped its attention—and *this, too*, when government itself must depend almost entirely upon the farmer for its support and existence. Where does government find resources to fill its treasury? Where does it find its taxpaying community—except in those who follow agricultural pursuits? It is true that the tariff duty upon goods is, in the first instance, paid out of the merchant's pocket; but it is the farmer alone, as the consumer, who eventually pays the tax—the farmer alone who bears all the burden of government. If war desolates our borders, who suffers the most? If an enemy invades our country, it is the farmer's crop that is destroyed—the farmer's cattle that is sacrificed for the food of the enemy—the farmer's buildings that are burned—his trees cut down—his fruit destroyed—and still government, or at least our government, fails and neglects to patronize and encourage this noblest of the arts.

Government has erected its light-houses to aid commerce, has built up observatories for the purpose of making astronomical observations to facilitate the pursuits of the merchant, has established a Patent Office for the purpose of stimulating and protecting the mechanical arts, a discriminating tariff for the purpose of aiding the manufacturer. Nay, it has established and supports, at a great annual expense, a school and academy for the purpose of training men to be warriors, making soldiers to destroy men and thin the earth. But no instance is on record, nor is there any department of government that offers encouragement, gives a bounty, or holds out a reward to any man that tries to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before.

I submit that, to encourage due efforts to be made to stimulate proper exertions to renovate exhausted lands and restore to their primeval richness and fertility the soils that have been cultivated in our country for a great number of years, until they do not yield one-quarter they did originally, would be an object well worthy of the care, attention, and encouragement, of our government. It is estimated by a skillful man, a close observer, and a farmer, too, that it would take one hundred million dollars to restore millions of acres of land thus exhausted to their original fertility, and I know no object more worthy of the assistance of our gov-

ernment than to give proper aid to this great undertaking, which, if accomplished, would add so greatly to the resources of our country. That noblest of men, Washington, again and again called the attention of government to this subject, and called upon it to extend its fostering care in aid of this great enterprise, but from that time to this, government has done but little or nothing in relation to it. True, there is a Bureau in the Patent Office, which is directly adapted to the purpose of the promotion of agriculture; but, gentlemen, as you will perceive from its very name, this institution, instead of being independent, is but subsidiary to the Patent Office; is but secondary, a mere shadow to an institution which was formed for the purpose of encouraging the mechanical and agricultural arts. It is true, that commerce, and all the improvements in commerce, all the benefits and aids to navigation, indirectly benefits the farmer; for, take away the farmer there would be no commerce, no navigation; but I say there has been no effort made by the government to permanently elevate and establish the science of agriculture. You cannot, according to the ordinary terms, and as it is usually conducted, call it a science—there is no science about it. You cannot even call it an art; and I may be, perhaps, thought to use exaggerated expressions when I speak of it as a science and the philosophy of farming. What I mean to say is, that no statesman has taken a large view of the agricultural interest in order to make it an extensive basis of political economy. If there has been such I never heard of it. Nay, so little has this interest been considered, so little have we advanced from the position of barbarism in our opinions in this respect, that in this country, as in India, and as in China, where the classes of society are ranged, priest, soldier, mechanic, merchant, farmer last, so here, too, the profession of the farmer is considered the most ignoble and vulgar of all avocations.

But, ladies and gentlemen, such is the fortunate position of the farmer that he has no need to complain of this forgetfulness on the part of the government. As I said before, it is the agricultural interest that supports government as well as all other interests in society, which are indeed but its offspring; and it does not complain if the government protects its children and neglects itself, for it is independent, needs not this support, and it is one of its greatest triumphs—one of its noblest encomiums that it can say: "I care not for the protection of government. All I ask of government is to let me alone; let me take care of myself, and I will take care of myself and you, too."

But there is another point of view I wish to call the attention of this audience to. Notwithstanding the importance of this vocation, there is, I believe, in the United States, no institution, no school, no academy, no college, in which the science of agriculture is taught. We have institutions organized for almost every purpose except this, the most important of all.

We have West Point to make our soldiers; the Smithsonian Institute for the purpose of making navigators and sailors. We have our Universities for the purpose of teaching theology; institutions for teaching medicine, law, philosophy, Latin and Greek, logic—every harmless and useless thing, but not an institution which furnishes the slightest intellectual assistance to the farmer, in order to aid him in his enterprises. What a field is here open to the philanthropist who wishes to serve his country. What a shame it is, and a reproach to our name, that no hand, no mind in the United States has been intellectually trained to this noblest of all arts. Why, sirs, it appears to me that it should be the pride and boast of every intelligent farmer to send his sons to a school

where he could learn thoroughly and well the science of agriculture—learn how to extract from the soil without impairing its fertility, the greatest amount of food—bread, the fruits of the earth, and the wine and oil that gladdens the heart of man; but there is no such institution. Your children go to school and learn a little smattering of the sciences, a little logic, a little Latin, and a little Greek, which, in comparison with the importance of this subject, is utterly useless, except, indeed to allow the scholar to read Virgil's Georgics, which is the only practical treatise in Latin upon husbandry. They may learn a little of mathematics, a little surveying, which is of no use to the farmer except in aiding how to survey his own fields; but with regard to vegetable physiology—with regard to the nature and proper tillage of the soil—with regard to every thing that makes the farmer successful or the reverse, he has learned nothing. This vocation is entirely ignored, or if not entirely ignored, is still disparaged and made subservient to other vocations.

All the schools, except the mere normal schools, that teach simply to read, write, and cypher, are engaged in fitting persons to engage in the *learned professions*, when, if all the human learning ever known from Bacon, up or down, was taught and retained by a pupil, it would utterly fail to make him a practical farmer. It was said by the greatest of Roman orators that it required a knowledge of all the arts and sciences to make an orator. He must have the accuracy of the logician—the general information of the natural philosopher, the minute powers of analysis of the chemist, the power of expression of the poet, the ear of the musician, and the action of the actor. These are the requisites of the orator; but how much greater must that knowledge be that constitutes the farmer. Chemistry he must know in order to enable him to analyze the soil to ascertain if any particular ingredient in the soil was too abundant or too deficient. He must possess a knowledge of natural history in order that he may know the character and habits of the animals depending upon him, the due care and improvement of which is a portion of his husbandry—animal philosophy as well as vegetable philosophy he must learn; a knowledge of meteorology also is necessary to complete the farmer's education. And give to the farmer's sons an education as complete upon this subject as is given to lawyer's, doctor's, and gentlemen's sons, and agriculture would no longer be deemed a vulgar trade; it would be no longer an art, but would rise to the dignity of a science, and you might calculate with as much certainty the productions of the farm as the navigator can calculate from astronomical observations his position at sea.

Let this be done. Let this improvement take place. Let this encouragement be given to agriculture and it at once ceases to be an interior calling, and it will rise in the estimation of the community to a point higher than any language of mine can express. Why, how little of this has been considered. Take an exemplification. We have two newspapers devoted to the cause of the success of agriculture, and for two months they have been contending whether it was the best to cut off the tap root of a young tree or leave it on. While I do not pretend to say which is right, I must express my surprise that at this late day a question so simple in its character should be a subject of dispute. Here the world has been engaged in the practice of agriculture for six thousand years, and one of the simplest questions is yet undetermined. But let agriculture be treated as a science, let the sons of our farmers secure such an education as I have described, and in ten years time, or even less, not

only this but many other questions will be removed and settled by well established and settled rules.

Perhaps one of the worst effects of considering the vocation of the farmer as inferior, is that it lowers the farmer in his own estimation. Newton, from the fall of an apple, was led to consider and demonstrate the mighty powers and the laws of gravitation. A farmer at home whose mind had not been enlightened by education would, if he had seen the apple fall, have perhaps only thought if it was fit to be put in a dumping; but the philosopher had graduated at college, his mind had been expanded by education, study, and reflection, and hence from a slight circumstance he deduced just and logical consequences; and, I say, if you give to your sons an agricultural education—if you attend to their education with the same assiduity and care you would think necessary if they were designed for a learned profession, not magnifying the vocation, but treating it in its proper light, the farmer would find his vocation lifted in his own estimation—his mind, habits, and pursuits, would take an intellectual turn. The farmer would take delight in the study of intellectual and scientific pursuits, even as Peschurlia wrote a book which comprised only the habits and growth of a single plant.

If anything I have said this evening will cause any of my hearers to reflect on the topics I have spoken of, I shall feel amply repaid. This agricultural association is a step in the right direction. Could I but rouse you to take the other steps, and induce you to give your children that agricultural education which the importance of the subject demands, I should feel still prouder of the people of the State of California. At present how seldom do you find a farmer a Senator of the United States, or even a Senator of this State, or a member of the Assembly. Why should this be so? Give your children an education such as I have described, and the farmer will truly understand the dignity of his calling, and his vocation would be elevated in his own estimation and the eyes of the world. Give our farmers such an education, and how the country would rejoice. Our valleys would be filled with the productions of our genial clime; our hillsides with the produce of the vine; the resources of our country would become vastly developed and increased; for although mineral pursuits frequently impoverish and render worthless the soil, yet a proper course of agricultural treatment only renders it more fertile, even as seen on the plains of the Sacramento Valley, which, a few years ago looked so barren and drear, are now beginning to blossom as the rose. When this is accomplished; when our agriculturists are fully aroused to the importance and dignity of their vocation; when all other interests are considered secondary or subservient to this; then will the agricultural interest take its proper position. And in the hope and belief that this time will come—that this glorious result will be realized—I apply to the people of California the almost inspired lines of a sacred poet:

"Rise, crown'd with light, imperial Salem rise,
Exalt thy lowering head and lift thine eyes;
See, Heaven its sparkling portals wide display,
And break upon thee in a flood of day.

See a long race thy spacious courts adorns;
See future sons and daughters yet unborn,
In crowding ranks on every side arise
Demanding life, impatient for the skies.

See barbarous nations at thy gates attend,
Walk in thy light, and in thy temple bend;
See thy bright altars throng'd with prostrate kings,
While every land its joyous tribute brings."

The address was received with marked attention, and the speaker applauded at its close.

The receipts at the pavilion yesterday were about one thousand four hundred dollars. Tickets sold, one thousand two hundred.

To-night, we see by a special programme, Colonel Baker will deliver the annual address, after which the Convention of Fruit Growers will be continued.

THE EXHIBITION—THE PICTURE GALLERY.

This, as we have before described, embraces the two upper committee rooms of the pavilion, connected by an arcade. The space is favorable for the display, but the lights are not the best that could be desired. We commence our review at the

EAST ROOM.

In the northeast corner of this wing of the pavilion are placed the daguerreotypes, ambrotypes, and photographs, of D. H. Woods, Sacramento. They embrace about nineteen specimens, and besides fine portraits, contain excellent landscape views. The next left hand collection is part of Vance's (San Francisco and Sacramento) exhibition, consisting chiefly of a series of beautiful views of Yosemite Falls and scenery. There are thirteen of these views, each remarkably clear and well taken. They excite much admiration. Underneath Wood's collection is an oil painting of "Christ disputing with the Doctors," a work of large size, but small merit. Adjacent is a badly executed portrait. An oil painting, still to the left, is a scene from "The Crucifixion." Our Savior having been taken from the cross, is being removed to Joseph's tomb. This picture is without name or sign of the artist, but it has merit enough to entitle it to be better known, as well as better placed. Above this work is a set of oriental paintings, very showy and pleasing, executed by Mrs. G. Withington, Ione City. The frames are very skillfully wrought of leather by the same hands. The uppermost frame is a curious and prettily conceived combination of flowers, with bird's nest corner pieces, and "real" eggs in each nest. Milo Osborne, Sacramento, exhibits a specimen of the copperplate engraving, executed by him, representing Wong Mooney, the Chinese preacher. Adjoining is a specimen of very pretty penmanship, done by Miss S. M. Hurd, Sacramento. A Liebert, Nevada, exhibits a good ambrotype of a handsome woman. E. J. Mitchell, Sacramento, has framed a specimen of his penmanship, being a large copy, with *fac simile* signatures of the Declaration of Independence. Framed under glass are some very neat designs and drawings, vlsi ing and wedding cards, etc. by H. Burgess, San Francisco. Six framed pictures, done with the pencil, by same artist, attract much attention. The flowers are exquisite specimens. A spaniel's head is also very beautiful. H. Burgess is teacher of drawing in the San Francisco High School. We should mention that above this lot is another fine exhibit of Mitchell's skill in penmanship, the subject being the "Lord's Prayer."

The above pictures and specimens fill one side of the room. On the west end, near the door, we noticed some ten or a dozen paintings, prominent among which are—

Titania and Bottom.—By Mrs. Light, Sacramento. A monochromatic, very much and justly admired. Artists say this picture is remarkably well toned. The face of Titania expresses very aptly the passion supposed to be consuming her. Below is a most life-like drawing of a mammoth mushroom. The same artist has a fine monochromatic of a wood

scene, and a California mocking-bird in the foreground. Also, a colored drawing of California wild flowers.

Yo-Semite Falls.—Mrs. M. P. Benton, San Francisco. This is the largest picture on this side of the wall, and the only oil painting. The fall is not very skillfully represented. There are other parts of the picture possessing merit.

Four Water-Colors, a Steamer (very beautiful), *Lake Bigler*, *Mariposa*, and *Carson Valley.*—By G. H. Goddard, Sacramento. The latter views are probably overcolored, but give a very fair idea of the scenes intended to be shown.

A Grecian Oil Painting.—By Mrs. W. S. Mesick, Sacramento, is a favorable specimen of this art.

Daguerreotypes.—Two cases, one containing some excellent children's likenesses; by Beal of Sacramento, an artist who has met with considerable success in his pictures of children.

On the north wall are two other sketches by Mrs. Light.

The view of Clear Lake is a romantic scene, executed in the monochromatic art. The wounded crane is a life-like drawing.

Enamel Paintings.—Mrs. B. J. Smith, Sacramento, has four specimens of the art. The "View of the Falls of Trenton by Moonlight," is the best. Another view represents "The Bay of Killarney," and still another, very excellent of its kind, represents "The Head of our Savior." An exceedingly well executed crayon drawing of a female head and bust, by the same artist, is placed by the side of the above. There is a very creditable portrait in crayon, also in the group.

Another Grecian Painting.—Mrs. W. S. Mesick, Sacramento. Is deserving of notice.

Boquet of Flowers (colored).—All executed with a pen, very neatly; by E. A. Levison, Sacramento.

Engravings on Stone.—D. D. Neal, San Francisco. These are really meritorious efforts, and considering them as "first attempts," they reflect much credit on the author. The engravings are from photographs, and are portraits of the pioneers of this State. They are drawn expressly for the *Hesperian* magazine.

The remaining space on the wall is occupied with photographs and daguerreotypes from the establishments of W. S. Shew, Sacramento, and J. Shew, San Francisco. There are some superior specimens of oil photographs among this collection, among which is a likeness of Colonel Baker. The picture of Horace Greeley is retouched with India ink, and rendered so dark. Two beautiful pictures, in the same style, of a little girl, attract much attention. There are three pictures labeled the "Solid Men of Sacramento." The subjects are (we give their titles) General Hutchinson, Major Clark, and Colonel Crocker. This finishes the east room.

ARCADE.

On the north wall of the Arcade, beginning at the east corner, are three admirable specimens of Grecian painting, from the hand of Miss C. H. Smith, Sacramento. The mother and child is perhaps the best. There is so, by the same artist, a colored crayon; the sunrise tints on the water are well given.

We have next some lithographs, from G. H. Baker, Sacramento, principally fast horses; also, a view of a California stock ranch.

The next collection is that of Mrs. M. K. Clement, Sacramento. One of the pictures is a likeness, in water-color "sepia," of the late Senator

Broderick, which, on Saturday last, was draped in mourning, and surrounded with a wreath of myrtle. The forehead and lower part of the face are very accurate; the eyes and nose fail to convey an exact impression. The picture is, however, much admired, and attracts crowds about it all day. The gem of Mrs. Clement's paintings, however, is her "Antigone," which is one of the finest amateur water-colors we have seen in the State. The drapery and flesh color are highly artistic. The figure in the open-front dress—another picture, engravings of which are often seen, and have sometimes been styled Lola Montez—is also well painted. "Jeptha's Daughter," another sepia drawing, is a good copy.

In the opposite corner from the above are some pencil sketches, by J. Todd, Sacramento; also, some superior steel engravings, by M. C. Osborne, of this city.

Water-Colors, etc.—G. H. Baker. There is a handsome lot of water-colors, monochromatic drawings, engravings on copper, lithographs, pencil sketches, etc. from the shop of G. H. Baker, Sacramento. The water-colors are California views, generally very correct. The largest picture of all is a work of much merit.

On the opposite wall from the above is the gem of all the embroidered picture work in the fair. The representation is "The Head of Our Savior," as miraculously imprinted on the napkin held by St. Veronica. It is a finished production. Above, comprised in the same lot, is another splendid piece of embroidery, the subject of which we do not recognize.

Two frames, inclosing some of the best specimens of H. C. Osborne's steel engravings, hang against the north wall. Adjoining are four of Dickman's life size painted photograph pictures; also some of the smaller specimens of his art. The small pictures strike us as the most favorable examples. The woman and the child is an admirable picture. The left hand plain photograph is one of the finest in the fair.

Water-Colors, Pencil Drawings, etc.—Pupils of San Francisco College. There are thirteen specimens in the above styles, the best of which we consider are two moral scenes, "At Home" and "Abroad." The "Picnic in the Woods" is a very good piece of perspective.

In the west corner of the arcade are two oil paintings, by B. J. Taylor, of Sacramento. One representing an "Italian Sunset," and the other the "Flight of the Wandering Jew." The coloring in both pictures is too gaudy. The "Italian Sunset" is a sort of "fiery, cloudy, pillar."

Beneath the above, is the drawing of a "Jamaica Sugar Estate, and a View of Kalandria," by C. A. Storey, of Sacramento.

Monochromatic Drawings.—Two by Mrs. D. Hardy, of Sacramento. The same author has an Oriental painting in the lot.

A Grecian painting, "Hiawatha," Mrs. G. Withington, of Ione City.

Another Grecian, by Miss L. H. Warner, (aged thirteen years,) of Sacramento. Very well deserving a place in the fair.

"A Camanche Catching Wild Horses," a pencil drawing of much spirit. By F. S. Butler, aged ten years.

WEST ROOM.

On the left of the door, in the west room, is the contribution of Nahl Bros. to the exhibition. There is one life size oil portrait of a little girl in a sitting posture, specimens of India ink drawings, lithographic drawings, and designs, and fine samples of their skill in water colors. The India ink sketches of these well known artists have usually given the greatest satisfaction. The oil portrait is much admired, but its best effect

is probably from the artistic skill in the management of the drapery. The "Emigrants' Attack by Indians" is most admired of the water colors. The drawing is almost faultless, if we except the figures and faces of the Indians, which resemble mulattoes more than the Indians of the plains. The conception is bad. There is too much action, to overstrained an imagination of the horrors of such a scene; everybody is killing everybody—a sort of "round-robin" of bloody and desperate purpose. The "Little Child in the Cottage Door," is a much more pleasing sketch of the artists' skill. The likenesses of children done in India ink are beautiful specimens of the high art attained by the Nahl Bros. The designs for certificates of membership of societies are also admirable.

Wood Engravings.—There are some good samples of wood engraving exhibited by Eastman & Loomis, Loomis & Keith, and Durbin Van Vleck—all of San Francisco.

There are, also, two or three very pretty water colors, by Mrs. Benton, San Francisco.

Portrait of Washington, by Mrs. J. Whitney, Sacramento. This is a very superior painting, whether done by a Sacramento amateur or not, we cannot say. It hangs too high to judge of its peculiar merits.

"Mount Diablo," "Ione Valley," and "Foot Hills near Placerville," are three of the best specimens of oil painting in the exhibition. They are the work of Norton Bush, San Francisco, and are exceedingly clever as amateur paintings, for such we take them to be. The view of "Mount Diablo" is a very correct and finished production. The hazy condition of the atmosphere, through which this mountain is seen in midsummer or in the fall of the year, is well preserved in the picture.

"Scotch Views," also "A Scene on Fraser River," J. Wright, Vallejo, are oil paintings of considerable merit.

"Niagara Falls," B. J. Taylor. This is Mr. Taylor's best effort—certainly the best on exhibition.

In the west corner of this room are three oil paintings, the center one of which, a picture of a little child, is the work of a thorough artist. The name is not given. It is a beautiful picture.

The north wall of the room contains two large pictures from the pencil of F. Butman, San Francisco. The author is a landscape painter, and exhibits two views of "Yo Semite Valley" and "Falls." Both pictures are highly superior works of art. The view of the valley must be regarded as a production unsurpassed by anything on exhibition. The middle distance and coloring are admirable.

The remainder of the south wall is occupied by the fine display of photographs done in every variety of style, and exhibited by Hamilton & Lovering, San Francisco. Between some of the pictures, and the splendid show down stairs by Vance, it is hard to choose. We have not time to specify the particular merits of each collection. It is sufficient to say that both firms have brought the art of photographing in taking portraits to high perfection. These two exhibits of pictures are among the chief attractions of the fair.

Before closing this hurried review of the paintings, we must call attention to two pictures of art, claimed as original, from the hands of old masters. One is a group of cows, by Moreland; the other of sheep and goats, by Rosa de Tivola.

THE RACE COURSE.

No racing was advertised to take place at the race course yesterday, but we understand that some "scrub contests" came off which were not

deserving of detailed notice. To-morrow afternoon, at four o'clock, a four mile race is announced to take place at the Centerville Course, under the direction of the Agricultural Society, for the premiums, fifty dollars and twenty-five dollars, offered by the society. Up to last evening the entries were:

M. J. Church, of Napa, enters s. s. Fire Tail.

David Mitchell, of Sacramento, enters r. m. Highland Maid.

This race will doubtless draw a large crowd to the course.

SEVENTH DAY.

EXERCISES AT THE STOCK GROUNDS.

SACRAMENTO, September 21, 1859.

At the amphitheater of the cattle grounds, Tuesday morning, the attendance was as full as at any previous exhibition there since the commencement of the fair. Before proceeding to give an account of the exercises of yesterday, it may be well to state that the bull "Doniphan," which took the award on Thursday, belongs to Mrs. M. H. McCormack, of this county. On the stand yesterday we observed, besides the officers of the society, Colonel Haraszthy, of Sonoma; Captain Yount, of Napa; and Rev. F. C. Ewer, of San Francisco. The first exercise was the exhibition of the bulls that had received premiums for sweepstakes, for which Mr. Landis, of Yuba, entered "Prince Albert;" J. C. Welch, of Yolo, "Bill;" Michael Murray, of Sacramento, "Buck;" John A. Leather, of Yolo, "Jack of the Woods;" S. B. Emerson, of Santa Clara, "Guelph" and "Prince of the Pacific;" Mrs. McCormack, of Sacramento, "Doniphan;" R. H. Walsh, of Colusa, "Shasta," "Shelton," and "Tarleton;" J. M. Steele, of Colusa, "Snowball." Mr. Emerson's "Guelph" received the first prize, (forty dollars,) and his "Prince of the Pacific" the second, (twenty dollars.) The last named animal is eight months old, weighs eight hundred and seventy pounds. The entries of cows for sweepstakes, as above, were: R. J. Walsh, of Colusa, "Adelaide" and "Ione;" J. B. Childs, of Napa, "Lady of Napa;" J. E. Stevens, of Sutter, "Mary Anne." Of these, "Adelaide" took the first premium, (thirty dollars,) and "Ione" the second, (fifteen dollars.)

Thoroughbred horses were next ordered in. This exhibition was very fine, and the noble animals were enthusiastically cheered by the assembled multitude. Dr. Powell, Chairman of the Committee, reported that there were six entries, as follows: Wetmore & Forbes, of Solano, enter stallion "Cosmo," ten years old; E. D. L. Bryant, of Solano, bay stallion "Abdallah," five years old; Mike Gray, of Sacramento, sorrel stallion "Sam. Houston," three years old; Fred. Werner, of Yolo, bay mare "Rose," six years old; W. G. Fore, of Solano, sorrel mare "Puss," seven years old; W. M. Montgomery, of Yolo, sorrel mare "Susan Moore," three years old. The committee awarded the first premium, (seventy-five dollars,) to "Cosmo," and the second premium, (fifty dollars,) to "Abdallah."

In negotiating the entrance of thoroughbred cattle or horses, none were permitted to compete but such as furnished a complete pedigree, tracing the entire line of descents from the English parents on the side of both sire and dam. It was announced from the stand that the Committees on

Horses of Graded Blood had been unable to complete their labors, and it was requested that owners of such horses would be at their respective stalls in readiness to give such further information as the committees might require. These awards will be made probably to-day.

The distribution of awards was then proceeded in the following order:

Best Imported Jack.—First premium, twenty five dollars, to "Compromise," belonging to C. C. Singletary, of Colusa; second premium, fifteen dollars, to "Star of the West," belonging to O. C. Peters, of Solano.

Best California bred Jack.—First prize, twenty-five dollars, to Holloway & Poynter, of Sutter.

Best Jennies.—First premium, fifteen dollars, to Holloway & Poynter, of Sutter.

Best pair Imported Mules.—First premium, twenty-five dollars, to W. Hutchinson, of Sacramento. This report was withdrawn, as it was said that Mr. Child's of iron-gray mules had been entered, but were absent because of the accident which they met the day before.

Best pair California bred Mules.—First premium, twenty-five dollars, to Holloway & Poynter, of Sutter.

Best Single Mule.—First premium, twenty dollars, to Benjamin Fowler, of Yolo County.

It was announced from the stand that the lady equestrianism would come off this afternoon at the Centerville Race Course; and then commenced the grand exhibition of all the stock. Each exhibitor's lot of cattle or horses came in together, and when they numbered half a dozen or more, the sight was most interesting. When the fine lot of Durham stock belonging to Jerome C. Davis, of Putah Creek, Yolo County, was brought into the arena, Mr. Wheeler announced that those animals had been brought to the grounds solely for exhibition, and that the owner being a Vice-President and one of the Managers of the State Agricultural Society, would not allow them to enter in competition for any of the premiums. This statement was received with shouts of applause well deserved on the part of Mr. Davis. The grand feature in the exhibition was the parade of Werner's three stallions—"Rattler," with his nine colts; "Hamlet," with eight; and "Trustee," with two colts. As these beautiful animals passed round the arena the enthusiasm was so great that fear of accidents required it to be stopped. The performance concluded with the exhibition of Selby's fine eight mule team, attached to a large freight vehicle, which passed through the arena, the bells on the animals' necks jingling a merry chime, while the band struck up the appropriate air, "Wait for the wagon." The team was afterwards taken to the track, and to test their draught, a weight amounting to twenty-five thousand pounds, with the four wheels of the wagon locked, was drawn a distance of sixty feet.

THE PAVILION.

The exhibition halls were the scene of considerable activity during the afternoon. The committees are hard at work in the prosecution of their labors. The number of visitors was slightly increased by the arrival in town of the military companies in anticipation of the parade. The receipts yesterday were about one thousand two hundred dollars.

In the evening, at eight o'clock, Col. E. D. Baker delivered a spirited and eloquent address, to an audience nearly filling the large hall. He was listened to with close attention, and such was the interest to catch

his remarks that general stillness prevailed, and his words were audible to the furthest extent of the pavilion. He was followed in some remarks by Governor Weller.

ADDRESS OF E. D. BAKER.

E. D. Baker came forward and was received with loud applause. He said: When, fellow citizens and friends, several months ago, I accepted the invitation which this society honored me with, to deliver this address, I received it with pride, and intended to perform it in good faith. Since then events which I did not anticipate have occupied my whole time. I have, for three months, been engaged in a very animated and particularly unsuccessful canvass. Since its close I have been engaged in one of the most mournful duties man can perform, and I came here to night with my mind preoccupied, and my heart very much crushed. Fellow-citizens, the human mind is at best like a harp—and although played upon by the hand of a master, if its chords are too low, the response will be feeble and imperfect. My mind is like that harp to-night. I have seen the time when the sight of such an audience as this would have roused me like the blast of a trumpet; but it is not to-night.

I shall endeavor, in a very few and brief words, to manifest the respect which I feel for this occasion and this audience. I wish I could do better, but I have only to say that to-night I am more unprepared and in lower spirits than at any time on which I have addressed a public assemblage; and I hope that you will try to-morrow to forget what I say to-night, and that my friend, the Reporter, will, to-morrow morning, give me the charity of his silence.

I have desired, when I spoke for the first time in this stately hall, so well adapted for so noble a purpose—I have desired, when I spoke of agriculture, to consider it in its noblest and broadest aspect. I had proposed, while I gave it all honor, to speak of it in its relations to the affairs—the comforts, the hopes—the morals of life—and to say something of its relations to all the great circle of the sciences.

Fellow-citizens, agriculture, itself a science, is connected in a hundred aspects with many, with most—I had nearly said with all others. To instance—what would agriculture, at this enlightened hour be, without natural philosophy? Who is there that ought to call himself a farmer that does not study, or hopes to study, something of natural philosophy? And, again, in your spacious hall below, you have many wonderful and labor-saving—or to speak more correctly—labor-doing machines; but what would they be without mechanics, itself a great branch of natural philosophy? What without mechanics, a process of unbroken, unfailing, demonstrative reasoning? Again, you have near you specimens of admirable skill in man, and wonderful benevolence in the Almighty, in the various breeds of domestic animals, fit for and made for man. To evince the skill which is here proved, shows also a better and higher knowledge of natural history. Again, what are we to be hereafter in California without a knowledge of hydrostatics and hydraulics? The time will yet come when the ditches which traverse the whole mineral regions of the State, will be more valuable for irrigation than they have ever been for gold-finding. Who can undervalue the importance of a correct knowledge of water in a state of rest, action, currents, flows, and curves? These are portions of scientific knowledge which agriculture claims, and will keep as its own. But while I speak of agriculture as connected with the sciences, I am led for the moment to think of agriculture as it was

before the sciences. It is the first, as it is the noblest of arts; it was an art before science was known, because, as you will remember, art is action, while science is systematized knowledge.

Agriculture is the first, as it is the noblest of arts. I never see a grain of wheat but I look upon it with mysterious reverence. No man can trace its history. It is recorded that when He who spake as man never sate, trod the shores of Palestine, He was surrounded by that band of friends who loved Him, and who in the fields gathered the ears of corn as they walked. But it is older than that—a thousand and a thousand years beyond that time. In the dim vista of ages long gone, we know that the mysterious grain of wheat, existing to-night without father save God, blessed man then as it blesses man now. Why, Adam saw the tall and bearded spear of wheat which dropped its fruit unharvested in his hand; and Eve wandered, with glowing cheeks and luxuriant tresses, amid the mysterious and spontaneous corn. Well, then, may we say agriculture is the first and the noblest of arts; but if it was an art then, it is science now. It is eminently observant; it is peculiarly inductive, and the same reach of thought, the same thorough observation, the same scientific induction which enabled Newton to evolve the course of the planets in their orbit around the sun; the planetary nature of the sun itself; the distant, mysterious, infinite worlds above us, moving in their courses and orbits by an appointed law, and in an appointed way; the same course of patient observation and scientific induction which taught him this by the fall of an apple from its bough to the ground, that same course of patient observation and scientific induction creates the wonders you see around you to-night, and all those that are yet to come throughout uncounted years to bless the whole coming generations of mankind.

But if it be this, and more than this, that agriculture receives from all the sciences, it gives in return amply and nobly for all that is bestowed upon it. It returns means, objects—materials to all the sciences—and most of all to the science of human life.

Whether I observe the brilliant light that to-night makes the face of beauty yet more beautiful; whether I observe art which illuminates by its touch nature itself; whether I look at the luxuries, use, splendor, pomp; whatever I see that adorns social life; whatever I see that arms science with the means of conquering the infirmity of nature itself; in all these respects agriculture is the great workshop from whence these means proceed. I need not repeat the truism that life finds its great sustenance in agriculture; but I may point to the fact that science receives its means of beautifying, and saving and adorning life, from agriculture. Why, the physician will tell you that the domestic animal that feeds your little ones that play around your knees is made by science—medical science—the great means of ameliorating the condition of mankind and preserving them against the most fatal epidemic the world has ever known; and that is but one illustration out of a hundred that might be named.

Again, agriculture everywhere, and to-night, it is seen around you. Agriculture everywhere grasps around it, as a great patron, other arts. It is the great patron of art in all ages; it has not been by commercial cities, for Athens was not so; it has not been by commercial cities, for Rome was not so; it has not been by warlike citadels; it has been none of these around which it has found any way to have formed its great centralizing influences. Athens was eminently agricultural—arts, sciences, literature, arms, glory, immortal renown, gathered there; but the fertility of Attica was the basis of all. Rome, when the mistress of the

world, was only remarkable for her imitative art; she created nothing—her power was essentially military. In Tadmor, of the desert, and in ancient Thebes, there are no remains to indicate that amid all the boundless mercantile power which they possessed upon the great highway to the Indies; that there, art attained that uncontested eminence which she attained in other and later lands; but wherever the rich soil, fruitful, well tilled, all yielding soil, forces and forms the character of a nation, there art gathers and constellates around it; and when in Rome, as you younger men know full well—when in Rome the middle classes disdained to follow the pursuits of husbandry, and left the cultivation of the soil to serfs and slaves, then art, even the borrowed, stolen art of Rome, vanished from Italy and the world. Agriculture forms character. And why? No man can be a good farmer that is not an industrious man; he may sleep while the grain grows, but when he awakes he must sow and gather it. A farmer must also be an economical man, for in the wise dispensation of Divine Providence, while it is intended that man shall gain his bread by the sweat of his brow, it never has been proved, and I don't believe it will ever be proved, that a man can get a living honestly except he takes reasonable care of what he gets.

Again, agriculture, of all other arts, best forms a character for integrity. The farmer does not, and if he is a good farmer, he will not rely on overreaching other men; he will only try at best to overreach nature, and make two crops in the year instead of one, and that is but fair. He does not mingle among men with the view to overreach them, does not seek their haunts for that purpose. He has formed an alliance with nature for a wiser, better purpose, and if honest integrity of purpose should flee all other haunts of men, I trust, at least, that it will ever be found in the great rural population of a free government. Again, the habits of the agriculturist cultivates habits of good sense. A man to be a farmer must see, must observe, must open his eyes, must understand what is going on around him; not merely to the tricks of trade, not merely to the profession of politics, which some of us find very foolish. More than that, he must observe the workings of nature, the change of seasons, the variations of climate and soils; he must emphatically be an observer upon a broad and general scale. His observations ought to be as broad and general as are the occasions. And once more. Agriculture teaches firmness of purpose, it teaches the pursuit of a single object and pursues it amid difficulties. The seed will be bad, the soil poor, the rain will not come—it will come too often. The seasons, too, will change; may be too long delayed or be ungenial; but among them all, steadily, as a well-directed vessel makes its way to its destined point while amid the wind and storm it steadies with upright keel, so in like manner does the upright farmer cast behind him all difficulties, and amidst all obstacles presses forward toward the great appointed goal of success.

And, again, as with other virtues, the practice of these increases their power. He who makes one crop honestly will be encouraged to make two; while he who makes two will be able to make a dozen. The virtues in their practice fortify themselves, and in no case is the adage more true than in him who follows the pursuits of agriculture honestly and true. But, fellow-citizens and friends, if agriculture forms the individual character thus, it does far more to form the character of society when considered in its political and national relation. Well said the poet:

"Princes and Kings may flourish and may fade,
A breath can make them as a breath has made,
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

Again, agriculture, strange as it may seem, makes the best soldiers. The man who learns amid his fields to love peace learns how to defend them. The climate, the sun, the hardy toil, the broad breast, the vigorous form, the earnest and hearty hand, these become of themselves weapons of offense and citadels of freedom whenever the country may call them to the tinted field. Wherever were there such soldiers as were called from the plow to defend Bunker Hill? Wherever were there such warriors as those which stood by Jackson, in the immortal day, when he gave New Orleans to our banners to be ours just as long as the Mississippi shall roll its exulting and bounding current to the sea?

And yet, once more, agriculture does not merely form the individual character; agriculture does not merely form man well and nobly in his relation to society—it does more. It forms the universal character of man in its noblest type in every country and in every age. The laborer of the workshop does not compare with the laborer of the field. The labor of the head itself—skillful research—study—skillful statesmanship—does not form virtues of character like labor in the bright sun. God has ordained it, and it is so, wisely and well; and to use the words of an eminent divine: “Although it may be true that God Almighty, in order to punish man, has inflicted upon him the curse of labor; yet how beneficent is the hand of the Almighty—the punishment itself becomes a blessing—for without labor man would be a curse to himself and the world.” And of all labor, O, friends and fellow-citizens! what type is so noble as the farmer? How jocund does he drive the team afield. How bows the woods beneath his sturdy stroke, and, at least, standing in this hall, why ought I not to say it—in this society, why ought I not to say it—labor is, first and last, the noblest, highest pursuit—the only weapon with which man can conquer all the misfortunes of his early condition; it allies him with all that is noble, and good, and great, and generous below, and learns him to step with an assured tread up to the courts of Heaven itself. What is there in this broad world that is not the creation of labor? The knowledge which enables us to describe the motions of the heavenly bodies, the knowledge which enables us to see in vast mountain masses the history of past races of animalculæ, the smallest development that can reach the mind of mortal man, the largest that can fix the thought of an archangel itself, are the results of labor alone. Political research, statesmanship, literature, poetry, divinity; all that enobles, refines, beautifies; that adorns the embroidery upon a lady’s skirt—all, the largest and smallest, all sprung from the labor of man. Whether you consider multitudinous society, or whether you speak of the slightest development that can attract the human thought or the human idea, all is labor—God-given labor—God-blessed labor—the dignity of man, the guard of communities, the best chivalry, the cheapest defense of nations. Labor which forms the character, labor which adorns the home, labor which elevates the mind and operates upon the heart, which makes us imitators of God himself, since, sitting in the highest Heavens, God, with his own hand, labored when he made the heavens and the earth, and pronounced them good.

[Here a dispatch was handed to Col. Baker on the stand, who read it and said]:

Fellow-citizens: Even while I speak, this miserable profession of the law calls me away. Somebody for whom I have to appear—and therefore ought not to be here—says “be here at nine o’clock to-morrow;” and even while I speak, the moments pass, and I waste my time and your

patience. I came here to-night and have made these poor remarks but to offer you an apology for not doing more and speaking better; the will, the spirit, was to do it, but the mind and the thought were weak. But if in one man’s mind I have left the idea that agricultural labor is not alone a source of profit, but of honor, safety, security, peace, I have done something of my purpose to-night; and if I have impressed any of these fair ladies here with the idea that whether lover, husband, son, or brother, of theirs labors in the field by the plow, wields the reaping hook, or stands by the reaping machine, doing his duty like a man—although his face may be sunburnt and his hands hardened with toil, yet that he is nobler, better, for doing it, worthier to be loved—the task I have attempted has not been performed in vain. Fellow-citizens, I speak in a State where all the future prospects of success in this noble pursuit are clear and bright. The time will come—and that I believe within twenty years—when the grape crop of California will be worth more than the gold crop; not, I trust, that the gold crop will be less, but that the grape crop will be worth much more. That alone is a bright future, but not that only. We know but little yet of the capacities of this State; we know but little as yet, by patient observations and scientific induction, of its capacity to yield, the relations of climate, varieties of soil, its fitness for various kinds of culture. We know but little yet of all these things, which it is the purpose of this association to learn, and which you are all learning so practically and well. And, again, you have an immense quantity, a boundless area of tule lands; yet, by a scientific process of agriculture, to be reduced by labor for the convenience, happiness, and grandeur of man—not of man in his individual capacity, but man in his cultivated capacity, as a community and State. Fellow-citizens, in this State you began the work well. You began it by careful, patient, observation, and scientific research, and you will pursue it to the end, and may all blessings go with you. It is a career of pride, and hope, and honor. It will bring peace and comfort to uncounted homes, add dignity to your social condition, add renown to you as a State, strength as a people. You will be respected in peace, valiant and gallant in war; and, as we gather here to-night, and as we disperse, may we meet and may we depart, each man feeling the importance of labor to the well-being of the State, and each man going to his home strong in the purpose to maintain himself in the great line of his duty to the community in which he lives.

We are the first people upon earth. Let us be the most grateful, the most industrious, the most virtuous. Let us, to the capacities of our soil, our glowing climate, our peaceful political condition, add industry, honest labor, a love of peace, a capacity for war, a regard for every social duty, and, above all, let us add to all this a consciousness of the dignity of labor, the true dignity of labor, whether social, or moral, or intellectual, or physical; and, if we do this, we shall hand down to posterity the blessings that are heaped up around us on every side—our fruit, grain, flocks, and herds, fair and fertile fields—everything that makes us comfortable, happy, and blessed. Shall we do more? Yea, far more than this. We shall hand down to them the recollection of the manly attributes, the manly actions of their fathers, which shall go with them as a guide, a warning, and a blessing, to continue throughout generations, till—

“Wrapped in flames the worlds of ether glow,
And heaven’s last thunder shakes the world below.”

[Calls for Governor Weller.]

Governor Weller came forward, and said he did not expect that he

would be called upon to make a speech this evening. If he had, he certainly would not have been present. He had never followed agricultural pursuits, and always made it a rule never to speak about what he did not know. If it had been upon political matters, the subject might perhaps be more familiar to his mind. This, however, he might be permitted to say: He was gratified to see the interest manifested by the people of this State in agricultural affairs. The present scene was one of which California might well feel proud, and glad was he to see at this annual meeting the splendid display of fruits, specimens of stock, and the evidence on all sides of increased knowledge in the cultivation of the soil—the fruits of industry and energy—and which, if carried on as begun, would soon make California the proudest agricultural State in the Union. That was the position that the God of nature intended this State to occupy, and it would be the fault of the people of California themselves if this anticipation was not realized—this proud position was not obtained.

EIGHTH DAY.

EXERCISES AT THE STOCK GROUNDS.

SACRAMENTO, September 22, 1859.

From the attendance yesterday at the cattle grounds, it was apparent that the public interest in this department of the State fair continues unabated. Awards were made by the judges as follows:

Trotting Stallions as Roadsters (four years old and upwards).—First premium, seventy-five dollars, to "Rattler," belonging to Fred. Werner, of Solano. Second premium, fifty dollars, to "Economy," belonging to Forbes & Wetmore, of —.

Trotting Stallions as Roadsters (three years old).—First premium, fifty dollars, to "Tom Duroc," belonging to Edward St. Louis, Yolo. Second premium, twenty-five dollars, to "Tom Moore," belonging to Charles St. Louis, of Yolo.

Trotting Mares as Roadsters (four years old and upwards).—First premium, fifty dollars, to "Polly," the property of J. Glascock, of Yolo. Second premium, twenty-five dollars, to "Eliza Grey," belonging to L. Greer, of Sacramento.

Trotting Mares as Roadsters (three years old).—First premium, forty dollars, to "Ida May," belonging to W. Reynolds, of Colusa. Second premium, twenty dollars, to "Black Betty," the property of J. E. Stevens, of Sutter.

GRADED STOCK.

Best Four Years Old and upward Stallions.—First premium, seventy-five dollars, to "Yolo," belonging to Mr. Kirk, of Yolo. Second premium, fifty dollars, to "Alfred Messenger," belonging to W. Reynolds, of Colusa.

Best Three Years Old Stallion.—First premium, fifty dollars to "Tiger Whip," belonging to T. Gandy, of Yolo. Second premium, twenty-five dollars, to "Fire Tail," the property of M. T. Church, of Napa.

The further distribution of prizes to horses was postponed till this morning, as it was ascertained that certain graded stock had not been assigned their proper places, and justice required that they should be afforded correct classification.

Now came the grand and most interesting feature in the morning's

performance, viz: the exhibition of the colts sired by "Rattler" and "Hamlet," for the best of which Fred. Werner had offered special premiums. "Rattler's" nine colts were first brought in and then the five sired by "Hamlet." The youngest exhibited of "Rattler's" colts is five months old; the oldest six months and a half. "Hamlet's" will also average five months old. On entering, these beautiful young animals were loudly cheered and were universally admired by the large crowd of spectators. After a thorough examination of the colts, they were led round the track so that the judges might observe their action. As to the respective merits of the young colts the judges were unable to form an opinion, and the distribution of the awards was deferred till to-morrow morning. Thus will there be another opportunity of witnessing the "Rattler" and "Hamlet" progeny *en masse*, an occasion which should not be lost by those who admire the graceful symmetry and noble action of blooded stock.

As announced in the programme of the exercises of the day, there was a trial of the fire-proof ability of two safes. One of them was a Lillie's "patent burglar and fire proof safe," patented July fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and manufactured in Troy, New York. The other was of California manufacture, and purports to be made by T. A. Auberlen, 46 Battery Street, San Francisco. A large fire, creating an intense heat, which comfort did not care for, was built around and over the safes, and burned for several hours. When we left the ground the safes were not tactile, and it was but natural to presume that the committee had not then made a very thorough examination as to which possessed the most salamander-like qualities.

Of the horse-training exhibition by Mr. Warn little that is favorable can be said. The spectators, who acted as jury on the occasion, seemed to be almost unanimously of the opinion that this part of the exhibition was not a *Rarey* show.

Four windmills are in successful operation at the cattle grounds, two of them being employed in pumping water for the benefit of the stock. The contributors are: One by Jacob Dickerson, of Sacramento; two by Hyde & Brother, of Benecia; and one by W. I. Tustin, of Benecia. They all claim to be newly invented, self-regulating, windmills, the grand principle being, that by means of "flies" and springs thrown out by centrifugal force, an increase of wind turns the edges of the wings towards the wind, and thus the revolution is made more regular and the services of an attendant dispensed with. During our daily attendance at the cattle grounds, we have closely observed these machines, and are of the opinion that Dickerson's is the most superior, as it may be seen revolving when the others are stationary, and its revolutions are remarkably regular.

THE PAVILION.

These are the last days of the fair, and the city never presented a more lively appearance. Strangers are continually arriving and departing, and the presence of the military adds interest to the show. The hall was visited by thousands of persons, and the race grounds never collected together so large and so respectable an assemblage to witness the sports of the turf as on yesterday. The awards for machine sewing were recommended by the committee yesterday. They will be noticed elsewhere. The receipts of the fair yesterday were about one thousand two hundred dollars.

To-night Professor Winters, of this city, will perform at eight o'clock, on a half grand California piano, of Zech's manufacture, San Francisco.

THE RACE COURSE.

The race track, on Wednesday, was under the management of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society, and notwithstanding the meagerness of the sport anticipated, a crowd was attracted which has never been excelled on any race course in the State of California. The fact of it being the day on which several young ladies were to show their skill and grace in riding, might have tended to increase the number in attendance; but certain it is that at half past three o'clock, there must have been at least six thousand persons on the track, of which number there were certainly three thousand ladies. The ladies' stand, that of the club, and a large portion of the main stand, were filled with ladies; indeed, the sight was a magnificent one, and of itself was really worth the price of admission. The space in front of the stands was crowded with men, and hundreds were stationed within that portion of the circle of the track near the Judges' stand; and, besides all that, there were at least three hundred vehicles of all kinds, filled with occupants. We heard old turfmen make the remark that, take it altogether, it was the largest assemblage on a race track in many years, and that never before had they seen so many ladies.

Notwithstanding this immense crowd, there was not the slightest disorder of any kind, conclusively proving that the presence of virtuous women can add the highest refinement to the race track.

The first of the afternoon's amusement on the list was a trial of speed of trotting horses, for the society's purse of one hundred and fifty dollars, for which "Shot" and "Tom Maguire" had been entered—the latter to wagon, and the former to harness—best two in three.

The Judges of the race were D. R. Crandall, J. E. Kinkead, and Ferris Forman. Time Judges, R. E. Brewster and W. B. Thornburg.

First Heat.—The horses being called to the score, "Shot" won the pole, and after one or two ineffectual attempts, they got off well together, "Shot" leading about half a length ahead, increasing the distance between himself and "Tom" to two lengths, which he kept up to the score, winning the heat in 2:55½.

Second Heat.—The horses had a good start, and at the quarter pole, "Tom Maguire" was four lengths ahead; but, breaking up, "Shot" passed him at the half mile pole, and when at the three-quarter pole was six lengths ahead. "Tom Maguire" made a brush on the home stretch and gained somewhat, but "Shot" held his own, and came up to the score four lengths ahead, winning the heat in 2:55, and the race.

After the trotting race the lady equestrians were called to the track. There were but two entries, the Misses Pauline and Emily Fredericks, from Yolo. The premium was for graceful riding, and the Judges were W. B. Thornburg, J. E. Kinkead, and J. R. Crandall. Miss Pauline Fredericks rode a large, powerful, and splendid sorrel, full of life and fire, and requiring considerable strength to keep him in check, but the young lady sat him admirably. Miss Emily rode a much smaller horse than that of her sister, but without saddle. Both young ladies came to the Judges' stand for instructions, which were to ride up and down the quarter stretch in any manner, to their own taste, except running. After exercising for about twenty minutes, the ladies made a splendid run around the track.

After the above, Miss Anna E. Stevens, of Brighton, near this city, who kindly acceded to the request of the managers of the fair, to ride, to enhance the interests of the society, then made her appearance on the track

mounted on a fine horse, without saddle, bridle, or surcingle. The fame of this young lady as an equestrienne is well known, and by no means undeserved. She handles a horse magnificently, and, in grace and manner, is a perfect Di Vernon. She elicited considerable applause.

There was but one entry of gentleman riders, Master Hutchinson, son of General Hutchinson, President of the Society. He rode a California horse, spirited, and of good style. He did well, and proved himself to be an excellent horseman. One of the most amusing portions of gentleman riding was that essayed by a young gentleman of this city, who rode a horse bare back in a race around the track with young Hutchinson. We thought at first the young gentleman was on horseback, but from the manner in which he rolled around from side to side he appeared to be on the hurricane deck of a fishing smack in a heavy sea. Young Hutchinson beat him in the race.

After the latter race there was a pacing match for a purse of one hundred and fifty dollars; best three in five. "Pacific" and "Webster" were entered. The first two heats were run in two minutes and thirty seconds and two minutes and thirty-one seconds, by "Pacific." "Webster" was then withdrawn, and "Pacific" made the track alone, in two minutes and thirty-five seconds, winning the race and money, and concluding the amusements of the day.

The only complaint we heard yesterday was from the ladies, who did so bitterly, on account of the dust at the terminus of the railroad. We understand from J. P. Robinson, the Superintendent of the railroad, that they have done all in their power to get sufficient water to sprinkle the roads in the vicinity of the track, but it has been found to be impossible, although an expenditure of four hundred dollars has been made to attain that object. The supply of water from the wells has fallen short, and it cannot be brought from the city without incurring an unwarrantable expense. We make the statement in justice to the railroad company, as we yesterday censured them for an apparent neglect.

NINTH DAY.

EXERCISES AT THE STOCK GROUNDS.

SACRAMENTO, September 23, 1859.

The attendance at the cattle grounds would, no doubt, have been much larger yesterday than on any previous day had the weather been at all propitious. Owing to the high northerly wind that swept across the ground, and carried clouds of dust in every direction, it was impossible to spread the covering of the amphitheater. The canvas booths, stands, and temporary structures of all descriptions, presented a very sad and dilapidated appearance as their frail walls swayed to and fro in the wind. We were sorry to see that the refreshment stand of Mr. Ustick, in the immediate vicinity of the cattle grounds, was laid almost entirely prostrate, and much damage had been done to his goods. The accident will make him a loser by the speculation. Notwithstanding the wretched condition of the weather, there was quite a respectable gathering of spectators within the amphitheater, and of these forty or fifty were females. The Judges being, as might be expected under the circumstances, extremely anxious to get through with their duties in this department, there was no delay in commencing the exercises, and the following awards were made:

HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Best Stallion (four years old and upward).—First premium, seventy-five dollars, to "Young Gilbert," owned by T. J. Bedford, of Solano. Second premium, fifty dollars, to "Robin Rush," owned by B. O. Burres, of San Joaquin.

Best Brood Mare and Colt (four years old and upward).—First premium, fifty dollars, to "Belle," owned by John F. Brady, of Yolo. Second premium, twenty-five dollars, to "Jane," owned by C. Gallup, of Sacramento.

Best Brood Mare (three years old).—First premium, forty dollars, to "Huntress," owned by G. W. Tarlton, of Colusa. Second premium, twenty dollars, to bay filly owned by W. S. Manlove, of Sacramento.

Best Stallion (three years old).—First premium, fifty dollars, to "Argyle," owned by D. N. Hershey, of Yolo. Second premium, twenty-five dollars, to "Charley," owned by A. L. Sherman, of Colusa.

DRAUGHT HORSES.

Best Stallion (four years old and upward).—First premium, seventy-five dollars, to "Young Kentucky," owned by C. Merritt. Second premium, fifty dollars, to "John Kerr," owned by T. J. Bedford, of Solano.

Best Mare (four years old and upward).—First premium, fifty dollars, to "Nelly," owned by R. J. Walsh, of Colusa. Second premium, twenty-five dollars, to "Kitty," owned by George Foster, of Solano.

Best three Year old Stallion.—First premium, fifty dollars, to "Tiger," owned by W. Reynolds, Colusa. Second premium, twenty-five dollars, to "Boston," owned by Nicholas Lanx, of Colusa.

COLTS WITHOUT REFERENCE TO BLOOD.

Best two Year old Stallion.—First premium, forty dollars, to "St. George," owned by Hutchinson & Green, of Yolo. Second premium, twenty dollars, to "Clém Wilson," owned by G. P. Kirk, of San Joaquin.

Best one Year old Stallion.—First premium, thirty dollars, to "Sir John Franklin," owned by John Snyder, of Colusa. Second premium, fifteen dollars, to "George Washington," owned by J. R. Nickerson, of Placer.

Best two Year old Mare.—First premium, thirty dollars, to "Pilgrim," owned by B. W. Stephens, of Yolo. Second premium, fifteen dollars, to "Liberty," owned by W. A. Campbell, of Yuba.

Best one Year old Mare.—First premium, twenty dollars, to "Kate Clanton," owned by J. Gandy, of Yolo. Second premium, ten dollars, to "Lady Jane," owned by Mr. Boulware, of Sutter. Special premiums to "Mary" and "Julia," owned by Fred. Werner, of Solano.

MARES AND COLTS.

In this department the committee report as follows:

Your committee find great difficulty in determining between the contestants. The exhibition reflects great credit upon the exhibitors, and although we by our appointments are compelled to award first and second premiums, we feel constrained and cheerfully recommend, as a special premium, a diploma of the society, as follows:

Mare "Juno" and colt, owned by J. N. Hoag, of Yolo. Special premium.

Mares "Lizzie" and "Bet," owned by John S. Wilson, of Sacramento. Each, special premium.

Mare "Emmel" and colt, owned by J. F. Morris, of Yolo. Special premium.

Mare "Fashion" and colt, owned by N. T. Pierce, of Solano. Special premium.

Mare "Fanny" and colt, owned by A. W. Dunnigan, of Yolo. Special premium.

Mare "Flora Temple" and colt, owned by J. J. Cook, of Yolo. Special premium.

Mare "Polly" and colt, owned by W. M. Allen, of Sacramento. Special premium.

Stallion "Owens," owned by G. W. Gridley, of Yuba. Special premium.

THE WERNER PREMIUMS.

Relative to the award of the premiums offered by Fred. Werner for the finest sucking "Rattler" colts, the committee made the following report:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums offered by Frederick Werner, Esq. for the best and second best "Rattler" colts, would respectfully report:

That the number of colts entered as competitors were nine. By appointment, your committee are necessarily compelled to make a selection which in some points has required nice discrimination, and in doing so, the committee award to J. F. Brady the first premium, one hundred dollars, for his horse colt, seven months old. The second premium, fifty dollars, we award to horse colt, "Billy Shears," owned by Jerome C. Davis, of Yolo. Your committee cannot close this report without mention of this entire group of colts, reflecting great credit on their owners, and of which we, as Californians, may well be proud; placing us in no small degree under contribution to Mr. Werner for his laudable enterprise in the importation and introduction of the best blooded horses. Your committee can say, in this award, that they were not aware of who were the owners of these colts until after the award. Your committee would express the same sentiments in reference to "Hamlet's" colts as made in regard to "Rattler's." The number of "Hamlet's" colts entered were five, and the prizes are thus awarded: First premium, seventy-five dollars, to horse colt, "Selim," five months old, owned by N. T. Pierce, of Solano; second premium, forty dollars, to horse colt, "White Stocking," six months old, owned by J. F. Morris, of Yolo.

J. R. CRANDALL,
Chairman.

As soon as the reports were read the flags were presented to the owners of the lucky colts, and the premiums were at once paid over by Mr. Werner.

SHEEP.

In this interesting and important department of the cattle grounds premiums have been thus distributed:

Best two year old Saxon Buck.—First premium, twenty dollars, to George W. Whitney, of Placer; second premium, fifteen dollars, to George W. Whitney, of Placer.

Best yearling.—First premium, fifteen dollars, to George W. Whitney, of Placer.

Best three Saxon Lambs.—First premium, ten dollars, to G. W. Whitney, of Placer.

Best two year old Spanish merino Buck.—First premium, twenty dollars, to T. C. McConnell, of Sacramento; second premium, fifteen dollars, to McConnell, of Sacramento.

Best yearling Spanish merino Buck.—First premium, fifteen dollars, to McConnell, of Sacramento; second premium, ten dollars, to McConnell, of Sacramento.

Best Spanish merino Ewe and Lamb.—First premium, fifteen dollars, to McConnell, of Sacramento.

Best French Merino Buck, two years old and upward.—First premium, twenty dollars, awarded to "Crystal Palace," imported by J. D. Patterson, and now owned in San Francisco; second premium, fifteen dollars, to "Leviathan," owned by J. D. Patterson.

Best yearling French merino Buck.—First premium, fifteen dollars, to J. D. Patterson; second premium, ten dollars, to J. D. Patterson.

Best two year old Southdown Buck.—First premium, twenty dollars, to "Frank," owned by Calvin Gallup, of Sacramento; second premium, fifteen dollars, to "Bill," owned by Calvin Gallup.

Best one year old Southdown Buck.—First premium, fifteen dollars, to Hayes & Cheney, of Sacramento.

Best Southdown Ewe and Lamb.—First premium, fifteen dollars, to Hayes & Cheney, of Sacramento.

Best three Southdown Lambs.—First premium, ten dollars, to John D. Stephens, of Yolo.

Best Leicester Buck.—First premium, twenty dollars, to David Davidson, of Solano.

Best pair of fat Ewes.—First premium, ten dollars, to Hayes & Cheney, of Sacramento.

Best pair of fat Lambs.—First premium, five dollars, to Hayes & Cheney, of Sacramento.

Since our last publication of list of French merino sheep sold by J. D. Patterson, he has disposed of the following:

Dr. W. J. Dobbins, Vacaville, Solano County, one ewe, four hundred dollars.

William V. Howard, Marysville, one young buck, eight hundred dollars; one young buck, four hundred dollars.

Dr. E. C. Lane, Cache Creek, Yolo, one ewe, three hundred dollars.

D. A. Galusha, Petaluma, Sonoma County, one buck, five hundred dollars.

W. Gordon, Cache Creek, Yolo County, one buck, one thousand dollars; one ewe, three hundred dollars.

Haines and Langford, Staples Ranch, San Joaquin County, buck, "Leviathan," one thousand five hundred dollars; one yearling buck, five hundred dollars; one young ewe, three hundred dollars.

A. G. McWilliams, Lower Clear Lake, Napa County, one ram, four hundred dollars; two young ewes, two hundred dollars each.

SWINE, FOWLS, ETC.

Reports on these departments have been handed in, but owing to imperfections in giving details, they must be revised by the Board before fit publication.

WINDMILLS.

First premium, ten dollars, awarded to Jacob Dickerson, of Sacramento. Second premium, five dollars, awarded to Hyde & Brother, of Benicia.

SAFE TESTING.

The safes, which had been exposed to intense heat for four hours, as mentioned in our issue yesterday, were opened at nine o'clock, in the presence of the special committee appointed to examine and report as to the relative merits of the articles. The sides of the San Francisco manufactured safe, made of cast iron, were considerably twisted, and did not exhibit the fire-defying capacity of its imported neighbor. The committee have not yet reported, but doubtless will decide in favor of Lillie's patent.

FINALE.

At the close of the exercises at the stock grounds, yesterday, the exhibition at that department of the State Fair may be said to have ended for the present year. Quite a number of the cattle and horses were still occupying the stalls, but their number were gradually diminishing. About half past twelve o'clock Superintendent J. C. Davis left the stock grounds, giving orders at the gate that no more tickets should be sold then, but that admission would be free to all who might wish to enter. Thus ended the California State Cattle Show for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

THE EXHIBITION.

Since making up our catalogue of articles exhibited at the fair, several additions have been made to the different departments, which we note as follows:

LOWER HALL.

Patent Boring Machine, (Wyckoff's patent.)—Smith & Wood, Auburn. Runs through eight feet in a minute, and will bore any size hole from one and one-quarter inch to four inches. Two men in ten hours will turn out two thousand lineal feet of water pipe ready to lay down. The bit will run through knotty or gnarled timber. This borer is designed chiefly for manufacturing water pipe or making chain pump tubing. It takes about four horse power. It is used extensively in the east, and highly commended by scientific authorities in Auburn. Todd's Valley and Forest Hill are supplied with pipe bored by this machine. The borer is to be taken from this city to Folsom. It is very popular. Arrangements are being made for its manufacture in this city.

Miniature Steam Engine, (may be carried in the vest pocket.)—H. Rice, Sacramento, maker. Cylinder three-fourths of an inch long, piston stroke one-half inch. The supply pipe takes steam from the conducting pipe of Schmeiser's little engine, already noticed. It is a steam toy.

Gold Gleaner.—J. M. Hill, Calaveras County. Circular basin is eighteen or twenty inches diameter, being a model, the original is six feet in diameter. The basin is coated with amalgam, revolves horizontally, the gold gathering to the center.

Patent Amalgamator.—A. M. Stetson, Sacramento. A succession of sieves, through which the dust or pulp is passed directly into the quicksilver. These sieves are arranged like a chest of drawers. It is claimed that forty mills use this amalgamator with success. Price two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Horse Shoes.—L. Wells, Sacramento. Case containing three; very neatly finished.

Safety Steam Pump and Fire Engine.—P. Donahue, San Francisco. It is worked by steam, and discharges a volume of water four inches in diameter, a steady stream.

Prepared Salmon.—R. Carter, San Francisco; fishing station, Rio Vista, Solano County. Put up in tin at San Francisco; very superior.

Red and White Potatoes.—G. W. Jenkins, Sutter Slough, Sacramento County. A sample of sixty acres. The red variety vary from eight inches to a foot in length, and the white kind are the largest on exhibition.

Oats.—W. Kenny, Sacramento. A fine specimen.

Lager Beer.—E. & C. Grubler, Sacramento. One keg.

Model of Patent Fence.—J. W. Hodgkiss.

Model Windmill.—J. K. Hyde, Benicia.

Saddle Trees.—J. L. Blake, Marin County.

Patent Fruit Gatherers.—J. Evans, San José. These are wire baskets affixed to the end of long poles, and are opened by a spring or slide at the other end of the pole. They attract much attention.

Mining Picks.—T. J. Sullivan, Forest Hill.

Two Bee-Hives.—F. J. Houghton.

Yeast Powders.—T. Donnelly, San Francisco. Additional specimens.

Stone Ware.—J. W. Orr, Michigan Bar.

Blake's Patent Hydrostatic Amalgamator, by Hydrostatic Pressure.—Manufactured by Goss & Co. Sacramento. Price two hundred dollars. In this machine the pulp is made to pass through a high cylindrical receiver into a reservoir below, whence the gold is brought up through a succession of sieves to a surface of quicksilver, in which a "stirrer" is made to revolve by water power. The construction is very simple.

Double Acting Force and Lift Pump.—McPherson & Joyce, patentees. Exhibited by one of the inventors. Works without packing or piston, by an oscillating plunger; only one loose joint. Exhibitor claims that it has twenty feet advantage in working, in regard to power, over any other pump. Price from fifteen to one hundred dollars.

Cast Iron Proof Staff, for adjusting the face of Millstones.—Manufactured by Charles Stetson, of Sacramento. A bed of iron, adjusted by a spirit level, is used to level the wooden staff. It is claimed that millers can make better flour by adjusting these wooden staffs to this level than in the usual method, and effect a greater saving.

PREMIUM LIST.

The following is a list of the awards made by the various committees on articles exhibited in the Agricultural Pavilion. The premiums were awarded from the stand of the main hall, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, in the order in which the committees reported them:

Peck's Header and Clipper.—First premium, Thomas Ogg Shaw, of San Francisco.

Reaping Machine.—First premium, T. O. Shaw, of San Francisco.

Mower.—First premium, T. O. Shaw, of San Francisco.

Plow.—First premium, T. O. Shaw, of San Francisco.

Gang Plow.—First premium, A. Ellison, of Marysville; second premium, T. O. Shaw, of San Francisco.

Harrow.—First premium, T. O. Shaw, of San Francisco.

Clod Crusher.—First premium, T. O. Shaw, of San Francisco.

Fan Mill.—First premium, T. O. Shaw, of San Francisco.

Churn.—First premium, Stevens & Cleaves, of Sacramento.

Cheese Press.—First premium, J. Q. Stevens, of Placer; second premium, T. O. Shaw, of San Francisco.

Hay Press.—First premium, S. Stevens, of Sacramento.

Best collection of Agricultural and Gardening Tools.—First premium, T. O. Shaw, of San Francisco; second premium, A. Ellison, of Marysville.

One Horse Wagon.—First premium, H. M. Bernard, of Sacramento; second premium, Rippon & Hill, of Sacramento.

Heavy Freight Wagon.—First premium, W. P. Miller, Stockton.

Express or Freight Wagon.—Second premium, M. M. Bernard, of Sacramento.

Two Horse Wagon.—First premium, Casebolt & Co. of San Francisco; second premium, H. M. Bernard, of Sacramento.

Two Horse Wagon.—First premium, J. H. Mason, of Sacramento; second premium, J. H. Mason, of Sacramento.

One Horse Carriage.—First premium, H. M. Bernard, of Sacramento; second premium, H. Casebolt & Co. of San Francisco.

Team Harness.—First premium, W. L. Lawrence, of Marysville.

Carriage Harness.—First premium, W. L. Lawrence, of Marysville.

Gentleman's Saddle.—First premium, F. Carlos, of San Francisco; second premium, F. Carlos, of San Francisco.

Lady's Saddle.—First premium, A. T. Nelson, of Sacramento.

Glue.—First premium, Fuller & Heather, of Sacramento; second premium, G. S. Dana, of San Francisco.

Lard.—First premium, A. Woolerton, of Sacramento.

Essential Oils.—Second premium, J. L. Polhemus, of Sacramento.

Macaroni and Vermicelli.—First premium, Meuli & Schultess, of San Francisco.

Cigars (best made).—First premium, Shaffer & Sutliff, San Francisco; second premium, G. W. Inslee, of San Francisco.

Confectionery.—First premium, A. Namur, of Sacramento.

Book Binding.—First premium for the best specimen, A. Buswell, of San Francisco.

Honey.—First premium for best exhibit, E. B. Jones, of Sacramento; second premium, J. V. Hoag, of Yolo.

Hams.—First premium, best exhibit, L. H. Bascom, San José; second premium, Cary Peebles, Santa Clara.

Bacon.—First premium, L. H. Bascom, San José; second premium, A. Woolerton, of Sacramento.

Salt.—First premium, Barton & Bros. of Sacramento.

Smoked Fish.—First premium, A. Evers, of Sacramento.

Granite, Bricks, etc.—Fire bricks, first premium, D. Brannan, of Alameda.

Pottery.—First premium, Pacific Pottery, of Sacramento; second premium, D. Brannan, of Alameda.

Granite.—First premium, Piper & Co.; second premium, Aitkin & Co. of Sacramento.

Steam Engines.—First premium, Goss & Lombard, of Sacramento; second premium, George Schmeizer, of Sacramento.

Furniture.—First premium, J. G. Clark & Co. of Sacramento; second premium, H. C. Hayden, of San Francisco.

Billiard Tables.—First premium, B. Lisenfeldt, of San Francisco; second premium, John Strahle, of Sacramento.

Boots and Shoes.—First premium, Strobridge & Collins, of Sacramento.

Hats and Caps.—First premium, Lamott & Collins; second premium, D. H. Quinn, of Sacramento.

Tailor Work.—First premium, Hueston, Hastings & Co. of Sacramento.

Brooms.—First premium, E. G. Wein; second premium, C. W. & G. W. Armes, of San Francisco.

Silver Ware.—First Premium, W. Vanderslice, of San Francisco.

Bird Cages.—First premium, J. R. Ray, of Sacramento; second premium, H. Van Every, of Sacramento.

Fire Arms.—First premium, A. Koppikus, of Sacramento; second premium, A. Flohr, of Sacramento.

Pianos.—First premium, seven and one-quarter octave piano, Jacob Zech, of San Francisco; second premium, six and one-third octave piano, Jacob Zech, of San Francisco.

Windmills.—First premium, self-regulating windmill, Jacob Dickerson, of Sacramento; second premium, Hyde & Brother, of Benicia.

Bee-Hives.—First premium, J. S. Harbison, of Sacramento; second premium, Woodward's Cottage Hive.

Rope.—First premium, Manila rope, Tubbs & Co. of San Francisco.

Millinery, etc.—First premium, Mrs. Hein, of Sacramento.

Mantau Making.—First premium, first premium, Mrs. G. H. Irwin, of San Francisco.

Amalgamators, etc.—First premium, best quartz amalgamators, J. W. Hill, of Angel's Camp. Quartz crusher, first premium, W. H. Howland, of San Francisco. Best riffle box, first premium, Lucius Eddleblute. Best sluice box, first premium, J. P. Ewing, of Nevada. Best mining pick, first premium, J. G. Emerson, of Sacramento; second premium, John Herring, of Sacramento.

Ores.—First premium, copper ore, Dr. J. M. Frey, of Sacramento. Silver Ore, first premium, Dr. J. M. Frey, of Sacramento. Cinnabar, first premium, Dr. J. M. Frey, of Sacramento. Iron Ore, W. H. Rector, of Oregon.

Coal.—First premium, best specimen coal, Philip Caduc, of Sacramento.

Gold.—First premium, best specimen of fine gold, Dr. J. H. Hill, Angel's Camp.

Daguerrotypes, etc.—First premium, Jacob Shew, of Sacramento; second premium, A. Leibert, of Nevada. Ambrotypes, first premium, R. H. Vance, of San Francisco; second premium, C. F. Hamilton, of San Francisco. Photographs, R. H. Vance, of San Francisco; second premium, C. F. Hamilton, of San Francisco.

Printing.—Card printing, first premium, H. S. Crocker & Co. of Sacramento. Book printing, first premium, Mrs. F. H. Day, of San Francisco; second premium, W. Wadsworth, of San Francisco.

Penmanship.—First premium, E. J. Mitchell, of Sacramento; second premium, Susan M. Hurd, of Sacramento.

Wax Work, etc.—Wax fruit, first premium, Mrs. G. M. Smith, of San Francisco; second premium, Miss C. A. Smith, of Sacramento. Wax flowers, first premium, Mrs. B. F. Hastings, of Sacramento; second premium, Mrs. G. M. Smith, of San Francisco. Leather work, first premium, Miss L. M. Smith, of Sacramento; second premium, Mrs. P. Decker, of Marysville. Shell work, Mrs. F. P. Medina, of Calaveras County. Hair work, first premium, D. Bush, of San Francisco; second premium, J. W. Lehman, of Sacramento. Bead work, first premium, Mrs. Juliana Bayer of Sacramento. Paper mache, Miss C. A. Smith, of Sacramento.

Dried Fruits, etc.—Best exhibit of dried fruits, first premium, Mrs. E. B.

Crocker, of Sacramento. Best specimen of dried fruit, first premium, Mrs. J. R. Crandall, Auburn; second premium, Mrs. Hedenberg, of Sacramento. Best exhibit of can fruits, first premium, Mrs. E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento; second premium, G. G. Briggs, of Marysville. Best preserved fruits, first premium, Mrs. Hedenberg, of Sacramento; second premium, Mrs. John G. Allmond, of Sacramento County. Best jellies, first premium, Mrs. Chas. Justis, of Sutter County; second premium, Mrs. Dr. Morgan, of Sacramento. Best pickles, first premium, Mrs. Hedenberg, of Sacramento; second premium, Mrs. E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento. Best catsup, first premium, Baker & Cutting, of San Francisco; second premium, Mrs. E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento. Best specimen of raisins, first premium, A. P. Smith, of Sacramento; second premium, Mrs. E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento.

Bread.—First premium, St. George Hotel; second premium, Mary N. Crocker, of Sacramento.

Embroidery, etc.—Embroidery in cotton, first premium, Mrs. G. H. Irwin, of San Francisco. Embroidery in silk, first premium, W. W. Stovall, of Sacramento; second premium, Mrs. G. H. Irwin, of San Francisco. Embroidery in worsted, first premium, Juliana Bayer, of Sacramento; second premium, General Alfred Reddington. Knitting, first premium, Mrs. C. D. Hossack, of Sacramento; second premium, Mrs. Juliana Bayer.

Apples.—Greatest number of good varieties and best specimens, first premium, William B. Thornburg, of Santa Clara; second premium, Simpson Thompson, of Suscol. Best twenty varieties, best specimens and correctly named, first premium, B. S. Fox, of Santa Clara; second premium, D. T. Adams, of Santa Clara. Best twelve varieties and correctly named, first premium, B. S. Fox, of Santa Clara; second premium, J. R. Crandall, of Placer County.

Oregon Apples.—Greatest number of varieties and best specimens, first premium, W. Meek, of Oregon; second premium, Seth Lewelling, of Oregon. Best twenty varieties, first premium, J. D. Walling, of Oregon; second premium, G. W. Walling, of Oregon.

Fears.—Greatest number of varieties, first premium, A. P. Smith, of Sacramento; second premium, J. W. Osborne, of Napa. Best twenty varieties, first premium, A. Delmas, of San José; second premium, D. T. Adams, of San José. Best twelve varieties, first premium, Simpson Thompson, of Napa; second premium, C. W. Read, of Yolo County. Best six varieties, first premium, F. B. Crocker, of Sacramento; second premium, James R. Nickerson, of Placer County.

Peaches.—For greatest number of specimens, first premium, C. L. Ingolsbee, of Coloma; second premium, G. G. Briggs, of Marysville. Best six varieties, first premium, C. L. Ingolsbee, of Coloma; second premium, A. P. Smith, of Sacramento. Best one variety, first premium, C. L. Ingolsbee, of Coloma.

Plums.—Greatest number of varieties and best grown specimens, first premium, B. S. Fox, of San José; second premium, A. P. Smith, of Sacramento. Best six varieties, first premium, B. S. Fox, San José; second premium, A. P. Smith, of Sacramento. Best one variety, first premium, E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento; second premium, F. P. Medina, of Calaveras.

Nectarines.—Greatest number of varieties, first premium, G. G. Briggs, of Marysville. Best one variety, first premium, G. G. Briggs, of Marysville.

Quinces.—Best dozen, first premium, H. R. Schroeder, of Sacramento; second premium, E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento.

Grapes.—Greatest number of native varieties and best grown specimens, first premium, Simpson Thompson, of Suscol; second premium, Jacob Knauth, of Sacramento. Best one variety, six bunches, first premium, E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento.

Foreign Grapes.—Greatest number of varieties, first premium, A. Delmas, of San José; second premium, A. P. Smith, Sacramento. Best variety, three bunches, first premium, A. P. Smith, of Sacramento; second premium, S. Rich, Sacramento.

Melons and Cranberries.—Best variety and largest assortment of melons, first premium, L. W. Hooker, of Sacramento. Best specimen of any variety of melons, first premium, A. Runyon, of Sacramento.

Muskmelons.—Greatest number of varieties and best specimens, first premium, D. & R. W. Megowan, of Yolo; second premium, L. W. Hooker, of Sacramento. Best specimen of any one variety, first premium, J. J. Gillan, of Sacramento; second premium, W. Fern, of Sacramento.

Flowers.—Exhibition of plants in pots; first premium, Jacob Knauth, of Sacramento.

Native Wines.—Best exhibit, number of variety, and quality; first premium, A. Haraszthy, of Sonoma; second premium, M. G. Vallejo, of Sonoma. Best white wine three years old, first premium, M. G. Vallejo, of Sonoma; second premium, B. D. Wilson, of Los Angeles. Best white wine, two years old, first premium, M. G. Vallejo, of Sonoma; second premium, Sainsevaine Bros. of Los Angeles. Best white wine, one year old, first premium, A. Haraszthy, of Sonoma; second premium, Jacob Knauth, of Sacramento. Best sparkling wine, first premium, Sainsevaine Bros. of Los Angeles. Best red wine, two years old, first premium, M. G. Vallejo, of Sonoma; second premium, B. D. Wilson, of Los Angeles. Best red wine, one year old, first premium, A. Delmas, of San José; second premium, A. Haraszthy, of Sonoma.

Grains and Seeds.—Corn, one bushel or over, first premium, C. Green, of Ione Valley. Wheat, one bushel or over, first premium, A. Runyon, of Sacramento; second premium, Potter & Scott, of Ione Valley. Barley, one bushel or over, first premium, W. Fern, of Sacramento. Best twelve ears of white seed corn, first premium, C. Green, of Ione Valley; second premium, A. Runyon, of Sacramento. Best twelve ears yellow seed corn, first premium, C. Green, of Ione Valley. Best sample of Hops, first premium, D. Flint, of Sacramento.

Vegetables.—Best exhibit of garden vegetables, first premium, Saul & Smith, of Sacramento; second premium, J. G. Allmond, of Sacramento.

Squashes.—Best exhibit of squashes, second premium, D. & R. W. Megowan, of Yolo.

Onions.—First premium, E. B. Jones, of Sacramento; second premium, A. Runyon, of Sacramento.

Beets.—First premium, W. Scott, of Sacramento; second premium, J. S. Curtis, of Yolo.

Carrots.—First premium, T. Edwards, of Sacramento; second premium, W. Scott, of Sacramento.

Sweet Corn.—First premium, J. R. Nickerson, of Placer.

Turnips.—First premium, W. J. Fore, of Solano; second premium, T. C. Shaw, of San Francisco.

Tomatoes.—First premium, W. Scott, of Sacramento.

Cabbages.—First premium, D. & R. W. Megowan, of Yolo; second premium, W. McKane, of Solano.

Egg Plant.—First premium, W. Scott, of Sacramento.

Rhubarb.—First premium, C. L. Ingolsbee, of Coloma; second premium, E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento.

Potatoes.—First premium, A. Runyon, of Sacramento; second premium, L. W. Hooker, of Sacramento.

Sweet Potatoes.—First premium, R. Olson, of Sacramento; second premium, John Denn, of Sacramento.

Peanuts.—First premium, E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento; second premium, J. S. Curtis, of Yolo.

Best one hundred pounds of Flour.—First premium, W. J. Silley, of Nevada; second premium, J. S. Yount, of Napa.

Best one hundred pounds of Corn Meal.—First premium, Loomis & Miller, of Sacramento.

Best specimen of Cheese.—First premium, Laird & Brother, of Punta Reyes, Marin County; second premium, J. Q. Stevens, of Placer.

Best specimen of two years old Cheese.—First premium, Hutchinson & Green, of Yolo.

Best twenty five pounds of Butter.—First premium, J. Leavitt, of San Mateo; second premium, Hutchinson & Green, of Yolo.

Best five pounds of Butter.—First premium, C. Green, of Ione Valley; second premium, J. G. Allmond, of Sacramento.

Oil Paintings on Canvas.—First premium, F. Butman, of San Francisco; second premium, Nahl Bros. of San Francisco.

Water Colors.—First premium, G. H. Goddard, of Sacramento; second premium, Nahl Bros. of San Francisco.

Drawing.—First premium, Mrs. Light, of Sacramento; second premium, G. H. Baker, of Sacramento.

Wood Engraving.—First premium, Eastman & Loomis, of San Francisco; second premium, D. Van Vleck, of San Francisco.

Lithograph.—First premium, Nahl Bros. of San Francisco; second premium, G. H. Baker, of Sacramento.

Copperplate Engraving.—First premium, M. Osborn, of Sacramento; second premium, G. H. Baker, of Sacramento.

Equestrianism.—First premium, (lady,) Miss Pauline Fredericks; second premium, (gentleman,) Master F. Hutchinson.

Statuary, etc.—First premium, marble monument, Aitken & Co. of Sacramento; second premium, marble monument, P. J. Devine & Brother, of Sacramento; first premium, marble mantel, Devine & Brother, of Sacramento.

CLOSE OF THE FAIR.

The annual State fair for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine came to a close yesterday at the hour of twelve, M. Its virtual termination took place with the announcement of awards the evening before. The exhibition tables were, however, allowed to stand, and the display of articles was continued during yesterday forenoon, the hall being open to visitors paying the entrance fee, as usual. The opportunity of paying the last respects to the exhibition was made use of by a great many, and up to the hour of closing, the aisles were full of sight seers. When twelve o'clock came there was developed another instinct besides the curiosity to see, among the spectators. There was a no less morbid desire to taste among the crowd around the fruit tables. The owners of the tempting display had foreseen this contingency, however, and either sold or gave away their rights to anxious managers or particular friends in the fair. The zeal of certain parties in taking possession of their goods outran their manners, and this closing scene of the exhibition was, perhaps, the worst feature of the whole fair. Fifty cents or a dollar would have secured to each individual who struggled and grew excited in the effort to

obtain a share in the fruit distribution quite as satisfactory a return in apples and pears, from any fruit stand in the street. The tables were soon cleared and exhibitors commenced removing their property. No more awards were announced, although several were expected. By one o'clock the pavilion was in the hands of the committee of preparation for the ball in the evening.

STOCK GROUNDS.

Since the close of exercises, on Thursday last, at the cattle grounds, this department of the State fair has presented a comparatively gloomy and deserted appearance. The stock were gradually removed and taken to their old homes, or to new ranches in instances where they had passed from the possession of their old owners. As yet, the reports on swine, fowls, pigeons, etc. are not prepared for publication. It was Daniel, not David, Davidson, of Solano, who received the first premium for the best Leicester buck. We were informed last evening by Mr. Davis that the last occupant of a stall had left the cattle grounds.

THE BALL.

At the hour of twelve o'clock yesterday the exhibition at the Agricultural Hall closed, and preparations at once commenced for the grand ball, which was to be the finale of ten days gaiety and amusement. The articles from the main hall were rapidly removed, the heavier ones not called for being placed temporarily in the basement. In a few hours the hall presented a strange contrast with its appearance which had been the theme of conversation with thousands during the past week. But shortly the scene was to be one of an equal but different style of beauty. Workmen were at once engaged in laying down the cloth and making other arrangements for the long expected ball. Visiting the building at an early hour last evening, we found the hall in complete readiness for the dancers. The room, which is one hundred by one hundred and twenty feet in size, is trimmed with wreaths of evergreens, as are also the chandeliers and the artificial arbor at the north end. Against the western wall hangs an engraving of General Sutter, flanked on either side with paintings of vases of fruit and views of the Big Tree Grove, in Calaveras. On the north, three paintings by Nahl Brothers—the "Emigrant Scene," the "Scene in a Miner's Cabin," and the "Farming Scene." In front of arbor is suspended a likeness of Washington, done in worsted. Against the east side is the platform for the musicians, over which was neatly arranged upholstery, and graced with three fine engravings. At the south end, over the eastern stairway, hung a full display of likenesses, etc. by Vance, and over the western staircase a view of Sydney Harbor, by Nahl. Another likeness of Washington was suspended from the southern balcony. The large and beautiful marble fountain still stood near the center of the hall, its reservoir being well supplied with hugeunks of ice, calculated to cool the lips of tee gay votaries of Terpsichore. Against the southern wall, between the eastern and western entrances, stood a semi-circular flower stand covered with contributions from the Sutter Floral Garden, near the Fort.

Arrangements for the reception of guests had thus been made by the committee: Ladies and gentlemen on arriving would be received at the main entrance, and escorted, the former to the "Ladies' Room," in the southeastern portion of the hall, the gentlemen to the opposite room, known as the Secretary's office, but which apartment, on this occasion, had fallen from its high position, and assumed the undignified one of a

"Hat Room," where a son of Africa presided with eminent ability. Invited guests with their ladies were received at the southwest office in the basement, and the ladies shown by the Reception Committee to their room on the second floor. The invited gentlemen used the lower office as their reception room till notified that their partners were ready to enter upon the amusements of the evening.

A temporary barber shop had been constructed in the basement for the accommodation of the gentlemen. Although quite a number of heavy articles remain on the lower floor, still there was an abundance of room to promenade. The refreshment department was used as a supper room, and was managed in such a manner that parties could be served at any moment during the evening, thus avoiding the uncomfortable jam which usually attends the announcement of supper. Lighted by three hundred jets of gas, the hall presented a gorgeous appearance.

About midnight we visited the ball room and found it presented a sight which equaled our most sanguine expectations. Such an array of beauty—gay women and brave men—has never before been gathered together in any ball room in the State of California. Nearly, if not quite, every county in the State was represented. The "crowd" was composed of four hundred and fifty ladies and five hundred and ninety gentlemen, independent of the invited guests, which swelled the party to about one thousand five hundred.

In the military line we noticed Colonel J. Hooker, Captain J. C. Dent, Lieutenant H. G. Gibson, Doctors Hyde and Cole, Brigadier General J. V. Hayden, Colonel A. J. Ellis, and Captain Tuttle. As the last feature in the State fair the ball may be considered an appropriate ending for an enterprise which has been eminently successful throughout, and has given promise of still more gay and happy reunions in the future.

THE ENCAMPMENT.

The first military camp ever formed in California, composed of volunteer companies of State militia, is now established on the opposite side of the river, about one mile northwest of Washington. A battalion, consisting of one Artillery, two Rifle, and four Infantry companies, have here pitched their tents on a beautiful lawn, skirted by a growth of timber, affording excellent shade, and convenient to good water. With these prerequisites secured, the following companies, Wednesday, entered on their first experience in camp life: First California Guard, San Francisco, thirty-one men, (artillery); Captain, T. D. Johns, First Lieutenant, J. M. Huxley. Marion Rifles, San Francisco, thirty-one men; Captain, E. A. Riggs, First Lieutenant, J. W. Stillman, Second Lieutenant, J. H. May, Brevet Second Lieutenant, J. C. Young. Sutter Rifles, Sacramento, forty men; Captain, E. E. Byre, First Lieutenant, C. J. Torbert, Second Lieutenant, J. H. Virgo, Brevet Second Lieutenant, H. R. Covey. Stockton Blues, (Infantry), thirty men; Captain, P. E. Connor, (absent), First Lieutenant, S. Pearsall, Second Lieutenant, P. L. Shoaf. Coloma Grays, (Infantry), twenty-five men; Captain, A. A. Van Guelder, First Lieutenant, L. B. Weller, Second Lieutenant, J. G. Vanderheyden. Independent National Guard, San Francisco, (Infantry), forty men; Captain, J. B. Moore, First Lieutenant, J. H. McMinn, Second Lieutenant, W. M. Johns. Brevet First Lieutenant, J. Potts, Brevet Second Lieutenant, Z. B. Adams. Independent City Guard, Sacramento, (Infantry), forty-three men; Captain, J. Howell, First Lieutenant, L. Powers, Jr. Second Lieutenant, I. Lohman, Brevet, C. H. Cummings.

We have named the companies in the order of their position in the

line, as determined by their arms and dates of enrollment. In all, these companies number about two hundred and forty, rank and file, and it is anticipated the force will receive material additions by the arrival of the boat this morning, and that, on Friday, the battalion will muster between three hundred and fifty and four hundred men. This fine body of citizen soldiery will be under command of Colonel Hooker, Late Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Infantry, whose thorough military education and superior skill as an instructor of tactics, will be of great service in training our inexperienced companies in the duties of camp life. The Adjutant of the battalion is Captain J. C. Gibson, of the Third Artillery, United States Army, who came up in charge of the Third Artillery Band, and who is also an experienced officer. Captain Dent, of Stanislaus, we are informed, has been appointed Quartermaster, although we see the name of General J. P. Haven announced in the San Francisco papers for the same position. The latter will arrive this morning, having with him the Sixth Infantry Band. The names of the other staff officers have not yet been made known. Dr. R. B. Cole, of San Francisco, we perceive, is named as Surgeon. In addition to the two military bands we have named, the Independent City Guards of this city, have taken with them into camp the Sutter Brigade Band, who will perform on silver instruments.

The encampment grounds form a part of the lands of H. H. Hartley, and to reach them and avoid the dust of the thoroughfare, a road has been opened, with permission of Dr. Taylor, of Washington, across his fields. The tents are provided by the State, and were pitched on Tuesday, under the direction of Captain E. E. Eyre. The provisioning is also so done at the expense of the State, for which purpose, we understand, contract has been made with J. R. Leonard, who has opened a large refreshment booth a short distance below the lines of tents, and hung out the sign of "New York Restaurant." Mr. Leonard, we are informed, will provide for the necessities of the encampment in eating—the companies being marched, one after another, to his well filled tables. A number of other booths, several for drinking and gambling, have been opened adjacent to the parade ground. A flagstaff has been planted, and the locality wears a martial and prepossessing appearance. The companies which arrived in town yesterday and the day before, and which were taken in charge by our Sacramento companies, yesterday formed in column, and, passing through K and J streets, marched out to the camp ground and were assigned their different tents. They presented a handsome appearance, and attracted much attention. During the day the camp was visited by large numbers of ladies and gentlemen, the drive being an exceedingly agreeable one. With the exception of guard-mounting, nothing was done, however, until evening, when a dress parade took place shortly after six o'clock, which was witnessed by about two hundred spectators. It was the first camp parade of our citizen soldiery it has taken place, and making due allowance for the embarrassments natural on a first occasion, the companies may be said to have acquitted themselves creditably. During the day the Sutter Rifles performed guard duty, and shortly after six, p. m. were relieved by the Independent City Guard, of this city, who in turn will go off at six this morning, and be succeeded by the Marion Rifles. At ten, a. m. to-day the Governor of the State and staff will review the troops, accompanied by the President and senior officers of the Agricultural Society. It is anticipated that a large number of visitors will be present.

THE REVIEW.

The high northwest wind which prevailed on Wednesday night and yesterday morning was unfavorable to operations on the camp ground. The review, which was set for yesterday morning, came off according to programme, but in presence of a comparatively limited number of spectators, taking into consideration the general wish expressed among our citizens on the evening before to attend the parade. During the night the encampment suffered considerably from the gale. The light, and we might add miserably unserviceable tents furnished by the State, were unequal to the test, and were blown down in every direction. The soldiers say they had a merry night of it. Their tent coverings were carried away from over them, and the straw of their beds almost blown out from under them. The guard tent was prostrated, and a portion of the eating tent blown into ribbons. And here we may remark that in speaking, yesterday, of the arrangement made under this booth for provisioning the battalion, we were led into error in alleging that the State had made the contract. No doubt the State should have furnished food or rations for the encampment, and that efforts will be made in the next Legislature to reimburse the companies for their hotel expenses at least, but she has not done so on this occasion. The troops are provided with three meals per day, at fifty cents per meal each man. The fare is very good, but there was some complaint yesterday on account of certain deficiencies in their table supplies. The State has contributed nothing towards the present encampment but the tents, which, as we have intimated, is almost money thrown away, on account of the flimsy material and worthless style of their construction.

The road leading to the camp ground, notwithstanding the high wind and dust, was pretty well lined with vehicles between nine and ten o'clock yesterday morning, and when the line was formed there could not have been less than a thousand or fifteen hundred persons present, a considerable proportion of whom were ladies. Previous to forming the line, about ten, a. m. the First California Guard went into battery with their two pieces and fired a Governor's salute of fifteen guns. The firing was done with a high degree of precision and rapidity. At ten and a half o'clock the line was formed of the companies mentioned yesterday, the California Guard (artillery) on the right of the line, and the rifle companies stationed one on each flank. The companies were not so full as we expected to see them, nevertheless they made a good appearance. The ranks of the Sacramento companies were well filled, and the San Francisco National Independent Guard turned out a goodly number. The California Guard had only about thirteen men mounted, and the Coloma Grays (who relieved the Sacramento City Guard at a late hour yesterday morning) only about twenty-five muskets. The line was formed under the command of Col. Hooker, the Governor and his aids (in citizens' dress), accompanied by three of the Agricultural Board, and supported by General Haven and staff, taking a position in front. After the usual officers' salute, Governor Weller and his civic and military aids rode down the line from the right and passed up the rear, resuming their position in front. The line then wheeled into column and marched by companies, preceded by the band of the United States Sixth Infantry (thirteen pieces), in front of the Governor and staff, moving to a slow measure. The alignment was admirably preserved by the different companies in passing before the Executive staff.

After the battalion had marched in review around the square, and returned to the opposite side from the staff, the band played a quickstep,

he artillery company whipped up into a gallop and passed about the square at a dashing pace, followed by the battalion, moving in good order, with considerable steadiness. The line was then again formed, the troops taking open order and presenting arms. The Governor and staff again rode out in front of the battalion, returned the salute and galloped off the field, after which the ranks were closed, the battalion exercised a few moments in the manual of arms, ending in the dismissal of the companies. The soldiers entertained their friends after the parade as only soldiers now how. The Governor and staff remained a short time on the field, and returned to town, followed by a considerable number of the officers of the battalion, leaving Captain Van Guelder officer of the day. The road to the encampment has now become quite dusty, but we understand the ridge Company intend to have it sprinkled to-day at their own expense. In connection with the exercises to take place to-day and to-morrow, we have received the following:

"STATE MILITARY ENCAMPMENT,
Sacramento, September 22, 1859."

The Committee on Encampment having been vested with the authority of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, to determine the mode and manner of awarding the prizes to be distributed by the society to the best drilled companies, and the prizes for the company making the best shooting within the encampment, do hereby appoint Col. Hooker, Commandant; Captain John Dent, Assistant Adjutant; Lieut. J. G. Gibson, (Quartermaster Sixth Infantry U. S. A.) Quartermaster; Lieut. C. G. Sawtelle, (Quartermaster Sixth Infantry U. S. A.) a committee to inspect the drill of the companies and make award of the prizes to be distributed; which said award shall be announced on Saturday, September twenty-fourth, in the hall of the society."

EXERCISES AT THE CAMP GROUND.

The weather was more favorable yesterday than on the day previous in visiting the encampment, though the heat of midday was severely felt by the soldiery in their woolen clothing. Availing themselves of the morning temperature, thousands of citizens and strangers were to be seen in an early hour moving by every conceivable variety of conveyance in all directions of the camp. The only inconvenience encountered on the way was from the dust, which, notwithstanding the promise of the Bridge Company to have the road sprinkled, was very troublesome. The company has shown a very indifferent regard for the welfare of the thousands who have been paying toll to them since the camp was formed, by their attention in the above respect. Many complaints have come from the troops, both in this connection and on account of the fare (fifty cents per man,) charged for their conveyance to and from the city. In San Francisco the omnibusses carry their passengers twice the distance, over a long road, and only charge half as much per man.

The exercises set for yesterday forenoon were a battalion review at ten o'clock, to be followed by the separate drill of the several companies under the eye of the committee chosen among themselves to inspect the exercises and award the Agricultural Society premium, a silk flag, to the best drilled company. The programme of the day was, however, somewhat unexpectedly improved by an early summons to arms to resist a small attacking force which attempted to surprise and force the lines. It bears that on the evening before, the excellent and soldierly commander of the Turn-Verein Rifle corps of this city expressed his wish to

Some of the officers of the camp to visit the ground the next morning, and in a friendly way make a sortie to drive in the sentinels on post. The officers on returning to camp failed to communicate this information to the battalion, and the consequences of this failure came near proving serious. About the hour of daybreak yesterday morning, one of the Marion Riflemen on post heard the sound of an approaching drum and rifle, and shortly after perceived advancing up the road from the city a small detachment of troops, whose uniform and movements excited his astonishment and suspicion. He gave the alarm, the guard was roused, and before they had got fairly under arms the strangers commenced firing, as it afterwards turned out, blank cartridges. The Sutter Rifles were called out to support the Marions, (who were on duty,) and without waiting for further orders, they charged the supposed enemy and in a very earnest manner compelled them to surrender, taking their arms, and conducting their prisoners, some twenty-two in number, to the guard tent. Here they were detained until the matter was brought before Col. Hooker and the facts explained. In the struggle to arrest the Turn-Vereins, one or two of their number were slightly pricked with the saber bayonets of the Rifles, though not much hurt. They were somewhat mortified at the occurrence, but received the explanations and apologies of their captors afterwards in a friendly manner, and before returning to the city exhibited a specimen of their drill, which was highly praised by the committee and spectators.

At the hour appointed the troops on the ground were paraded and reviewed by General Haven and staff. They evinced considerable improvement in their movements in battalion, notwithstanding the short time they have paraded together. The marching and evolutions were pronounced excellent by officers of the regular service. After the battalion was dismissed, the companies were reviewed separately by the committee aforesaid, for the purpose of testing their drill. They paraded in fatigue dress, commencing with the larger companies, the Guards of San Francisco and Sacramento. Without disparaging the efforts of the latter, for it is but just to say that to no company on the ground does the encampment owe so much for its interest and success as to our City Guard, they may be said to have met with a formidable rival in the National Guard of San Francisco. Both companies drilled extremely well and were admired by a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen spectators. The Stockton Blues were next paraded and passed a very good inspection, though it is evident they were not in as long practice as their San Francisco and Sacramento brethren. The Coloma Grays did not enter for the drill, on account of the smallness of the numbers represented. They were likewise debarred from contesting for prizes in target shooting on account of the impossibility of our State Armory, with its Indian fighting Generals and one hundred and thirteen gun Colonels, answering a requisition for a dozen or two ball cartridges. Valuable institutions are our State Armories and Armories! The disappointment caused among the Grays by this deficiency was very aggravating, as they had depended with some degree of confidence on their target drill to make up for their omissions to compete in the manual and evolutions of infantry practice. The First California Guard performed some rapid and dashing maneuvers with their pieces, practicing as light artillery. Their movements into battery and quickness in handling their guns elicited general commendation. The Sutter and Marion Rifles on being subjected to a separate drill appeared each to excellent advantage. We can hardly consent, however, to the

Marions taking with them the flag from their brother Sutters on leaving the city to day.

Shortly after two, P. M. the several companies were marched out to the south of the camp for target practice. Targets of the usual form and dimensions were placed at the distance of eighty yards from the infantry companies, the firing commencing with the Independent Guard of this city. After the two companies of Guards of San Francisco and Sacramento, and the Stockton Blues, had fired one round each, the rifle companies were called up. The targets were placed at the long distance of two hundred yards, a range unsuited to the weapons carried by the Marions and Sutters. The result of the shooting is as follows, each man firing one shot:

Independent City Guard, Sacramento.—Thirty-three shots; five struck the target.

Stockton Blues.—Nineteen shots; nine struck the target.

San Francisco National Guard.—Forty shots; six struck the target.

Sutter Rifles, Sacramento.—Twenty-nine shots; two in the target.

Marion Rifles.—Twenty-nine shots; two in the target.

The names of the individual members making the best shots in their companies are not known with certainty in every case. There did not appear to exist among the companies a very clear apprehension of the rules under which they were competing. The manner of computing the "best shot" is to be decided by the committee, and the awards will be made known at twelve, M. to-day, at the pavilion. Also, we understand, the prizes will be distributed at the same place, the battalion to be marched into town for the purpose. The firing was witnessed by a numerous company of spectators, including the Governor of the State.

This is the last day of the encampment. There will be a dress parade this morning, after which the battalion will march into town for the object above specified. It will then disband, and the companies return to their respective homes by the afternoon boats; and thus will end the first Encampment of Independent Companies of State Militia in California.

In regard to the occurrence of yesterday morning, of which we have given the best account furnished on the ground, we have the following as a communication from one or more of the members of the Turner Rifle Company.

An article in yesterday's *Bee*, headed "Surprising the Guard," is wrong in several particulars. The surprising expedition was not intended as "a joke on the whole institution," as the *Bee* pleases to call it, but was got up in accordance with the practice usual on such occasions, and was preconcerted, and done with the consent of the commanding officer of the encampment. The Marion Rifles and part of the Sutter Rifles were not surprised, but apparently did not understand the meaning of the transaction, and got, towards the end, so much excited as to cause almost serious consequences, and even loss of life was to be feared, when the Captain of the Turner Rifles preferred to bring the whole affair to a speedy termination by calling his men in and surrendering. The Marion and Sutter Rifles had made, previous to this, four prisoners, while the Turner's recaptured one of their's, and three of the opposite party.

THE MILITARY. •

The Encampment—"Camp Weller," we believe it was called—broke up

Saturday morning at nine o'clock, and the battalion marched into town. The orders read at dress parade on the evening previous, appointed the hour of twelve for the delivery of the military awards. The battalion were also invited to accept a repast given by the Colonel commanding and the Governor of the State, at the residence of the latter. They were delayed so long and so improperly, as it seemed to many both in and out of the ranks, in front of the Orleans Hotel, on Second Street, that the column did not reach the Agricultural Hall until some time after the hour fixed. The artillery company, on reaching M Street, deployed from the line and fired a salute of ten guns in honor of the Agricultural Society. The battalion were then marched into the hall and formed on the west side, opposite the speaker's stand. The latter was occupied by the President and officers of the society, the Committee on Military Awards, (whose names were given on Saturday,) one of the San Francisco General's and his Staff, and one or two promiscuous and unnecessary persons with scarfs and badges of no possible relevancy to the occasion. The space outside of the lines and the gallery overhead were filled with spectators. The report of the committee was read by Adjutant Gibson, followed by the delivery of the prizes by the President of the fair. We give the committee's report:

FORT WELLER, September 22, 1859.

The undersigned committee, appointed to inspect the drill, firing, and discipline, of the various companies assembled in camp, competing for the prizes offered by the State Agricultural Society, submit the following report. Although the awards are the result of an unanimous action, the committee have experienced no little difficulty in determining the superiority of particular companies, where so great excellence existed in all. They have, however, acted impartially in awarding:

First Prize.—To the Independent National Guard, of San Francisco, Captain J. B. Moore, as the best disciplined and instructed Infantry Company assembled in camp.

Prize Second.—To the Independent City Guard, of Sacramento, Captain Howell, recently reorganized, and deserving of most favorable notice for their steady conduct and accurate drill.

Prize Third.—To the Stockton Blues, Captain P. E. Connor (a corps for a while deprived of the invaluable services of its excellent commander by an afflicting dispensation), for superiority in target practice; and the second prize of like class to Independent National Guard.

Prize Fifth.—To the Sutter Rifles, of Sacramento, Captain E. E. Eyre, the gold medal for the best target practice with rifles; and the silver medal to the Marion Rifles, Captain E. A. Riggs, of San Francisco, for the next best practice.

In awarding a silver bugle to the First California Guard, of San Francisco, Captain T. D. Johns, for efficiency in the drill of light artillery, the committee also express their admiration of the efficiency attained by that corps in this peculiar arm of the service, under circumstances calculated to embarrass other than an officer of skill and energy.

The committee regret that a diminution in the original strength of the Coloma Grays, Captain Van Gelder, prevented that excellent company from competing for any of the prizes, as the steady deportment and attention to duty displayed by its members would have fairly justified hopes of success.

The good conduct, discipline, and orderly behavior, of the force assem-

bled in camp has been most commendable and reflects proudly upon the volunteer soldiery of California.

J. HOOKER, Col. and Com'r,
J. C. DENT, Capt. and A. A. G.
H. G. GIBSON, Lieut. and Q. M., U. S. A.
C. J. SAWTELLE, Lieut. U. S. A.

The delivery of the first prize was followed by a neat speech from Captain Moore, of the National Guard, who, when he had concluded, called from the ranks private R. Pollock, formerly commander and original founder of the company, and delivered the flag into his hands. The other prizes were received by the Captains of the respective companies, with a few appropriate remarks by each, and when all were presented, the Corresponding Secretary of the society addressed the Colonel Commanding, J. Hooker, on the significance and praiseworthiness of the union of the agricultural interest with the right arm of the State's defense, under the auspices of the late fair. Colonel Hooker replied in a fervent manner, and on retiring from the stand the battalion filed out and took up its line of march up L Street to Tenth, on its way to the Governor's residence. The heat and dust were very oppressive, and the battalion arrived in no very good humor in front of Governor Weller's house. While the troops were being paraded, preparatory to the usual salute, the California Guard fired a few complimentary rounds. Arms were then stacked, and staff and commissioned officers conducted first into the house by Governor Weller, the Secretary of State, and the Colonel of the battalion. The men were left to refresh themselves at an adjoining pump, a proceeding which so much dissatisfied two of the companies—taken in connection with the fatigue and intention of the visit to the Governor's—that, without waiting orders, they left the ground. It is but proper to remark, however, that the private members of the companies remaining behind were not left out of the invitation to partake of refreshments, but after their officers were served were called in and supplied plentifully with wine and cake. The names of the companies who retired from the ground were the Marion Rifles, of San Francisco, and the Coloma Grays.

After the refreshing process had been gone through with, the troops marched down J Street, and formed on Second, near L. Here the officers, stepping to the front, were addressed a few parting words by the Colonel, who shortly after, rode off the ground with his staff. The different companies then separated and took their way to different localities—the Stockton Blues, escorted by the Sutter Rifles, to their boat, and the National Guard, under the escort of their brother Guards of this city, to the armory of the Sutters, on Second Street. The California Guard had preceded the column down J Street, and made their way to the San Francisco boat. The Marion Rifles and Coloma Grays had been dismissed, and were waiting the hour to arrive for their departure to their respective homes. The Marions, First California Guard, and Independent National Guard, of San Francisco, left for San Francisco at seven, P. M. on the steamer Helen Hensley—the Stockton Blues, on the steamer Eureka immediately afterwards. The Coloma Grays, being too late for the cars, remained till two, P. M. yesterday, when they left without any formal escort. The Marions were escorted to the boat by the Stockton Blues and Sutter Rifles; the Independent National Guard by the Independent City Guard, and the Stockton Blues by the Sutter Rifles. The First California Guard deposited their guns on board previously. So ends our record of the incidents connected with the first military encampment in the State of California.

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